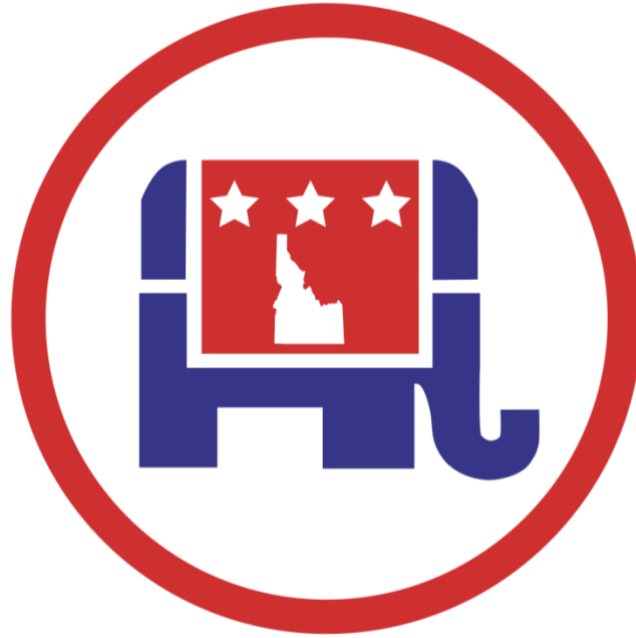


Idaho Republican Party
Submitted Proposed Resolutions
2019 State Central Committee Winter Meeting
January 4 – 5, 2019



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Proposed Resolution 2019 – P1

Resolution Opposing the Construction of Wildlife Overpasses in Fremont County

Passed by: Teton County Central Committee

Submitted by: Rachel Hatton, Teton County Youth Committeeperson

In the matter wildlife overpasses, wildlife underpasses, and the required very tall mesh wire fences in Fremont County, Idaho.

Whereas, the State of Idaho road and bridge maintenance backlog is several hundred million dollars; and,

Whereas, the cost of a wildlife overpass and required fencing is millions of dollars of taxpayer road and bridge money; and,

Whereas, the Idaho gas tax was raised recently with the specific purpose of reducing the maintenance backlog; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses and required fencing may have a negative effect on the fragile economy in Fremont County and specifically Island Park; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses and required fencing will desecrate wide open spaces, vistas, and the inherent and natural beauty of Fremont County; and,

Whereas, construction of wildlife overpasses and underpasses will require massive earth disturbance which result in destruction of sensitive environmental areas during construction; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing will threaten and destroy wetlands in many areas of Fremont County; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses, and underpasses, and the required fencing may damage streams in Fremont County and specifically Howard Creek, at Targhee Pass, in Island Park; and,

Whereas, construction of wildlife overpasses in the Targhee Pass area of Island Park, in Fremont County, could result in the closing of the iconic Howard Creek Wayside; and,

Whereas, the many miles of tall, mesh, wildlife fencing will result in the death of many birds, including the threatened sage grouse and many raptors; and,

Whereas, wildlife fencing will severely limit access to public and private lands; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses will limit human activity in the vicinity of the overpasses; and,

Whereas, hunting will be restricted or eliminated in the area (maybe miles) of wildlife overpasses and underpasses; and,

Whereas, connectivity to wildlife overpasses and underpasses for will lead to land and public use restrictions; and,

Whereas, wildlife fencing will disrupt the historical movement of wildlife from and to their winter and summer feeding areas; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses and fencing will disrupt access to fishing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses and underpasses and associated fencing will invite disease and increased predation and depredation when concentrating wild ungulates in a relatively small area; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpass construction expense, questionable effectiveness, impact on individual property rights and the potential unintended consequences of property damage are possible; and,

Whereas, livestock grazing will be curtailed or eliminated in the vicinity of wildlife overpasses,

Whereas, human recreational activity, included but not limited to hiking, camping, trail riding, or any type of summer or winter recreation may be curtailed or eliminated; and,

Whereas, wildlife overpasses, underpasses and the required fencing will “funnel” wildlife to choke points where predators will establish kill zones; and,

Whereas, the establishment of wildlife overpasses and underpasses will result in the closure of ATV trails, biking trails, and hiking trails in the vicinity; and,

Whereas, the establishment of wildlife overpasses and underpasses will result in the closure of snowmobile trails during seasonal wildlife movement; and,

Whereas, wildlife fences will trap wildlife during wildfire and lead to their death; and,

Whereas, electric power line maintenance may be curtailed in the vicinity of wildlife overpasses and underpasses; and,

Whereas, the Island Park Chamber of Commerce opposes wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, the Mayors in Fremont County oppose wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, the Fremont County Commissioners oppose wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, the Idaho District 35 Legislators oppose wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, Lt. Governor Brad Little does not support wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County because of the multi-million dollar road and bridge maintenance backlog; and,

Whereas, the Fremont County Farm Bureau (1500 members) opposes wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, 4000 signatures of citizens opposing wildlife, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County, have been collected; and,

Whereas, the Island Park Preservation Coalition opposes wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, the Island Park Chamber of Commerce opposes wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, there is over whelming opposition to wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required fencing in Fremont County; and,

Whereas, no road in Fremont County is in the top 15 for wildlife vehicle collisions in Idaho; and,

Whereas, many animals, especially elk, avoid wildlife overpasses; and,

Whereas, common sense solutions, such as reduced speed limits and active warning signs, significantly reduce wildlife vehicle collisions; and,

Whereas, speed limit reduction in Teton National Park has greatly reduced wildlife vehicle collisions; and,

Therefore be it Resolved, that the Republican Central Committee of Fremont County opposes the construction of wildlife overpasses, underpasses, and the required, tall, wire mesh fencing in Fremont County, Idaho.

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P2

Resolution Calling for the Reform of Birthright Citizenship

Passed by: Shoshone County Central Committee

Submitted by: Bjorn Handeen, Region 1 Chair; James McMillan, Shoshone County Chairman; Linda Yergler, Shoshone County State Committeewoman; and Chuck Reitz, Shoshone County State Committeeman

Whereas, The Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) has estimated that nearly 200,000 children are born annually "to foreign women admitted as visitors, that is, tourists, students, guest workers, and other non-immigrant categories."; and,

Whereas, The Birthright Citizenship Act proposed in past sessions by Rep. Steve King would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act - not the Constitution - to consider a person born in the United States "subject to the jurisdiction" of the United States for citizenship at birth purposes if the person is born in the United States of parents, one of whom is: (1) a U.S. citizen or national; (2) a lawful permanent resident alien whose residence is in the United States; or (3) an alien performing active service in the U.S. Armed Forces;

Therefore be it Resolved, The Idaho State Republican Central Committee urges Representatives Russ Fulcher and Mike Simpson to work with Representative Steve King to re-introduce the Birthright Citizenship Act; and,

Be it further Resolved, The Idaho State Republican Central Committee urges Senators Jim Risch and Mike Crapo to propose a companion bill in the Senate.

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P3

Resolution in Support of Life at Conception Act

Passed by: Idaho County Central Committee

Submitted by: Marilyn Giddings, Idaho County Chair

Whereas, Because we Republicans believe in the sanctity of human life and we have formally declared Republicans are the “Right to Life” party; and,

Whereas, Because of Roe v Wade, more than 61 million unborn children have died by abortion; and
Whereas: In Roe v Wade, the U.S. Supreme Court declared it could not resolve “the difficult question of when life begins” - and on that basis of this unresolved question, declared a new “right to abortion” based on a “right of privacy”; and,

Whereas, The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states: “nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law; and,

Whereas, In Roe, the Supreme Court admitted: “If...personhood {for the unborn} is established, the appellant's case, of course, collapses, for the fetus' right to life is then guaranteed specifically by the Fourteenth Amendment...” (Roe v. Wade [410 US 113 at 156-7]); and,

Whereas, Science is clear that human life begins at conception, when a new human being is formed; and,

Whereas, The American people oppose abortion-on-demand and want innocent human life to be protected especially when it is most defenseless; and,

Whereas, It belongs to Congress to resolve the question the Supreme Court said IT cannot resolve; and,

Whereas, Passage of a Life at Conception Act into federal law, by declaring that unborn children are persons legally entitled to constitutional protection, will rescue millions of un-born children from dying by abortion-on-demand;

Therefore be it Resolved, the Idaho State Central Committee to fully supports by and will actively campaign for, publicly promote in the news and social media, as well as urge our elected U.S. Senators and Representatives to cast every vote for a, Life at Conception Act, and do everything necessary to win its ultimate passage in the United States Congress.

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P4

Resolution to Protect Idahoans from Lethal Exposure to Proposed 5G Millimeter Microwave Cell Tower Radiation

Passed by: Bonner County Republican Central Committee

Submitted by: Victoria Zeischegg, Bonner County Chair

Whereas, Article 1, Section 1 of the Idaho State Constitution declares that all men have certain inalienable rights including enjoying and defending life...and securing safety [FN1]; and,

Whereas, Section 704 of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Telecom Act) states: “No State or local government or instrumentality thereof may regulate the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such facilities comply with the Commission's regulations concerning such emissions,” [FN 2]; and,

Whereas, according to the Federal Communications Commission’s website, FCC.gov, building a new tower or collocating an antenna on an existing structure must comply with the requirements of the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (<https://www.ecfr.gov>). **In Title 47, Chapter I, Subchapter A, Part 1, Subpart I**, §1.1307 and §1.1310 environmental impacts and human radiofrequency (RF) radiation exposure limits are defined in detail and the limits are much lower than would typically occur with the roll-out of 5G; and,

Whereas, controversy continues regarding harm from current 2G, 3G and 4G wireless technologies, and the addition 5G with shorter wavelength RF raises concern of the **lack of research on the effects of millimeter radiation on bee colonies and wildlife**; and,

Whereas, due to higher frequency waves having shorter transmission ranges, 5G requires powerful small cell antennas, placed on utility and light poles and other public infrastructure approximately every 250 feet, within feet of single family homes, on multifamily homes, schools, day care centers, nursing homes and recreation centers, exposing all biological life to microwave radiation 24/7; and,

Whereas, the FCC.gov web site states that Telecom Act Sec. 704 prohibits any action that would ban altogether the construction, modification or placement of wireless facilities in cities, and,

Whereas, on January 8, 2018, the President signed an executive order to mobilize federal agencies “to use all viable tools to accelerate” broadband deployment in rural areas and on federal lands; and,

Whereas, on March 23, 2018, Congress passed an amendment to the 1996 Telecommunications Act in violation of the 9th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution: “Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, the President or his designee shall prescribe procedures by which Federal departments and agencies may make available...property, rights-of-way, and easements under their control for the placement of new telecommunications services..... [and] establish a presumption that requests for the use of property, rights-of-way, and easements by duly authorized providers should be granted...”; and,

Whereas, sections 706 and 708 in the above-cited Amendment establishes a National Education Technology Funding Corporation with the following mission : “Telecommunications services shall encourage the deployment on a reasonable and timely basis of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans (including, in particular, elementary and secondary schools and classrooms)” and “[t]he Commission shall, within 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, initiate a notice of inquiry concerning the availability of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans”; and,

Whereas, telecom industry lobbyists are working state legislatures, creating laws restricting local oversight of 5G. The FCC is working with the telecom industry “to remove regulatory barriers to broadband deployment and to extend digital opportunity to all Americans”. The telecom industry contributed in campaign contributions \$26 million in 2016 and \$87 million in 2017; and,

Whereas, Section 704 (c) Availability of Property of the 1996 Telecommunications Act states “Reasonable fees may be charged to providers of such telecommunications services for use of property, rights-of-way, and easements,” and **municipalities are assessing fees of anywhere from \$2,600 to \$10,000 annually per 5G small-cell site; and ,**

Whereas, since 1996 several studies, including one by the International Association of Firefighters, have demonstrated DNA damage, loss of concentration, and cancer occurring as a direct result of cell tower radiation at the 4G frequency waves being used now;

Therefore be it Resolved, that the Idaho Republican State Central Committee requests the Idaho Legislature protect our local control of private property rights, and thus recognize the adverse potential health effects of 5G cell tower radiation by blocking it from being deployed statewide.

Documentation

FN 1 Idaho State Constitution, Article 1, Section 1

FN 2 <https://transition.fcc.gov/Reports/tcom1996.pdf>

FN 3 <https://www.fcc.gov/wireless/bureau-divisions/competition-infrastructure-policy-division/tower-and-antenna-siting>; <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7316e3f25b1524c5936248ce1c1c2b0f&mc=true&node=sp47.1.1.i&rqn=div6>
https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7316e3f25b1524c5936248ce1c1c2b0f&mc=true&node=sp47.1.1.i&rqn=div6#se47.1.1_11310

FN 4 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935118300161>; <https://wakeup-world.com/2017/04/10/5g-and-iot-total-technological-control-grid-being-rolled-out-fast/>;
<https://www.thenation.com/article/how-big-wireless-made-us-think-that-cell-phones-are-safe-a-special-investigation/>

#5 *ibid.*; (See Dan Rose email); [https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/02/technology/5g-cellular-](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/02/technology/5g-cellular-service.html)



service.html

A concept design, left, and two other designs showing how streetlights and utility poles can be modified with equipment, often accompanied by a container on the ground that can be disguised as a mailbox, to deliver 5G cellular signals. (note how close they are to the houses) Credit From left: Crown Castle International; Scientists for Wired Technology; City

#6 <http://wireless.fcc.gov/fact1.pdf>

#7 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-executive-order-streamlining-expediting-requests-locate-broadband-facilities-rural-america/>:

#8 and #9 <https://legcounsel.house.gov/Comps/Telecommunications%20Act%20Of%201996.pdf>;
<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4210826-AT-amp-T-Comments-06-15-17.html#document/p22>

#10 <https://www.publicintegrity.org/2018/03/02/21475/5g-wireless-pits-cities-against-telecoms-and-their-friends-fcc>; <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/02/technology/5g-cellular-service.html>;
<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4359816-Liccardo-BDAC-Resignation-Press-Release.html>

<https://www.opensecrets.org/industries/totals.php?ind=B09>

#11 <https://transition.fcc.gov/Reports/tcom1996.pdf>;
<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4210826-AT-amp-T-Comments-06-15-17.html#document>

#12 Worldwide studies: www.iaff.org/hs/facts/CellTowerFinal.asp;
<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-in-children/types-of-childhood-cancers.html>

Additional Information

Re:#3 above: (a) Specific absorption rate (SAR) shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1307(b) within the frequency range of 100 kHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). (b) The SAR limits for occupational/controlled exposure are 0.4 W/kg, as averaged over the whole body, and a peak spatial-average SAR of 8 W/kg, averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube).

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-executive-order-streamlining-expediting-requests-locate-broadband-facilities-rural-america/>:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote better access to broadband internet service in rural America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Americans need access to reliable, affordable broadband internet service to succeed in today's information-driven, global economy. Currently, too many American citizens and businesses still lack access to this basic tool of modern economic connectivity. This problem is particularly acute in rural America...

It shall therefore be the policy of the executive branch to use all viable tools to accelerate the deployment and adoption of affordable, reliable, modern high-speed broadband connectivity in rural America, including rural homes, farms, small businesses, manufacturing and production sites, tribal communities, transportation systems, and healthcare and education facilities.

To implement this policy and enable sustainable rural broadband infrastructure projects, executive departments and agencies (agencies) should seek to reduce barriers to capital investment, remove obstacles to broadband services, and more efficiently employ Government resources... that the General Services Administration (GSA) develop a common form and master contract for wireless facility sitings on buildings and other property owned by the Federal Government.

Section 3. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) The term "Federal property managing agencies" means agencies that have custody and control of, or responsibility for managing, Federal lands, buildings, and rights of way, federally assisted highways, and tribal lands.

(b) The term "Federal real property" has the same meaning as that term has in Executive Order 13327 of February 4, 2004 (Federal Real Property Asset Management).

Executive Order 13327 of February 4, 2004: Sec. 2. Definition and Scope. (a) For the purpose of this executive order, Federal real property is defined as any real property owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the Federal Government, both within and outside the United States, and improvements on Federal lands. For the purpose of this order, Federal real property shall exclude: interests in real property assets that have been disposed of for public benefit purposes pursuant to section 484 of title

40, United States Code, and are now held in private ownership; land easements or rights-of-way held by the Federal Government; public domain land (including lands withdrawn for military purposes) or land reserved or dedicated for national forest, national park, or national wildlife refuge purposes except for improvements on those lands; land held in trust or restricted fee status for individual Indians or Indian tribes; and land and interests in land that are withheld from the scope of this order by agency heads for reasons of national security, foreign policy, or public safety.

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2004-02-06/pdf/04-2773.pdf>

Studies documented by the Environmental Health Trust

<http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Ramazzini-Institute-World-s-Largest-Animal-Study-On-Cell-Tower-Radiation-To-Be-Released-.html?soid=1116515520935&aid=uUsF1XLSbKQ>

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/wireless-firms-seek-to-preempt-local-authority-to-install-5g-equipment-in-neighborhoods/2018/03/18/8f8d5a96-2191-11e8-86f6-54bfff693d2b_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.1652621ae2fd

An in-depth report in *The Nation* sheds light on the historical battle between the telecoms industry and the scientific establishment, and gives an idea of the battle that's yet to come. The article begins by examining the historical relationship between the telecoms industry and regulators, and how current standards came to be adopted:

The wireless industry has sought to downplay concerns about cell phones' safety, and the Federal Communications Commission has followed its example. In 1996, the FCC established cell-phone safety levels based on "specific absorption rate," or SAR. Phones were required to have a SAR of 1.6 watts or less per kilogram of body weight. In 2016, [the American Academy of Pediatrics advised the FCC](#) that its guidelines "do not account for the unique vulnerability and use patterns specific to pregnant women and children." <http://www.aappublications.org/news/2016/05/27/Cancer052716> Nevertheless, the FCC has declined to update its standards.

The big concern, however, is how 5G is going to change the conversation:

The wireless industry's determination to bring about the Internet of Things, despite the massive increase in radiation exposure this would unleash, raises the stakes exponentially. Because 5G radiation can only travel short distances, antennas roughly the size of a pizza box will have to be installed approximately every 250 feet to ensure connectivity. "Industry is going to need hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of new antenna sites in the United States alone," said Moskowitz, the UC Berkeley researcher. "So people will be bathed in a smog of radiation 24/7."

The Nation's full report, which is well worth reading:

<https://www.thenation.com/article/how-big-wireless-made-us-think-that-cell-phones-are-safe-a-special-investigation/>

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P5

Resolution Condemning C.L. “Butch” Otter and Thomas Loertscher

Passed by: LD17 Republican Central Committee

Submitted by: David DeHaas, LD17 Chair, and Matthew Jensen, LD17 Vice-Chair

Whereas, Chad Christensen and Representative Thomas Loertscher competed for the Party’s nomination for Idaho House of Representatives District 32B in the Republican primary election held on May 15, 2018; and,

Whereas, Chad Christensen defeated Thomas Loertscher by winning a majority of the votes cast in both the primary election and general, despite Loertscher’s incumbency, and the results were certified by the Idaho Secretary of State; and,

Whereas, Chad Christensen’s victory, in both the primary election and general, largely can be attributed to voter dissatisfaction with Thomas Loertscher’s use of his position to block popular bills from receiving a hearing in the House; especially, bills related to firearms laws; and,

Whereas, Rep. Thomas Loertscher filed a declaration of write-in candidacy for the seat, and Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter chose to endorse that campaign; and,

Whereas, This endorsement by one of the Party’s most visible figures caused great confusion among Republicans and others about where the Party stands with respect to its nominee in the general election; and,

Whereas, In fact, during the last election cycle, Chad Christensen received the unequivocal endorsement of Brad Little, Janice McGeachin, Jonathan Parker, Brent Crane, and numerous other Idaho Republican Party staff members, officeholders, candidates, and committees; and,

Whereas, Butch Otter’s endorsement of an independent write-in candidate over the Party’s duly-nominated candidate is wholly inappropriate, casts a dark shadow on Governor Otter’s tenure of service, and is not in keeping with our values as a Party; and,

Whereas, after being rightly called out and condemned for such behavior, Butch Otter continued his insults to Republican voters and workers by donating a substantial amount of resources to the decidedly un-Republican write-in campaign of Thomas Loertscher;

Therefore be it Resolved, that the Idaho Republican Party condemns and censures Gov. C.L. "Butch" Otter for his endorsement of Thomas Loertscher's write-in candidacy; and,

Therefore be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the 2019 Winter State Central Committee meeting for consideration.

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P6

Resolution Reaffirming the Need for and Importance of Better Stand-Your-Ground Legislation

Passed by: LD17 Republican Central Committee

Submitted by: David DeHaas, LD17 Chair, and Matthew Jensen, LD17 Vice-Chair

Whereas, the Idaho Republican Party not only recognizes and holds dear the right to life, it indeed holds dear that citizens have a right to preserve life; and,

Whereas, it has been recognized by the Idaho Republican Party that one should not have to defend oneself all over again in court for the right and just actions defending life; and,

Whereas, in the consequences of defending oneself, it should not matter which weapon is used; and,

Whereas, while helpful and a step in the right direction, current Stand-Your-Ground law merely codifies current case law, and does not improve upon the correct and properly judicious recognition of the right to defend one's life and situation; and,

Whereas, with proper legislation passed in the Idaho Legislature, being able to properly Stand Your Ground could be a bulwark against some threats to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and,

Whereas, assuming law has been broken in the course of defending oneself is dangerously close to being guilty until proven innocent, and is unamerican and antithetical to the concepts of due process and being secure in your own person; and,

Whereas, with the new coming 2019 Legislative Session, lawmakers have the opportunity to stand their own ground against the bad situation citizens who might find themselves defending their just and right actions in court; and,

Whereas, under its own rules, the Idaho Republican Party is bound by actions taken at and resolutions passed by the 2018 Convention of the Idaho Republican Party;

Therefore be it Resolved, that the Idaho Republican Party exhorts its members in the Idaho Legislature to do whatever they can in supporting the passage of real and more effective Stand-Your-Ground legislation, like that of no duty to retreat from a place a person has a lawful right to be and reimbursement of costs for when a person is found not guilty by reason of self defense in 2019; and,

Therefore be it further Resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Republican legislators in the state of Idaho; and,

Therefore be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the 2019 Winter State Central Committee meeting for consideration.

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P7

Resolution Supporting Republican Candidates

Passed by: Bonner County Republican Central Committee

Submitted by: Cornel Rasor, LD7 Chair

Whereas, Idaho Republican legislators have a sworn duty to uphold both the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the state of Idaho; and,

Whereas, Idaho Republican legislators have campaigned in a manner commensurate with the ideals of the Idaho Republican platform; and,

Whereas, grassroots support of the Idaho Republican candidates is predicated upon their allegiance and fidelity to the above-mentioned documents;

Therefore be it Resolved, that the Idaho Republican State Central Committee proudly and fully endorses the Republican slate the of candidates for the State and Federal elected offices and strongly urges our neighbors to vote Republican with us this November (2018) and;

Therefore be it further Resolved, that the Idaho Republican State Central Committee fully intends to hold our legislators responsible to the documents they have taken an oath to uphold as well as to the Idaho Republican Platform.

Proposed Resolution 2019 – P8

Resolution to Approve Process to Remove Republican Endorsement of an Idaho Legislator

Passed by: Bonner County Republican Central Committee

Submitted by: Cornel Rasor, LD7 Chair

Any Republican legislator who intentionally and regularly opposes the basic principles of the Republican Platform will be subject to reprimand and sanction by the Republican Central Committee who are the just representatives of the Republican people.

1. A Challenge must originate from at least 2 Precinct Committeemen from each of at least 11 different counties. Each of the 11 counties must approve by majority vote their challenge being brought to the State Central Committee.
2. The challenge must specify which platform principle was opposed by the legislator and state clearly the behavior that was in opposition to party principle and verify/prove the alleged behavior actually happened.
3. The challenge and accompanying documentation must be submitted to the Chairman of the Idaho Republican Party.
4. Within 10 days of receiving the challenge, the Chairman will provide a complete copy of the challenge to the Republican State Central Committee members and an invitation sent to the legislator by certified mail to appear before the next state committee meeting with the purpose and opportunity for the legislator to defend his/her record before the delegates of the Republican people.
5. The legislator will have the opportunity to speak to the delegation to explain and justify the oppositional behaviors.
6. If the committee votes to reprimand the legislator, the Chairman will have a certified letter delivered to the legislator listing the specific behaviors determined by the majority of committee members to be in opposition to the party platform. The letter will include a warning that if the same oppositional behaviors continue, the Republican State Central Committee will withdraw Republican endorsement.
7. If the same oppositional behaviors continue and no fewer than 2 precinct committeemen from each of any 11 counties file a second challenge the same process will be followed as for the first challenge.
8. If the committee finds the second challenge valid, through majority vote, the committee will withdraw endorsement by the Republican Party of said legislator. A certified letter will be sent to the legislator stating the behaviors that caused the legislator to lose endorsement of the Idaho Republican Party.

Republican Evaluation Form

Republican Representative Evaluators

The Idaho Republican Central Committee is the representative body of the Republican people of the 44 counties of the Idaho Republican Party. A quorum meeting of this representative body will carefully and thoughtfully evaluate the alleged offenses by a legislator who may be opposing party principles in performance of their duty in office.

Republican Party Principles established by the people

The Idaho State Republican Party encourages and in fact relies on the Republicans of the Idaho House of Representatives and Senate to support the principles of the Idaho Republican Party Platform established by the Republican people of this state and also honor and respect the voice, rightful participation, and supremacy of the people who legitimately have established the party principles.

Elected Republicans must perform by the standards set by the platform

Idaho Citizens can reasonably assume by common sense that all elected Republicans should predominately guide their performance of duty by the Republican Platform, which is a valid reflection of the Republican people throughout the state who deserve to be honestly represented by their clearly stated platform of principles.

The following Idaho 22 elected Precinct Committeemen challenge the Republican job performance of the following elected legislator.

Name of elected legislator _____ District # _____

Names of 2 precinct committeemen from 11 counties that approved this challenge

	Name	county	precinct	Signature
1.				
2.				
3.				
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12.				
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20.				
21.				
22.				

Republican principles in question:

I. A. Quote the exact platform principle that has been opposed by this legislator:

Attach if more space is needed

B. Describe the oppositional behavior/s to this platform principle and attach evidence and/or documentation:

II. A. Quote the exact platform principle that has been opposed by this legislator:

Attach if more space is needed

B. Describe the oppositional behavior/s to this platform principle and attach evidence and/or documentation:

III. A. Quote the exact platform principle that has been opposed by this legislator:

Attach if more space is needed

B. Describe the oppositional behavior/s to this platform principle and attach evidence and/or documentation:

IV. A. Quote the exact platform principle that has been opposed by this legislator:

Attach if more space is needed

B. Describe the oppositional behavior/s to this platform principle and attach evidence and/or documentation:
