#### 1 Article III. Membership.

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- ACR membership is open to anyone who has a professional interest in administrative law. There are two classes
   of membership.
   A. <u>Governemental Employee</u> Membership <u>Types</u>.
   <u>1. Membership Requirements: Any governmental employee who attends the annual conference or the winter</u>
- 6 meeting and who pays the ACR conference or meeting registration fee will be a member of ACR. A governmental
- 7 employee who expects to be unable to attend the annual conference or the winter meeting may request to be a
- 8 member of ACR by writing to the President. The President may approve a membership request to be valid for no
- 9 longer than the President's term of office. The President will report the approval or rejection of any membership 10 requests at the first business meeting of the annual conference and winter meeting to be counted in the roll call
- 10 for the purpose of establishing a guorum.
- 12 2. Voting Privileges: Governmental employee members are entitled to vote on all matters coming before ACR.
- 13 3. Service Level: Governmental employee members may be appointed by the President to serve as voting
- members of standing committees and of special ad hoc committees with voting privileges on these committees.
   1. Governmental
- 16 a. Active. This is a governmental employee who currently works for the federal government, a 17 state, territory, or protectorate. 18 b. Retired. This is a governmental employee who has retired from the federal government, a state, territory, or protectorate, who has performed outstanding service to the organization and 19 20 desires to maintain membership. 21 c. Honorary. This is a governmental employee who has worked for the federal government, a 22 state, territory, or protectorate for more than five years, who has not retired and has performed 23 outstanding service to the organization and desires to maintain membership. 24 d. Emeritus. This is a governmental employee who has served as the ACR Executive Secretary 25 or President. These members maintain a lifetime membership and enjoy the privileges set forth 26 under Article X. Emeritus Member. 27 e. Academic. This is a governmental employee who works for a state academic institution who has a professional interest in administrative law. This membership includes institution counsel. 28 29 2. Non-governmental a. NASS/ACR Corporate Affiliate. Platinum, Gold, Silver. This is a corporate entity that has 30 31 applied to become a NASS corporate affiliate and monetarily supports NASS and ACR. b. NASS/ACR Conference Sponsor. This is a corporate entity that monetarily sponsors a specific 32 33 conference or meeting. 34 c. ACR Corporate Member. This is an individual or corporate entity who is not a corporate affiliate or a conference or meeting sponsor that is for profit and has a professional interest in 35 36 administrative law. 37 e. Non-profit organization. This is a non-profit entity that has a professional interest in 38 administrative law. 39 f. Academic. This is an employee who works for a for-profit academic institution who has a 40 professional interest in administrative law. This membership includes institution counsel. 41 g. ACR does not endorse, authorize or approve products or services offered by non-42 governmental members. B. Nongovernmental Membership. Dues 43 1. Membership Requirements: Governmental. 44 a. Any governmental employee who pays the annual conference or meeting registration fee will 45 be a member of the organization. Any academic member who pays the academic registration fee 46 47 will be a member of the organization. 48 b. Any governmental employee who expects to be unable to attend the annual conference or 49 meeting may put a request in writing to the President to maintain membership. If approved, the request is good through the next annual conference. The President will report the approval or 50
  - rejection of any membership request at the first business meeting of the annual conference or winter meeting. c. If a governmental employee does not attend a conference or meeting, nor provides a request to maintain a membership, the governmental employee may reinstate a membership the next
    - fiscal year by initiating the provisions under this section.

56	Any nongovernmental person who attends the annual conference or the winter meeting and who pays the
57	conference or meeting registration fee will be a member of ACR.
58	2. Non-governmental
59	a. NASS/ACR Corporate Affiliate. Any corporate affiliate that pays the NASS corporate affiliate
60	annual conference or meeting registration fee will be a member of the organization.
61	b. NASS/ACR Conference Sponsor. Any corporate sponsor that contributes monetarily to a
62	NASS/ACR conference or meeting will be a member of the organization.
63	d. Corporate. Any corporate employee who pays the NASS corporate non-member annual
64	conference or meeting registration fee will be a member of the organization.
65	e. Non-profit. Any non-profit employee who pays the NASS non-profit annual conference or
66	meeting registration fee will be a member of the organization.
67	f. A complimentary conference or meeting registration given by NASS to non-governmental
68	members under subsection (B)(2)(a) or (b) will be members of the organization.
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70	<u>C</u> 2. Voting Privileges:
71	<u>1. Governmental: Each member who has paid their dues shall have one vote on each question before</u>
72	ACR requiring action. A member will disclose a conflict of interest and will not vote on such matters
73	deemed a conflict of interest. Proxy voting is prohibited.
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	2. Nongovernmental Non-governmental members who have paid their dues are entitled to will be heard
75	on all issues before ACR requiring action but do not have ACR voting privileges.
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77	3. <u>D.</u> Service Level:
78	1. Governmental: Active or academic members may be appointed by the President to standing
79	committees, special ad hoc committees and serve as regional representatives. Only active or academic
80	members may seek office. Retired, honorary and emeritus members may serve as advisors to ACR
81	officers, standing committees and special ad hoc committees.
82	<ol><li>Nongovernmental Non-governmental members may be appointed by the President to serve as</li></ol>
83	nonvoting non-voting members of standing committees and of special ad hoc committees.
84	<del>C.</del> <u>E.</u> Membership <del>Terms</del> <u>Term</u>
85	1. The term of membership will commence on Membership begins the first day of the annual conference
86	or <del>the winter</del> meeting for <del>a period of</del> approximately one year and <del>conclude <u>concludes</u> on the first day of</del>
87	the next annual conference or <del>winter meeting</del> .
88	2. The term of a governmental employee who puts a membership request in writing to the President will
89	commence the day the President receives the request is received by the President and conclude on the
90	first day of the next annual conference or meeting.
91	3. A membership is non-transferable.
92	F. Membership Principles
93	1. A member will be of good moral character and reflect a favorable image of ACR.
94	2. A member will not enter into contracts on behalf of ACR.
95	3. A member will not unlawfully use ACR assets.
96	4. A member will not use ACR to endorse products or services.
97	5. A member will serve without compensation; however, they may be reimbursed for expenses
98	reasonably related to and incurred in the discharge of standing committee and special ad hoc committees
99	duties if serving on such committees. Any expenses must be preapproved by all ACR officers.
100	G. Resignation: Any member may resign from this organization. The resignation will become effective upon
100	acceptance of the President.
101	H. Reporting Violations and Corrective Actions
102	1. Any violation of membership terms will be reported immediately to the President. Any criminal activity
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	will be reported immediately to the authorities. If a violation includes criminal activity, the membership is
105	automatically suspended pending investigation.
106	2. If in the event a potential violation involves an officer, the report will be made to the successive officer.
107	3. A member or officer may resign at any time during the investigation.
108	3. The President, or successive officer, will review the violation with officers and determine whether a
109	violation of membership terms has occurred.

110 4. Once the alleged violation has been investigated, corrective action may or may not be taken. Actions 111 may include removal for cause from the organization. 112 113 **NOTES: Article I. Memberships Notes** 114 In this article we are clarifying memberships due to the specific NASS conference and meeting registrations. To maintain sustainability the membership categories allow for institutional knowledge of retired and 115 116 honorary members. Although we do not currently have "academic" members, the president has attempted to 117 recruit members ie. professors from law schools. Academic members are also listed under NASS conference 118 and meeting registrations. 119 Non-governmental members are important to us. Our sponsors provide invaluable insight and financial 120 support. As we have learned there are specific types of NASS and ACR sponsorships. These membership types 121 are clarified to make sure that the Non-governmental members properly sign up for conferences and pay the 122 correct fees for membership. The term "dues" have been added since it has been unclear to new members that signing up for a meeting or 123 124 conference is payment of dues for a yearly membership. 125 Membership principles have been added and removal of a member has been added. **COMMENT:** Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article III, Subsection (A)(1): a more parallel construction of the 126 different member types: "...for the federal government, a state, a territory, or a protectorate" for 127 subsections (A)(1)(a) through (e). 128 129 **RESPONSE:** The subsections have been changed to be consistent. **COMMENT:** Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article III, Subsection (A)(1)(e): "professional" interest, "academic" 130 131 interest, or both? Professional interest could include institution counsel, academic would, of course, 132 include faculty. Both would increase the pool from which membership could be drawn. 133 134 **RESPONSE:** The subsection has been changed to include a professional academic member. It will still 135 be referred to as an academic member since NASS has this as a registration category. 136 137 **COMMENT:** Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article III, Subsection (A)(2): There is no mention of a parallel "Academic" 138 member for the non-governmental category; surely however there would be faculty at a private education 139 institution with an academic interest in administrative law? 140 141 **RESPONSE:** Interestingly enough a, Article III, Subsection (A)(2)(f) was left out. I considered such a 142 category, but NASS does not have this type of registration. It has been included to increase 143 memberships, and when registration is required, ACR cross that bridge with NASS. 144 COMMENT: Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article III, Subsection (A)(2)(e): refers to a non-profit entity, while Subsection 145 146 (B)(2)(e) refers to an employee. These two provisions should be consistent. 147 **RESPONSE:** The term has been changed simply to "non-profit." 148 149

- COMMENT: Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article III, Subsection (F)(5): approval of expenses: should this be all
   the ACR officers, or just some?
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153 **RESPONSE:** "The" has been changed to "all."

COMMENT: Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article III, Subsection (H): If corrective action is related to a criminal
 charge, should removal wait until the end of the criminal case? Or should there be language that
 directs an officer accused of criminal activity to resign in the best interests of the organization?

- **RESPONSE:** Additional language has been added to clarify steps the organization or officer can take.
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162 Article V. Voting.

A. Any A governmental employee member in good standing as provided under Article III, subsections (A)(1) and
 (B)(1) may vote on any matter presented to ACR for decision by voting at a business meeting.

B. For a vote to be counted at a business meeting a governmental employee member must be present. A

governmental employee member who attends a business meeting via telephone or an Internet teleconference is
 considered present and eligible to vote if the employee has received approval to be a member of ACR as

168 provided under Article III.

169 C. <u>All matters Matters</u> are decided by a simple majority of the votes cast, except all bylaw <u>amendments which</u>
 170 require a three-fifths majority of the votes cast.

D. The presiding officer will call the roll of voting members for the purpose of establishing a quorum at the first
 business meeting of the annual conference and winter meeting. To conduct business, a quorum of voting
 members will consist of at least fifty percent of the attending voting members plus one. be verified by the
 presiding officer at the first business meeting of the annual conference. To conduct voting on any action before

ACR at the second business meeting, a quorum will consist of at least fifty percent of the attending voting

members plus one as determined by membership at the first business meeting.
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178 NOTES: Article V. Voting

Since memberships were added voting privileges were clarified under this article. Any governmental member
 who paid dues may vote, that is, paid to attend a meeting or conference.

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- 182 COMMENT: Jane Chaffin (VA), Section D. Business meetings are required at the annual conference, but not the183 winter meeting...right?
- 184 **RESPONSE:** Yes, the reference to a winter business meeting has been removed since we determined at this past
   185 winter meeting (Colborn Resolution) that a vote could not be made.
- 186 **COMMENT:** Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article IV, Subsection (A)(4): Why limit officership to governmental
- 187 employees? (I'm not disagreeing; just wondering why)
- 188 **RESPONSE:** This subsection is open to discussion.

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190 COMMENT: Mike Broschinsky (UT) Article IV, Subsection (B): Are the jurisdiction requirements still meaningful
 191 and necessary? (Again, not necessarily disagreeing, just wondering).

- 192 **RESPONSE:** This subsection is open to discussion.
- 193 194
- 195 Article VI. Officers.
- 196 A. Officers: The officers of ACR are the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary-Treasurer.
- 1. Elections are held biennially beginning in 1990 at the annual conference. 197
- 198 2. Each officer will serve a term of two years or until a successor is selected. 199
  - 3. A member will not serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office.
- 200 4. Only ACR governmental employee members of ACR in good standing can be nominated for office. 201

202 B. Jurisdiction Requirements: The President may be selected from a state in which the administrative codes and 203 registers function is not under the jurisdiction of a Secretary of State. Whenever the If a President is nominated 204 and elected from a non-Secretary of State jurisdiction, either the Vice President or Secretary-Treasurer must be 205 chosen nominated and elected from a state or jurisdiction in which the administrative code and register function is 206 under the jurisdiction of a Secretary of State.

C. Election Requirements Candidates: Voting ACR members shall elect a President, a Vice President, and a 207

208 secretary-Treasurer from nominees presented by the The Nominations Committee shall biennially recommend

209 candidates for President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer at the first business meeting at the annual

210 conference. The Nominations Committee shall receive a letter of intent to serve as provided under Article XII,

Section (C)(1)(c). An ACR governmental member Other nominees may be placed into nomination nominate a 211

212 member in good standing from the floor at the first business meeting. If the member nominated from the floor

- 213 does not want to serve, the member can ask to have his or her name withdrawn from the ballot.
- 214 D. Elections: A vote of officers will be held at the second business meeting at the annual conference and conducted under Article 4, Section (D). 215
- 216 D. E. Reporting to NASS: The outgoing President, or designee, must-will report the names of those elected the new officers to the NASS Executive Committee at the annual conference. 217

218 E. F. Officer Resignation: All officers who choose to resign must put his or her resignation The resignation of an

219 officer will be in writing to ACR-and be effective the date of acceptance by the President or successive officer.

The reasons for resigning may be presented, but are not necessary. An officer who resigns in good standing may 220

- be eligible to be reconsidered for an office if the Nominations Committee makes such a recommendation. 221
- 222 G. Officer Succession:

223 1. If the elected President is unable to serve or complete the term of office, the elected Vice President will serve 224 the remainder of the President's term.

- 225 2. If the Vice President is unable to serve or complete the term of office, the Secretary-Treasurer will serve the 226 remainder of the Vice President's term of office.
- 227 3. Should any If a vacancy remain exists in one or more of the elected positions offices, the President (or the 228 individual who becomes President upon the vacation of the office under succession) will, in consultation with the 229 other officer and the Executive Committee, appoint a successor for any-the vacant position-office.
- 4. Any replacement successive or appointed officer will remain in office until the next biennial officer election of 230 officers is held at the annual conference at which time the successive or appointed officer may be nominated for 231 232 one more two year term in the same office. 233
- 234 H. Officer Removal: An officer is held to the standards of membership principles under Article III, Section (F). An 235 officer is held to honor the duties of office as provided under these bylaws. An officer may be removed for cause 236 under the provisions provided under Article III, Section (H).

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8	NOTES: Article VI. Officers
9	This article has been updated with nominees becoming candidates for office.
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1	<b>COMMENT:</b> Jane Chaffin (VA), Section E. My personal preference is "outgoing" vs "emeritus" in this
2	instance since we have many former presidents with "emeritus" status
	instance since we have many former presidents with emeritas status
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1	<b>RESPONSE:</b> Outgoing will not be amended and remain as it is currently in the bylaws.
5	
,	<b>COMMENT:</b> Jane Chaffin (VA), Section F. Suggest "The resignation of an officer will be in writing" in
	place of "Resignations will be in writing"
	<b>RESPONSE:</b> The amendment has been changed as suggested.
	Article VII. Duties of the President.
	A. The President will:
	1. maintain close contact with the NASS Executive Committee member-at-large, designated as the ACR
	liaison;
	2. preside over <del>all</del> ACR business and <u>executive</u> meetings;
	3. plan, direct and coordinate the annual ACR conference;
	<ol> <li><u>3.</u> report to the NASS Executive Committee, both at the annual NASS conference and at the</li> </ol>
	NASS-winter meeting;
	5. 4. Act as public information officer and prepare and submit for publication in the NASS newsletter any
	newsworthy items regarding ACR activities, prepare news releases about organization events, member and officer achievements; and maintain the organization's social media sites such as Facebook and
	Twitter;
	6. direct the updating, publication and sale of the State and Federal Survey;
	7. work with the treasurer to establish a budget and account for all monies received and expended by or
	on behalf of ACR;
	8. appoint regional representatives; and
	8. 9. appoint all ACR committee chairpersons.
	B. The President may delegate any duties in Section (A) to an officer or regional representative in good standing.
	Notes: Subsection (A)(4) public information officer duties have been added to Duties of the President and the
	proposed amendment has been removed from Vice President Duties.
	Article VIII. <del>Duties of the</del> Vice President Duties.
	A. The Vice President will:
	1. be managing editor of the ACR State and Federal Survey and chair of the Survey Committee. The managing
	editor shall will gather and assemble survey data, paginate, publish and distribute the State and Federal Survey;
	2. be responsible for the recruitment of new ACR members;
	2.3. in the absence of the President have all the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the President; and
	3.4. perform other duties as assigned by the President.
	NOTES: Article VIII. Vice President
	We currently do not have a PIO and a Web committee member has been tasked with the maintenance of
	social media. Since the current administration has a member of the Web committee as an officer this has
	been taken care of the past six years. To maintain continuity the VP will be charged to keep social media
	active.

287 **COMMENT:** Jane Chaffin (VA), Subsection (A)(1) Should this be a delegable duty (by the President) if 288 the VP can't maintain for whatever reason? Also, should ACR set up guidelines for posting on social 289 media--e.g., what to post, monitoring comments, etc.? 290 **RESPONSE:** The PIO duties have been moved to the President duties. The president may assign another 291 officer these duties. See Article VII. President Duties. Several years ago I drafted guidance documents 292 for social media. They will be submitted at the first business meeting for discussion. 293 294 Article XII. Standing Committees. 295 296 A. Appointment and Chair: 1. Standing Committee members will be appointed by the President; 297 298 2. Standing Committee chairpersons will be appointed from among the membership of the Committee, 299 unless otherwise provided under another bylaw in this Article. 300 B. Term. A standing committee member and chair serve at the pleasure of the President. 301 C. Types. Standing Committees must include the following: 302 1. Nominations Committee. 303 a. Members: The Nominations Committee may consist of a member from each region. b. Before the annual conference, the Selection: The Nominations Committee will biennially select 304 nominees for the position office of President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer before the 305 306 annual conference and request letters of consent to serve from the nominees. 307 c. Letter of Consent to Serve: A nominee will provide a letter of consent to serve from the nominee's supervisor to The the Committee chair or chair's designee must obtain a letter of 308 309 consent from the supervisor of each nominee. 310 i. The letter must: make clear 311 identify the professional relationship between the nominee and the person 312 signing the letter; and 313 indicate Indicate the supervisor's: willingness consent to allow the nominee to 314 serve the term of office; and Indicate the supervisor understands the duties of the office as provided under 315 316 these bylaws; and 317 Indicate the supervisor understands that the consent includes in-person 318 conference attendance during the term of office. ,should the nominee be elected 319 by the membership. 320 ii. If that person the nominee is an employee of a Secretary of State, or equivalent officer, the letter must be signed by the Secretary of State or equivalent officer. 321 322 iii. If that person the nominee is not an employee of a Secretary of State, the letter must 323 be signed by a superior or other person whose consent is sufficient to permit the nominee 324 to serve. The Nominations Committee will only nominate those who have provided a letter of consent to 325 326 serve. 327 e.d. At the annual conference, the The Nominations Committee will biannually present nominate 328 to ACR at the annual conference it's a list of nominees gualified candidates for the posts of the 329 offices of President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. 330 d. The Nominations Committee will present to the membership only the names of persons who have submitted, in writing to the Chairperson of the Nominations Committee, a letter of consent 331 from their supervisor. 332 333 e. Nominations may also be made from the floor at the time the Nominations Committee presents 334 its recommendations the ballot to the membership. Any nomination from the A floor nominee will provide a letter of consent to serve from the nominee's supervisor must be accompanied by the 335 336 letter of consent as specified under subsection (C)(1)(b)(i) through (iii) (vi). i. If the a letter of consent cannot be made is not available received by the time ACR is 337 338 ready to vote before the election at the second business meeting, the floor nominee may 339 stand as a candidate for election and be elected under the condition that the upon the

340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347	nomince's representation that the letter will be forthcoming delivered to the president in thirty days. ii. If the floor nominee is elected to the office, a and the letter of consent is not received by the President in thirty days after the nominee's election, the election of that the officer is <u>null voided and void.</u> and the nominee of the <u>The Nominations Committee candidate as</u> <u>named under subsection (C)(1)(d)</u> will become the selection of ACR be instated into the vacant office.
348	NOTES: Standing Committees, Nominations Committee
349	Letters of consent to serve now include that the supervisor not only consents to the term and duties of office,
350	but also that the officer needs to attend the conference during the officer's term.
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352	<b>COMMENT:</b> Jane Chaffin (VA), Subsection (C)(1)(c)(i) I see you want to emphasize the items for
353	inclusion in the letter of consent. To make i-vi parallel, I suggest placing a colon after "i. The letter
354	must:" and using bullets or another paragraph subdivision character to list each required item (i.e.,
355	"identify", "indicate", etc). Then new "v" and "vi can go back to being numbered "ii" and "iii."
356	Suggest changing "that person" to "the nominee" in "v" and "vi"
357	Suggest deleting the paragraph designator "c" because paragraph is already part of "c"
358	