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Motion to Consider Censure of Kershaw County Republican Party (KCGOP) Chairman Autumn Dunlap for Allowing an Illegal Executive Committee Meeting During a Public Event

Whereas South Carolina Republican Party (SCGOP) Rule 5(d)(5) provides that the County Executive Committee may be called by the chairman, any three committeemen, or by ten percent of its membership, *but no meeting shall be held without at least twenty-four (24) hours' written notice to each member*, with "written notice" defined as USPS mail, electronic mail, or private mail delivery service;

Whereas under *Robert's Rules of Order*, an assembly enters executive session only when required by rule or custom, or upon adoption of a motion to do so by a majority vote; therefore, an "executive session" cannot be declared spontaneously outside a properly convened meeting;

Whereas Chairman Dunlap violated the KCGOP Standing Rule adopted and recorded in the minutes of the November, 6, 2023 KCGOP Executive Committee meeting that business must only be conducted in an Executive Committee meeting and prohibits business in a "General Meeting" a.k.a. "Members Meeting" that is open to the public.

Whereas rules protecting absentees—including the requirement that all members receive prior written notice before any business is transacted—cannot be suspended or waived, even by unanimous consent;

Whereas any action taken in violation of rules protecting absentees or without a quorum is *null and void* and may be challenged at any time as a continuing breach;

Whereas Chairman Autumn Dunlap convened what she referred to as an "Executive Session" or "Executive Committee Meeting" during a publicly advertised social event, without proper notice, agenda, quorum verification, or adherence to the procedural requirements established by the KCGOP and SCGOP Rules;

Whereas the gathering in question occurred outside the context of any formally called or properly noticed business meeting, with no prior notice to Executive Committee members or opportunity for attendance by the full voting body;

Whereas actions were taken and statements were made during this purported session that directly impacted elected officers and members, despite the absence of a validly constituted meeting and without the transparency or procedural fairness required by Party Rules;

Whereas multiple Executive Committeemen immediately objected to the Chair's actions and cited violations of both KCGOP and SCGOP Rules, specifically concerning the illegitimacy of conducting business without prior notice, motion, or vote to enter executive session;

Whereas the Chair's conduct undermines the integrity of the Kershaw County Republican Party's governance process, sets a dangerous precedent for procedural abuse, and

damages confidence in the Executive Committee's ability to uphold fairness, transparency, and adherence to established rules; and

Whereas minutes, affidavits, witness statements, and corroborating documentation will be presented during a formal hearing as supporting evidence of these violations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Kershaw County Republican Party Executive Committee:

1. is initiating a process defined by Roberts Rules of Order (63:5) to formally censure Chairman Dunlap for the aforementioned violations and will provide the accused due process as described hereafter;
2. declares any actions purportedly taken during the October 2, 2025 gathering *null and void* as actions taken outside a properly called meeting and in violation of rules protecting absentees (RONR 9:15–16; 10:54–57);
3. directs the Secretary to notify all affected officers and members in writing that no valid Executive Committee meeting occurred on October 2, 2025, and that any purported actions from that gathering have no force or effect;
4. is notifying Chairman Dunlap in writing herein if present, otherwise, she will be notified in writing on the following day so she will have ample time to prepare her defense in due process proceedings before the Executive Committee prior to their voting on the censure;
5. calls a special meeting of the Kershaw County Executive Committee to be held for the sole purpose of said due process proceedings on Thursday, October 30th at 6:30 PM at the Robert Mills Courthouse in Camden and KCGOP Executive Committee members will be notified in advance of the meeting and provided a copy of the proposed censure;
6. considers Shaylor's Hill Precinct member Tom Webb unbiased and appoints him to facilitate the due process proceedings on October 30th; and
7. requires upon adoption, this censure resolution be distributed to all Kershaw County Republican elected officials, local media, the SCGOP Executive Committee, the National Federation of Republican Women, Moms for Liberty SC and Moms for Liberty's national headquarters.

South Carolina Republican Party Rules

Where no order of alternates is designated, the order in which the names are submitted to the state party shall be deemed the order of succession. The convention shall designate one of its delegates as a member of the state credentials committee.

- (6) If a county is divided between two or more congressional districts, the number of state convention delegates to which such county shall be entitled shall be apportioned among the district as nearly as possible based on the population residing in each congressional district as a percentage of the entire population of the county at the last decennial census. Each State Convention delegate elected to attend a Congressional District Convention shall be a resident of the congressional district the person is elected to represent and shall be elected only by those County Convention delegates who are residents of the same congressional district.
- (7) A list certified by the convention secretary and signed by the convention president and/or county chairman, of all officers, delegates, and alternates elected by the county convention shall be forwarded by the county chairman or convention secretary to the State Chairman and a copy to the district chairman not later than five (5) days following the county convention. Such list also shall include the name of the delegate chosen to serve on the credentials committee.
- (8) The county convention shall be recessed in non-general election years and may be reconvened in the following general election year, during the month set by the state committee, to conduct such business, as it deems advisable, including nomination of candidates.

(d) County Executive Committee

- (1) The precincts in each county shall be held together and operated under the control of a County Executive Committee, which shall consist of one (1) committeeman from each precinct elected by the precinct. The county executive committee, when elected, shall by majority vote elect its own officers, except those who were elected by the county convention per party rules. Appointed officers need not be executive committeemen. An officer of the County Executive Committee who is not an executive committeeman shall not be entitled to vote on any question. The county chairman may vote only in case of a tie vote.
- (2) The state executive committeeman from the county shall also be an officer of the County Executive Committee and shall be entitled to vote on any question.
- (3) The tenure of office of the county committeeman shall be until the convening of the county convention in each non-general election year.
- (4) The secretary of the County Executive Committee shall keep such record of the committee's meetings as the committee may direct. Any written record that is kept shall be in duplicate, one copy for the chairman and one copy to be retained by the secretary.
- (5) The County Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, any three committeemen, or by ten percent of the Committee's membership, whichever is greater, at such time and place as he or they shall appoint, but no

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meeting shall be held without each member of the committee having been given at least twenty-four (24) hours written notice thereof. The County Executive Committee may also meet and act by telephone conference upon twenty-four (24) hours written notice. For the purposes of these rules, unless otherwise specified, "written notice" shall be defined as mail by the United States Postal Service, electronic mail, or private mail delivery service.

(e) Resignations, vacancies

- (1) Resignation by any officer shall be submitted in writing to the county chairman and county secretary. Resignation by a county executive committeeman shall also be to the president and secretary of this precinct. Resignation by the state executive committeeman shall be to the county chairman, county secretary and State Chairman and State Secretary.
- (2) The County Executive Committee may remove any appointed officer at any time. It may fill any vacancies among its appointed officers.
- (3) Should the office of the county chairman, county vice-chairman or State Executive Committeeman become vacant, the County Executive Committee shall fill the vacancy by electing a chairman, vice-chairman or Executive Committeeman, respectively, for the unexpired term. Vacancy in the office of county chairman shall not cause the vice-chairman to succeed to the office of chairman unless elected thereto by the County Executive Committee. Vacancies in these offices that are filled by the County Executive Committee will not cause such officers to be "appointed" officers by the committee, but the same as if elected by the County Convention.
- (4) If an elected officer or committeeman becomes disabled and cannot act or serve, or if he abandons his office by refusing to serve, he shall be notified in writing by the county executive committee, upon concurrence of a majority of the entire executive committee, that his office will be declared vacant, effective thirty (30) days from the date of the notice, unless the person gives earlier notice of his resignation or unless, within that time, he resumes the full duties of his office or furnishes a reason acceptable to the county executive committee as to why his office should not be declared vacant.
- (5) Additionally, any County Executive Committee may declare vacant the office of any member of the County Executive Committee who is absent from three (3) consecutive County Executive Committee meetings without good cause when such committeeman has not been represented by a designated proxy (8c) or by the precinct president in attendance in his place. Provided, however, before such committeeman's office shall have been declared vacant, he shall be notified by certified mail by the county chairman and given opportunity to show cause before the County Executive Committee why he should not be removed from office.
- (6) A vacancy shall occur immediately if any elected officer or county executive committee moves his residence outside the geographical area his offices encompasses, and such vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.
- (7) A vacancy shall occur as covered under Rule 15.

Business Meetings	<p>Move to place all business and reporting into Executive Committee meetings to include but not limited to the Treasurer's Report, Committee Reports, Quarterly State Executive Committeeman Reports, and to ensure that only Executive Committee meetings are used to tally attendance of Executive Committee members according to SCGOP Rule 5(e)(5). Thereby, and whereas only ECs have voting privileges, there shall not be any voting including adoption of the agenda in a KCGOP General Meeting.</p> <p>State Committee Sheri Few moved to approve the motion. Lugoff 2 EC Vickie Moniz seconded the motion.</p>	<p>13 Yay/0 Nay/2 abstain-motion passed</p>
Frequency of Meetings	<p>Move to have Executive Committee Meetings on the 3rd Thursday of every month beginning in January. A new date shall be set by the Executive Committee if the 3rd Thursday falls on a holiday.</p> <p>Malvern Hill EC Scott Titus moved to approve motion. Lugoff 2 EC Vickie Moniz seconded the motion.</p>	<p>13 Yay/1 Nay/1 Abstain-motion Passed</p>
Limit Discussion by the Chair	<p>Move to limit discussion by the chair and require the chair to refrain from any comments during discussion of voting members. There shall be a 3-minute time limit with 1.5 minutes prior to discussion of the EC's and 1.5 minutes after discussion and prior to a vote by the EC's.</p> <p>Malvern Hill EC Cindy Titus moved to approve motion. Rabon Crossroads EC Beverly Ray Dowey seconded the motion.</p> <p>Cassat EC W. Outen stated 3-minute time limit for Chairman - 1 minute for each EC total of 5 mins</p> <p>2nd VC Mike Jones stated clarifying procedures and motion each side 5 pro/5 against. To this Cassat EC W. Outen stated "Why are we changing times?" 2nd VC M. Jones stated the last vote was about time limits for ECs and this motion is about time limits for the Chairman.</p>	<p>12 Yay/3 Nay – motion passed</p>

Allowing an Illegal EC Meeting During Public Event

SCGOP Rules on Procedural Fairness

Elected Officers

47:5 Chairman or President. The presiding officer of an assembly ordinarily is called the *chairman*¹ when no special title has been assigned, or in a body not permanently organized, such as a mass meeting (53). In organized societies the presiding officer's title is usually prescribed by the bylaws, that of *president* being most common. The term *the chair* refers to the person in a meeting who is actually presiding at the time, whether that person is the regular presiding officer or not. The same term also applies to the presiding officer's station in the hall from which he or she presides, which should not be permitted to be used by other members as a place from which to make reports or speak in debate during a meeting (see also 47:12). In assemblies where committee chairmen or others will require a lectern for their papers, another lectern on the side of the platform or on the floor at the front should be provided so that the chair can maintain his presiding location. For the manner in which the chair should be addressed in a meeting, see 3:10–11.

47:6 The presiding officer of an assembly—especially of a large one—should be chosen principally for the ability to preside. This person should be well versed in parliamentary law and should be thoroughly familiar with the bylaws and other rules of the organization—even if he or she is to have the assistance of a parliamentarian. At the same time, any presiding officer will do well to bear in mind that no rules can take the place of tact and common sense on the part of the chairman.

47:7 Duties of the presiding officer of an assembly. The principal duties of the presiding officer of an assembly under parliamentary law are listed below—with references, where appropriate, to fuller descriptions elsewhere in this book.

Additional information relating to the duties of the chair in particular cases will be found in the treatment of the subjects involved. It is the duty of the presiding officer of an assembly:

- 1) To open the meeting at the appointed time by taking the chair and calling the meeting to order (3:15), having ascertained that a quorum is present (3:3–4; 40).
- 2) To announce in proper sequence the business that comes before the assembly or becomes in order in accordance with the prescribed order of business, agenda, or program, and with existing orders of the day (41).
- 3) To recognize members who are entitled to the floor (3:30–

35; 42).

4) To state and to put to vote all questions that legitimately come before the assembly as motions or that otherwise arise in the course of proceedings (except questions that relate to the presiding officer himself in the manner noted below), and to announce the result of each vote (4); or, if a motion that is not in order is made, to rule that it is not in order (although this may be avoided if the chair can suggest an alternative that is in order which the maker agrees to offer instead; see 4:16–18). (For a discussion of the circumstances under which the chair votes, see 44:12–13. See also the discussion of unanimous consent, 4:58–63.)

5) To protect the assembly from obviously dilatory motions by refusing to recognize them (39).

6) To enforce the rules relating to debate and those relating to order and decorum within the assembly (3:9–13; 4:27–32; 43).

7) To expedite business in every way compatible with the rights of members.

8) To decide all questions of order (23), subject to appeal (24)—unless, when in doubt, the presiding officer prefers initially to submit such a question to the assembly for decision.

9) To respond to inquiries of members relating to parliamentary procedure (*Parliamentary Inquiry*, 33:3–5) or factual information (*Request for Information*, 33:6–10) bearing on the business of the assembly.

10) To authenticate by his or her signature, when necessary, all acts, orders, and proceedings of the assembly.

11) To declare the meeting adjourned when the assembly so votes or—where applicable—at the time prescribed in the program, or at any time in the event of a sudden emergency affecting the safety of those present (8, 21).

47:8 At each meeting, in addition to the necessary papers proper to that meeting's business, the presiding officer should have at hand:

- a copy of the bylaws and other rules of the organization;
- a copy of its parliamentary authority (that is, this book, if it is prescribed in the bylaws);
- a list of all standing and special committees and their members; and
- a memorandum of the complete order of business listing all known matters that are to come up, shown in proper sequence under the correct headings—or with their scheduled times—as applicable.

47:9 Except in a small board or a committee, the presiding officer should stand while calling a meeting to order or declaring it

adjourned, and while putting a question to vote. He should also stand—without leaving the chair—while explaining his reasons for a ruling on a point of order (if the explanation entails more than a few words) or when speaking during debate on an appeal or a point of order that he has submitted to the judgment of the assembly (23, 24). When speaking for the first time during debate in either of the latter two cases, he can do so in preference to other members (see 23:2(5), 23:19, and 24:3(5)). While a member is speaking in debate on any question, the presiding officer should remain seated—unless the view between him and the members would be obstructed, in which case he should step back slightly during the member's speech. At times other than those just mentioned, the presiding officer can stand or sit as he finds convenient for commanding the assembly's attention, preserving order, etc.—provided that his station is arranged so that even when seated he can see the entire hall and all present can see him (see also 3:7, 47:5). 47:10 Whenever a motion is made that refers only to the presiding officer in a capacity not shared in common with other members, or that commends or censures him with others, he should turn the chair over to the vice-president or appropriate temporary occupant (see below) during the assembly's consideration of that motion, just as he would in a case where he wishes to take part in debate (see also 43:29–30). The chair, however, should not hesitate to put the question on a motion to elect officers or appoint delegates or a committee even if he is included.

Allowing an Illegal EC Meeting During Public Events

Roberts Rules about protecting absentees

25:7 Rules That Cannot Be Suspended. Rules contained in the *bylaws* (or constitution) cannot be suspended—no matter how large the vote in favor of doing so or how inconvenient the rule in question may be—unless the particular rule specifically provides for its own suspension, or unless the rule properly is in the nature of a rule of order as described in 2:14. However, a rule in the bylaws requiring that a vote—such as, for example, on the election of officers—be taken by (secret) *ballot* cannot be suspended so as to violate the secrecy of the members' votes unless the bylaws so provide (see also *Voting by Ballot*, 45:18–24). Nothing in a corporate charter can be suspended unless the charter or applicable law so provides.

25:8 No applicable *procedural rule prescribed by federal, state, or local law* can be suspended unless the rule specifically provides for its own suspension.

25:9 Rules which embody *fundamental principles of parliamentary law*, such as the rule that allows only one question to be considered at a time (5:4), cannot be suspended, even by a unanimous vote. Thus, since it is a fundamental principle of parliamentary law that the right to vote is limited to the members of an organization who are actually present at the time the vote is taken in a regular or properly called meeting (45:56), the rules cannot be suspended so as to give the right to vote to a nonmember,⁷ or to authorize absentee voting (45:56ff.). Likewise, since it is a fundamental principle that each member of a deliberative assembly is entitled to one—and only one—vote on a question, the rules may not be suspended so as to authorize cumulative voting (46:43).

25:10 Rules *protecting absentees* cannot be suspended, even by unanimous consent or an actual unanimous vote, because the absentees do not consent to such suspension. For example, the rules requiring the presence of a quorum, restricting business transacted at a special meeting to that mentioned in the call of the meeting, and requiring previous notice of a proposed amendment to the bylaws protect absentees, if there are any, and cannot be suspended when any member is absent.⁸

25:11 Rules protecting a *basic right of the individual member*

cannot be suspended. Thus, while generally applicable limits on debate and the making of motions may be imposed by motions such as the *Previous Question*, the rules may not be suspended so as to deny any particular member the right to attend meetings, make motions or nominations, speak in debate, give previous notice, or vote. These basic rights may be curtailed only through disciplinary proceedings.

25:12 At a regular meeting of an organization that has an established order of business, the assembly cannot, even unanimously, vote to *dispense with* that order of business (in the sense of voting, in advance of the time when it adjourns, that the order of business shall not be gone through at all at that meeting). If the assembly, by a two-thirds vote, adopts a motion "to dispense with the regular order of business and proceed to"⁹ a certain subject, it has in effect voted to suspend the rules and *pass* all classes in the order of business which normally would precede that subject (see 41:37–39). In such a case, when the matter taken up out of its proper order has been disposed of, even if it has consumed as much time as the usual meeting, the chair must return to the regular order of business and call for the items in sequence, unless the assembly then votes to adjourn (see 21).

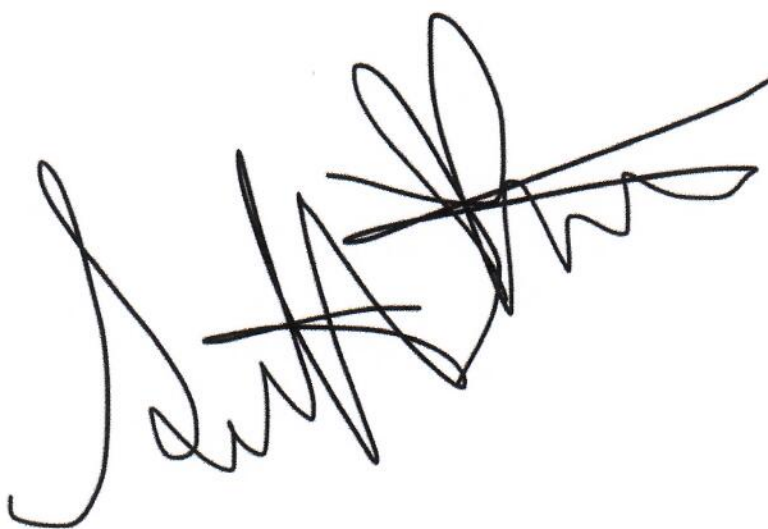
I, Jacqueline L Stone, am a member of the Kershaw County GOP Executive Committee and do hereby testify that I objected to the motion to go into "Executive Session" at the close of a public meeting and without proper notice of a business meeting.

Signature: Jacqueline R. Stone Date: 10/28/2025

from: **scott
titus** <scott.titus1972@gmail.com>
to: Cindy Titus
<cinfree1968@gmail.com>
date: Oct 30, 2025, 1:08 PM
subject: Affidavits

I, Scott Titus of Malvin Hills Precint, am a member of the Kershaw County GOP Executive Committee and do hereby testify that I objected to the motion to go into "Executive Session" at the close of a public meeting and without proper notice of a business meeting.

I, Scott Titus of Malvin Hills Precint__, am a member of the Kershaw County GOP Executive Committee and do hereby testify that I objected to the motion to go into "Executive Session" at the close of a public meeting and without proper notice of a business meeting.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Titus", written in a cursive, stylized script.