

GUIDELINES FOR THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

1. The purpose of the Resolutions Committee is to review all resolutions, determine which ones are legitimate, and put them in proper form for consideration by the conference.
2. The committee has the power to consult parliamentarians, authors of resolutions, officials, or anyone else to provide information or assistance in its deliberations.
3. If there are two or more resolutions on the same issue, the committee may combine them, choose the best representative, or write a replacement resolution that incorporates key features of the original resolutions.
4. If a resolution contains two distinct, separable points, the committee should divide it into two resolutions.
5. If a resolution conflicts with the laws of the land, the Articles of Faith, the Constitution of the UPCI, or a standing rule of the UPCI, then the committee must reject the resolution.
6. If a resolution would amend the Constitution, it should specify exactly where and how the Constitution would be amended.
7. The committee should delete any inappropriate language, such as harsh, inflammatory, accusatory, or personal references.
8. The committee should edit each resolution for grammar, style, clarity, simplicity, and consistency of expression.
9. In the case of an amendment to the Constitution, the committee should ensure uniformity of language and style with the rest of the Constitution, and it should strive for clarity and brevity. It should include in the proposed constitutional wording only what is absolutely essential to implement the resolution.
10. The committee should consider the legal implications of a resolution, especially terms that could have a legal or technical meaning. It should particularly study the potential effects of any resolution that would commit the organization to a legal, political, or social position.
11. The committee should examine all assertions, statistics, allegations, and assumptions contained in a resolution, including the preamble, and it should make every effort to investigate the validity of such claims. It should modify or delete statements that are speculative, unverifiable, doubtful, or false.
12. The committee should similarly examine any interpretation or application of our Articles of Faith, Constitution, Judicial Procedure, or Scripture contained in a resolution and modify or delete any usage that is questionable or invalid.
13. If a resolution would significantly alter or reverse a matter that the district conference has recently decided, the committee has the authority to dismiss the resolution on the ground that the will of the constituency has already been made clear and that renewed consideration at this time would not alter the outcome but would only be divisive and counterproductive.
14. If a resolution comes from the district board, any substantive changes in the resolution must be approved by the district board.