

Article 1 – Name

The name of this organization shall be the Libertarian Party of Oregon (LPO).

Article 2 – Purpose

The purpose of the LPO is to perform the activities necessary to place as many partisan Libertarian candidates on the ballot for elections in the State of Oregon as possible and to promote the system of governance espoused by the Libertarian Party Statement of Principles.

Article 3 – Members

All registered Libertarian voters in the state of Oregon are voting members of the LPO. No dues are required to be a voting member of the LPO. Only voting members have the right to participate in LPO conventions and vote in LPO mail ballots. Only voting members are eligible to hold office in the LPO, except for offices that explicitly permit non-voting members to hold that office.

The LPO will have no authority to restrict or limit its members in any way not expressly allowed in this document.

Article 4 – Officers

Sec 1: Defined

The officers of the LPO shall be the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer. No officer is entitled to vote at board meetings unless he or she is also an elected or appointed director. The board of directors may appoint, remove, or replace an officer by majority vote. Removal from a position as an officer does not affect a person's status as a director.

Sec 2: Chairperson

The board of directors must elect a chairperson from amongst themselves. The chairperson shall preside at all board meetings and conventions. The chairperson will be the Chief Executive Officer of the LPO. If the chairperson office becomes vacant, the vice chairperson becomes the chairperson, vacating the vice chairperson office.

Sec 3: Vice Chairperson

The board of directors must elect a vice chairperson from amongst themselves. The vice chairperson shall act as assistant to the chairperson, and shall perform the duties of the chairperson in the chairperson's absence. If the vice chairperson office becomes vacant, the board of directors must elect a new vice chairperson from amongst themselves.

Sec 4: Secretary

The board of directors must appoint or hire a secretary. The secretary need not be a voting member of the LPO. The secretary is the recording and corresponding officer of the LPO.

Sec 5: Treasurer

The board of directors must appoint or hire a treasurer. The treasurer need not be a voting member of the LPO. The treasurer is the individual who is listed as the treasurer for the LPO with the Oregon Secretary of State, and has all of the responsibilities required of a party treasurer by Oregon law in addition to those prescribed by LPO governing documents and policies.

Article 5 – Board of Directors

Sec 1: Composition

The Board of Directors, otherwise known by Oregon State Law as the State Central Committee, shall have 9 members who serve until their successors are elected. The term of office for directors starts and ends during a special board meeting called for the purpose of transitioning from one set of directors to another. To stand for election or remain a member of the board, one must be a voting member of the LPO.

Sec 2: Authority

The board of directors has full power and authority over the affairs of the LPO between conventions with the following exceptions:

- A. Modifying actions taken in convention.
- B. Defining Libertarian policy.
- C. Defining Libertarian platform.
- D. Taking a position on any public or electoral issue, unless it directly affects the operation of the LPO, including political party laws, election laws, and campaign finance laws.
- E. Modifying the constitution and bylaws of the LPO.

Sec 3: Duties

The board shall have the following duties:

Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws – as last amended 2016

- Transact all business of the LPO between conventions.
- Elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the board of directors.
- Appoint or hire a secretary and treasurer.
- Appoint delegates to the National Libertarian Party conventions.
- Define policy for the operation of the LPO.
- Perform other such duties defined in the LPO Constitution and Bylaws or as directed at convention.

Sec 4: Voting Rights

Only the 9 regular directors shall have voting rights in matters within the board's purview.

Sec 5: Vacancies

Any office or directorship left vacant for any reason may be filled by appointment of a qualified person by majority vote of the remaining directors.

Sec 6: Non-Voting Directors

The board of directors, by a two-thirds vote, may create or remove additional non-voting director positions to perform administrative duties, and by a majority vote may appoint, remove or replace the director holding such a position.

No director position thus created may possess any authority that is not already possessed by the board of directors as a whole.

Sec 7: Transitional Board Meeting

The outgoing board of directors must schedule a transitional board meeting to occur within 30 days after the new directors are elected. At this board meeting, the term of office for the outgoing directors ends and the term of office for the incoming directors begins. The incoming directors must elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the board of directors at this meeting.

Sec 8: Regular Board Meetings

The board of directors must adopt a policy establishing regular board meetings. In the absence of such a policy, the board of directors meets at the call of the chairperson.

Article 6 – Committees

The Board of Directors may create special or standing committees by a two-thirds vote and set the policy by which the committee members and leadership are seated.

Article 7 – Conventions

Sec 1: Regular Biennial Convention

The LPO shall hold its regular biennial business convention in the state of Oregon in the spring of each odd-numbered year, at a time and place chosen by the board of directors.

Sec 2: Special Conventions

The board of directors, or a group of voting members of no less than 1% of the voting members, may call a special convention to revise the Constitution and Bylaws and perform other business as needed. The purpose for a special convention must be included in the notice for the convention and the program for the convention cannot deviate from this purpose.

Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws adopted in a special convention solely to comply with requirements of Oregon law take effect immediately, but are subject to ratification by a two-thirds vote in a mail ballot issued to ratify such amendments.

Sec 3: Convention Delegates

Any voting member who registers as a delegate in accordance with convention rules may attend and participate in that convention as a voting delegate. The quorum requirement for any convention shall be the lesser of one hundred (100) or one quarter of one percent (0.25%) of the membership.

Sec 4: Convention Notice

Electronic notice of all conventions must be given to all voting members. A prominent posting on the front page of the LPO web site and posting the notice to an electronic mailing list designated for such notices is sufficient for this purpose. It is the responsibility of voting members to ensure that they receive the notice. 45 days notice must be given. The notice must include the time, place, and proposed program of the convention. If a special convention is called by the members directly, they must provide 45 days written notice by mail.

Article 8 – Elections

Sec 1: Methods of calling election

A. Regular Primary Election

An election is called automatically in conjunction with the State of Oregon Primary election season. The election process used shall be mail/electronic ballot, unless the board of directors lacks the funds to run an election by mail, and votes by a two thirds margin instead to nominate by convention.

The board of directors shall set the schedule of deadlines so that they are compatible with Oregon Law and to accommodate the schedule of the national party convention if possible.

The LPO may allow voting members to opt-in to a method of electronic voting in lieu of receiving a paper ballot. Additionally a voting member may opt out of receiving a ballot if they choose.

The board must send ballots to all voting members who have not opted out of receiving a ballot, and also either returned a ballot in the previous primary election, contacted the LPO to request a ballot, or joined the LPO since the last primary election. The board may send ballots to voting members who do not meet the above criteria, but to do so the board must send ballots to all voting members who have not opted out of receiving a ballot.

The regular primary election shall serve to ratify bylaws previously referred, and nominate candidates for partisan office, or decide any other matters referred for ratification.

If the primary election does not yield a nominee for an office, or if the primary election winner and all runners-up are ineligible, unable, or unwilling to be the nominee, or fail to submit their nomination paperwork by a deadline determined by the board, then the board may elect a voting member of the LPO to be the nominee for that office.

B. Director Elections

In odd numbered years elections for directors shall be held on a schedule that permits the results to be announced at the regular convention. Mail ballots shall be sent only to persons who returned a ballot during the most recent regular primary election. Members who did not return a ballot during the previous primary election or who joined after the previous election are not eligible to vote on matters of party leadership or run for party office.

C. Special Elections

The board may call special elections for the purpose of filling vacancies for partisan offices when special elections are called by the State of Oregon.

Such elections shall be run on a schedule that permits the process to be completed before the deadlines required for the special election that has been called by the State of Oregon. The board shall determine whether nominations shall be by mail ballot or by convention. In the event that it is not possible to hold an election due to the schedule provided by the Oregon Elections Division, the board may nominate registered libertarian electors as candidates for special elections.

Sec 2: Rules for Elections

A. General rules that apply to all elections

- Ballots must be secret.
- The rules as provided by our parliamentary authority (if any) for the handling of ballots and elections shall be observed at a minimum. Higher standards may be adopted by policy.
- The board of directors (or appointed committee), must adopt rules governing the execution of the election, including notification procedures, registering to have a candidate's name placed on the ballot, and other special rules as necessary. These rules shall be published electronically for the public.
- No fee may be assessed, or petitioning requirements made, for the placement of a candidate's name on the ballot if they are a member of the party.
- Balloting may be conducted by physical mail or electronically, or by a combination of both, at the discretion of the board of directors.
- Ballot packets shall include a section inviting members to volunteer to serve as directors, candidates, committee chairs or committee members, or in other capacities, and soliciting suggestions for party functions and activities. This section, containing the voting member's name and contact information, shall be separate from submitted ballots and archived for use by the board of directors and committees to find volunteers for particular functions and activities.
- Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, and elections for multiple positions shall be tabulated using the Wright system of single transferable vote as defined by the proportional representation society of Australia.

B. Rules for Primary Elections

- A space must be made available to write in any eligible candidate for every office, even offices with no candidates running.
- Provided that no votes are cast for any libertarian elector who is both willing and eligible to accept the nomination, votes and nominations for candidates registered with other parties shall be entertained.

Article 9 – Finances

Sec 1: Voting Requirements for Expenditures

All approvals of expenditures or new liabilities must be made by roll call vote of the board of directors, and their votes must be entered into the minutes.

Every expenditure in excess of \$500, adjusted annually for inflation from the time of adoption, must be approved by a two-thirds vote.

Sec 2: Designated Donations

Any individual may donate funds for a specific purpose. Such donations must be used as directed, provided it is consistent with the LPO purpose and principles. All such designated donations and their dispositions must be included in the regular treasurer's report. If the board of directors decides the purpose for a donation is inappropriate, the person making the donation must be given the opportunity to re-designate the donation or have it refunded.

Article 10 – Candidates

Sec 1: Eligibility

To be listed on any Libertarian Party of Oregon primary ballot as a qualified Libertarian elector a person must be a voting member of the LPO for the thirty days prior to the election, meet all qualifications which are required under Oregon law, and further maintain his or her voting membership through the general election.

Sec 2: Exceptions to Eligibility

Candidates for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States are exempt from the requirement of being voting members of the LPO, but must be members of any national Libertarian Party affiliation. Additionally any candidates from another party are exempt provided that requirements of Article 8 Sec 2 are met.

Article 11 – Affiliate Parties and Organizations

The board of directors may grant charters to groups of LPO voting members wishing to establish an affiliate party or organization. The board of directors must establish a policy for how such charters are granted and maintained. Affiliate organizations do not have any authority to nominate candidates or indenture the LPO in any manner.

Article 12 – Parliamentary Authority

Each body of the LPO may adopt or change the parliamentary authority they use to operate by two-thirds vote.

Article 13 – Amendment

Sec 1: Amendment

A. Amendment in convention

This constitution and bylaws are amendable in convention by a two-thirds vote provided that the convention is attended by no less than 1% of all voting members. If the 1% requirement is not met, any amendments that are passed at convention must first be sent via mail ballot for ratification before they are adopted.

B. Amendment by Mail Ballot

Amendments passed during a convention attended by less than 1% of all voting members must be referred to a mail ballot. The board of directors must vote whether to send out a special ballot for this purpose, or wait until the next regular primary election. If a special ballot is used, the same voting members must receive ballots as would be the case for the regular primary election. Amendments referred to a mail ballot must be adopted by a margin of two-thirds of all votes returned. Secure electronic ballots may also be used for special elections.

Article 14 – Other Authority

These bylaws are governed by all valid provisions of state and federal laws.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

The Bylaws Committee suggests adopting this motion prior to consideration of any proposed amendments:

That the Bylaws Committee be authorized to update the Constitution and Bylaws in accordance with amendments adopted during the convention, and subsequently ratified by mail ballot if applicable, and to correct article and section designations, punctuation, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the intent of the voting members.

Most of the proposed amendments are presented here in a three-column format offering clear depictions of the current wording, the proposed change, and the resulting wording if adopted. Proposed changes are shown with ~~strike through~~ to indicate text being removed and underline to indicate text being added. Proposed amendments which are very simple, or are pure additions, do not have the three-column presentation in order to save space and printing costs.

Proposal #1: Procedure to Amend Bylaws

Background: The current requirement for 1% attendance in convention (about 200 people) to amend bylaws immediately exists to prevent a hostile takeover of the party. It has proven difficult to make quorum at all for conventions, resulting in proposals to reduce the quorum requirement, with potential undesirable interactions with this protection mechanism. The difficulty of making quorum makes it desirable to set a clear procedure for the Board of Directors to refer bylaws amendments to the members.

Rationale: A convention quorum small enough to easily achieve is also small enough to enable a hostile takeover. Requiring a mail ballot protects the members who did not attend the convention. There should be an explicit mechanism to amend the bylaws even when quorum is not made in convention.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by striking out the second paragraph of Article 7, Section 2, and striking out the entirety of Article 13 and inserting the following in its place:

Article 13 – Amendment

Sec 1: Referrals

Amendments to this constitution and bylaws must always be referred to a vote of the membership.

Conventions may refer amendments, or withdraw any pending referrals, by a two-thirds vote. The Board of Directors may refer amendments, or withdraw its own pending referrals, by a unanimous vote.

Sec 2: Ratification

Referred amendments are subject to ratification by a two-thirds vote in a mail or electronic ballot. The board of directors must decide whether to combine a ratification ballot with the next regular primary election ballot or to send an earlier special ballot. For special ballots, the list of electors must be created in the same manner as for regular primary election ballots.

If a primary election season nominates by convention rather than by ballot, amendments that would have been ratified at that ballot shall remain pending.

Sec 3: Effective Date

Amendments adopted solely to comply with legal requirements take effect immediately upon referral. All other amendments take effect upon ratification.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
Article 7 – Conventions Sec 2: Special Conventions	Article 7 – Conventions Sec 2: Special Conventions	Article 7 – Conventions Sec 2: Special Conventions
The board of directors, or a group of voting members of no less than 1% of the voting members, may call a special convention to revise the Constitution and Bylaws and perform	The board of directors, or a group of voting members of no less than 1% of the voting members, may call a special convention to revise the Constitution and Bylaws and perform	The board of directors, or a group of voting members of no less than 1% of the voting members, may call a special convention to revise the Constitution and Bylaws and perform

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>other business as needed. The purpose for a special convention must be included in the notice for the convention and the program for the convention cannot deviate from this purpose.</p> <p>Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws adopted in a special convention solely to comply with requirements of Oregon law take effect immediately, but are subject to ratification by a two-thirds vote in a mail ballot issued to ratify such amendments.</p> <p>Article 13 – Amendment Sec 1: Amendment</p> <p>A. Amendment in convention This constitution and bylaws are amendable in convention by a two-thirds vote provided that the convention is attended by no less than 1% of all voting members. If the 1% requirement is not met, any amendments that are passed at convention must first be sent via mail ballot for ratification before they are adopted.</p> <p>B. Amendment by Mail Ballot Amendments passed during a convention attended by less than 1% of all voting members must be referred to a mail ballot. The board of directors must vote whether to send out a special ballot for this purpose, or wait until the next regular primary election. If a special ballot is used, the same voting members must receive ballots as would be the case for the regular primary election. Amendments referred to a mail ballot must be adopted by a margin of two-thirds of all votes returned. Secure electronic ballots may also be used for special elections.</p>	<p>other business as needed. The purpose for a special convention must be included in the notice for the convention and the program for the convention cannot deviate from this purpose.</p> <p>Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws adopted in a special convention solely to comply with requirements of Oregon law take effect immediately, but are subject to ratification by a two-thirds vote in a mail ballot issued to ratify such amendments.</p> <p>Article 13 – Amendment Sec 1: Amendment</p> <p>A. Amendment in convention This constitution and bylaws are amendable in convention by a two-thirds vote provided that the convention is attended by no less than 1% of all voting members. If the 1% requirement is not met, any amendments that are passed at convention must first be sent via mail ballot for ratification before they are adopted.</p> <p>B. Amendment by Mail Ballot Amendments passed during a convention attended by less than 1% of all voting members must be referred to a mail ballot. The board of directors must vote whether to send out a special ballot for this purpose, or wait until the next regular primary election. If a special ballot is used, the same voting members must receive ballots as would be the case for the regular primary election. Amendments referred to a mail ballot must be adopted by a margin of two-thirds of all votes returned. Secure electronic ballots may also be used for special elections.</p> <p>Article 13 – Amendment Sec 1: Referrals Amendments to this constitution and bylaws must always be referred to a vote of the membership.</p> <p>Conventions may refer amendments, or withdraw any pending referrals, by a two-thirds vote. The Board of Directors may refer amendments, or withdraw its own pending referrals, by a unanimous vote.</p>	<p>other business as needed. The purpose for a special convention must be included in the notice for the convention and the program for the convention cannot deviate from this purpose.</p> <p>Article 13 – Amendment Sec 1: Referrals Amendments to this constitution and bylaws must always be referred to a vote of the membership.</p> <p>Conventions may refer amendments, or withdraw any pending referrals, by a two-thirds vote. The Board of Directors may refer amendments, or withdraw its own pending referrals, by a unanimous vote.</p> <p>Sec 2: Ratification Referred amendments are subject to ratification by a two-thirds vote in a mail or electronic ballot. The board of directors must decide whether to combine a ratification ballot with the next regular primary election ballot or to send an earlier special ballot. For special ballots, the list of electors must be created in the same manner as for regular primary election ballots.</p> <p>If a primary election season nominates by convention rather than by ballot, amendments that would have been ratified at that ballot shall remain pending.</p> <p>Sec 3: Effective Date Amendments adopted solely to comply with legal requirements take effect immediately upon referral. All other amendments take effect upon ratification.</p>

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
	<p>Sec 2: Ratification Referred amendments are subject to ratification by a two-thirds vote in a mail or electronic ballot. The board of directors must decide whether to combine a ratification ballot with the next regular primary election ballot or to send an earlier special ballot. For special ballots, the list of electors must be created in the same manner as for regular primary election ballots.</p> <p>If a primary election season nominates by convention rather than by ballot, amendments that would have been ratified at that ballot shall remain pending.</p> <p>Sec 3: Effective Date Amendments adopted solely to comply with legal requirements take effect immediately upon referral. All other amendments take effect upon ratification.</p>	

Proposal #2: Electronic Voting

Background: The bylaws currently allow electronic voting on an opt-in basis. The majority of members do not vote in our elections at all, so it is likely that most members would not respond to a request to opt-in to electronic voting. This amendment would allow electronic voting to be the default, with an opt-out to receive a mailed ballot. The cost of mailing paper ballots is the LPO’s largest expense.

Rationale: Reduce costs.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by striking from Article 8, Section 1(A) the paragraph beginning with “The LPO may allow” and inserting the following in its place:

The LPO may allow voting members to opt-in to implement a method of electronic voting in lieu of receiving a mailed paper ballots. Additionally a A voting member may opt instead to receive a mailed or printable paper ballot, or opt out of receiving a ballot if they choose.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 1: Methods of calling elections A. Regular Primary Election</p> <p>The LPO may allow voting members to opt-in to a method of electronic voting in lieu of receiving a paper ballot. Additionally a voting member may opt out of receiving a ballot if they choose.</p>	<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 1: Methods of calling elections A. Regular Primary Election</p> <p>The LPO may allow voting members to opt-in to <u>implement</u> a method of electronic voting in lieu of receiving a mailed paper ballots. Additionally a voting mMembers may opt <u>instead to receive a mailed or printable paper ballot or opt</u> out of receiving a ballot if they choose.</p>	<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 1: Methods of calling elections A. Regular Primary Election</p> <p>The LPO may implement a method of electronic voting in lieu of mailed paper ballots. Members may opt instead to receive a mailed or printable paper ballot or opt out of receiving a ballot.</p>

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Proposal #3: Eligibility for Serving as a Director and Voting in the Director Election

Background: The eligibility requirements to serve as a director are (possibly accidentally) inconsistent between who may run for election versus who may be appointed. There is a flaw in the bylaws concerning eligibility to run for the board of directors if the party holds a nominating convention instead of a primary election.

Rationale: Create clearer standards for eligibility to serve as a director (whether elected or appointed) and to vote in the director election.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws with the following conforming amendments:

Strike Article 5, Section 1, and insert the following in its place:

The Board of Directors, otherwise known by Oregon State Law as the State Central Committee, shall have nine directors. The term of office for directors begins (for the incoming directors) and ends (for the outgoing directors) during the transitional board meeting, a special board meeting called for the purpose of transitioning from one set of directors to another.

Insert a new section after Article 5, Section 1 with the following content, and renumber the subsequent sections:

Section 2: Eligibility

All members of the board of directors must continuously maintain membership in the LPO, or they automatically forfeit their seat.

To be eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of directors, a person must be a member of the LPO.

To be eligible to stand for election to the board of directors, a person must be a member of the LPO and must submit a candidate statement of not less than 100 words. The board of directors may adopt rules regarding the required content and maximum length of candidate statements.

Strike the last two sentences of Article 8, Section 1, Subsection B, and insert the following in its place:

Electors for the election of the board of directors shall be those LPO members who meet any of the following additional criteria relating to LPO business:

- (1) were a delegate in the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention
- (2) were a delegate in any convention since the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention
- (3) served on any board or committee since the previous transitional board meeting
- (4) returned a timely ballot in the previous primary election
- (5) made a cash or in-kind donation at or since the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention

People may be electors by virtue of their status as a convention delegate without regard to whether that convention made quorum.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
Article 5 – Board of Directors Sec 1: Composition The Board of Directors, otherwise known by Oregon State Law as the State Central Committee, shall have 9 members who serve until their successors are elected. The term of office for directors starts and ends during a special board meeting called for the purpose of transitioning from one set of directors to another. To stand for election or remain a member of the board, one must be a voting member of the LPO.	Article 5 – Board of Directors Sec 1: Composition The Board of Directors, otherwise known by Oregon State Law as the State Central Committee, shall have 9 members who serve until their successors are elected. The term of office for directors starts and ends during a special board meeting called for the purpose of transitioning from one set of directors to another. To stand for election or remain a member of the board, one must be a voting member of the LPO. The	Article 5 – Board of Directors Sec 1: Composition The Board of Directors, otherwise known by Oregon State Law as the State Central Committee, shall have nine directors. The term of office for directors begins (for the incoming directors) and ends (for the outgoing directors) during the transitional board meeting, a special board meeting called for the purpose of transitioning from one set of directors to another.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 1: Methods of calling election B. Director Elections In odd numbered years elections for directors shall be held on a schedule that permits the results to be announced at the regular convention. Mail ballots shall be sent only to persons who returned a ballot during the most recent regular primary election. Members who did not return a ballot during the previous primary election or who joined after the previous election are not eligible to vote on matters of party leadership or run for party office.</p>	<p><u>Board of Directors, otherwise known by Oregon State Law as the State Central Committee, shall have nine directors. The term of office for directors begins (for the incoming directors) and ends (for the outgoing directors) during the transitional board meeting, a special board meeting called for the purpose of transitioning from one set of directors to another.</u></p> <p><u>Section 2: Eligibility</u> <u>All members of the board of directors must continuously maintain membership in the LPO, or they automatically forfeit their seat.</u></p> <p><u>To be eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of directors, a person must be a member of the LPO.</u></p> <p><u>To be eligible to stand for election to the board of directors, a person must be a member of the LPO and must submit a candidate statement of not less than 100 words. The board of directors may adopt rules regarding the required content and maximum length of candidate statements.</u></p> <p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 1: Methods of calling election B. Director Elections In odd numbered years elections for directors shall be held on a schedule that permits the results to be announced at the regular convention. Mail ballots shall be sent only to persons who returned a ballot during the most recent regular primary election. Members who did not return a ballot during the previous primary election or who joined after the previous election are not eligible to vote on matters of party leadership or run for party office. <u>Electors for the election of the board of directors shall be those LPO members who meet any of the following additional criteria relating to LPO business:</u> <u>(1) were a delegate in the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention</u> <u>(2) were a delegate in any convention since the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention</u> <u>(3) served on any board or committee since the previous transitional board meeting</u> <u>(4) returned a timely ballot in the previous primary election</u> <u>(5) made a cash or in-kind donation at or since the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention</u></p>	<p>Section 2: Eligibility All members of the board of directors must continuously maintain membership in the LPO, or they automatically forfeit their seat.</p> <p>To be eligible to be appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of directors, a person must be a member of the LPO.</p> <p>To be eligible to stand for election to the board of directors, a person must be a member of the LPO and must submit a candidate statement of not less than 100 words. The board of directors may adopt rules regarding the required content and maximum length of candidate statements.</p> <p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 1: Methods of calling election B. Director Elections In odd numbered years elections for directors shall be held on a schedule that permits the results to be announced at the regular convention. Electors for the election of the board of directors shall be those LPO members who meet any of the following additional criteria relating to LPO business: (1) were a delegate in the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention (2) were a delegate in any convention since the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention (3) served on any board or committee since the previous transitional board meeting (4) returned a timely ballot in the previous primary election (5) made a cash or in-kind donation at or since the previous odd-numbered-year regular convention</p> <p>People may be electors by virtue of their status as a convention delegate without regard to whether that convention made quorum.</p>

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
	<p><u>People may be electors by virtue of their status as a convention delegate without regard to whether that convention made quorum.</u></p>	

Proposal #4: Public Policy Board

Background: Our bylaws are written to avoid the centralization of power. This has led to our board of directors having extremely limited power to take positions on matters of public policy. It was the hope of the bylaws authors that policy organizations and independent PACs would step in and fill the gap, but it has become apparent that voters and party members expect the state party to have something to say when topics such as mandatory vaccination, gun laws, or any number of topics come up on social media or in the legislature.

Rationale: Article 2 reads “The purpose of the LPO is to perform the activities necessary to place as many partisan Libertarian candidates on the ballot for elections in the State of Oregon as possible and to promote the system of governance espoused by the Libertarian Party Statement of Principles.” The LPO’s restriction on addressing issues of the day severely restricts its ability to be effective at carrying out the latter part of this purpose, particularly in social media outreach. Right now, even stating that Libertarians prefer smaller government than we have now is technically not allowed for board-directed statements outside the narrow parameters.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by striking out Article 5, Section 2, subsections B, C, and D, and inserting a subsection “B. Powers granted to the Public Policy Board.”, and inserting a new article after Article 5 with the following content, and renumbering the subsequent articles:

Article 6 – Public Policy Board

Sec 1: Composition

A. Eligibility

1. To stand for election to or remain a member of the Public Policy Board, a person must meet the same qualifications as those set for the Board of Directors, and must pledge in writing “I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals.”
2. No person may simultaneously be a voting member of the Board of Directors and a voting member of the Public Policy Board. One position must be resigned before that person may exercise their vote in the other. A person elected simultaneously to both boards may resign from one before the start of their term, allowing election runners-up to earn the position as if the resigning person had not been a candidate.
3. A person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements to serve is automatically and immediately removed from the Public Policy Board.
4. A member of the Public Policy Board who fails to attend three consecutive meetings may be removed by a two-thirds vote at the next meeting. If then present, the member facing removal may not vote on this question.

B. Maintenance

1. The Public Policy Board shall be elected by the LPO membership at large, using the same schedule, voting method, electors, and balloting as for the election of the Board of Directors.
2. The Public Policy Board shall have 11 members, whose terms start and end concurrently with the those of the Board of Directors.
3. Vacancies may be filled by appointment by the remainder of the Public Policy Board.
4. Vacancies persisting for more than 90 days may be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors.

C. Non-voting Members

The Public Policy Board may appoint or remove non-voting members to serve as advisers, writers, subcommittee chairs, or any other role they deem useful to the business of the Public Policy Board. Non-voting members enjoy every privilege of membership on the Public Policy Board except voting.

Sec 2: Authority

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

A. Duties

The Public Policy Board shall:

1. in their first meeting of a new term, select from among the regular members a Chair and Secretary.
2. submit written meeting minutes to the Board of Directors within one week of adoption.
3. advise the Board of Directors on the exercise of its power in Article 8, Sec. 1 (A) to choose a nominee for election to public office.
4. maintain records of public policy positions adopted in convention.
5. maintain the public policy platform.
6. oversee public communications related to LPO public policy positions and platform.

B. Powers

The Public Policy Board is empowered, with a two-thirds quorum requirement, to:

1. upon a three-fourths vote, adopt positions on specific matters of public policy.
2. upon a three-fourths vote, create and amend the public policy platform of the LPO.
3. upon a three-fourths vote, issue candidate and ballot measure endorsements.
4. upon a three-fourths vote, approve statements for the Voters' Pamphlet in support of or in opposition to ballot measures.
5. approve a political party statement for the Voters' Pamphlet.
6. upon a two-thirds vote, provide feedback and public testimony on legislative bills and administrative rules, or authorize LPO members to do so.
7. recommend LPO members to serve in government organizations.
8. recommend LPO members to fill vacancies in public office.
9. veto the nomination of any non-member of the LPO to election for public office.
10. veto the nomination of any LPO member to election for public office, but only with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, and requiring a two-thirds vote of each board.
11. delegate any of these powers to subcommittees, the motion to do so being subject to the same vote margin requirement as the power(s) thus delegated, and to set the policies by which the subcommittee members and leadership are seated.

C. Exclusions

The Public Policy Board has no authority to:

1. conflict with the Libertarian Party Statement of Principles.
2. conflict with public policy positions adopted in convention.

D. Funding

The Public Policy Board may request funding from the Board of Directors to:

1. pay for approved Voters' Pamphlet statements.
2. transfer to an LPO nominee or their candidate committee.
3. transfer to a political action committee that is not a candidate committee.
4. fund other political advocacy of the LPO.

Sec 3: Transition

The officers of the outgoing Public Policy Board shall convey to the incoming members pending business items, unapproved minutes, recent drafts, and any other materials they deem to be of importance or urgency. These items shall be conveyed no later than the date of the incoming Public Policy Board's first meeting, which in turn shall be no earlier than the corresponding transitional meeting of the Board of Directors that marks the beginning and end of the term of office.

Sec 4: Meetings

The Public Policy Board must adopt a policy establishing regular meetings. In the absence of such a policy, the Public Policy Board meets at the call of its Chair.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Proposal #5: Allow STAR Voting Method

Background: Our bylaws currently require our primary election to use Instant Runoff Voting (IRV). The STAR (Score Then Automatic Runoff) voting method has attracted significant support in Oregon, with the ballot measure to adopt it in Lane County yielding over 40% approval.

Rationale: Permit the board of directors to choose between the IRV and STAR voting methods.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by striking the final bullet from Article 8, Section 2(A), and inserting the following two bullets in its place:

- Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, unless the board of directors votes to instead use the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR”).
- Elections for multiple positions shall be tabulated using the Wright system of single transferable vote as defined by the proportional representation society of Australia, unless the board of directors votes to instead use the multi-winner or proportional representation version of the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR-PR”), or the Reweighted Range Voting method (“RRV”).

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, and elections for multiple positions shall be tabulated using the Wright system of single transferable vote as defined by the proportional representation society of Australia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, and elections for multiple positions shall be tabulated using the Wright system of single transferable vote as defined by the proportional representation society of Australia. • Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, unless the board of directors votes to instead use the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR”). • Elections for multiple positions shall be tabulated using the Wright system of single transferable vote as defined by the proportional representation society of Australia, unless the board of directors votes to instead use the multi-winner or proportional representation version of the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR-PR”), or the Reweighted Range Voting method (“RRV”). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, unless the board of directors votes to instead use the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR”). • Elections for multiple positions shall be tabulated using the Wright system of single transferable vote as defined by the proportional representation society of Australia, unless the board of directors votes to instead use the multi-winner or proportional representation version of the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR-PR”), or the Reweighted Range Voting method (“RRV”).

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Proposal #6: Primary Candidates

Background: Our bylaws permit “fusion” nominations of candidates registered with other political parties, but not of candidates who are registered non-affiliated with any political party. Our bylaws do not adequately describe how to handle the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, the role of the national convention, or how to make appointments to the Electoral College.

Rationale: Fix the above problems while cleaning up the text. Put everything related to fusion nominations into one spot.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by striking out the second bullet under Article 8, Section 2(B), and striking out the entirety of Article 10 and inserting the following in its place:

Article 10 – Primary Candidates

Sec 1: Libertarian candidates

To be eligible to register as a Libertarian candidate in the primary election, the person must be a member of the LPO and meet all legal qualifications required for the office. The LPO is under no obligation to nominate a person who ceases to be a member of the LPO before their nomination is made.

Sec 2: Other candidates

People who are not members of the LPO may request to register for the primary election, but their inclusion is at the discretion of the Board of Directors, who may either take requests on a case-by-case basis or set a uniform election rule. Ballots must note their political party affiliation (if any). The Board of Directors shall publish rules describing whether and how to count votes for registered and write-in candidates who are not members of the LPO. These rules must significantly advantage candidates who are members of the LPO over candidates who are not.

Sec 3: Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates

The Board of Directors is authorized to decide whether or not to include the races for President and Vice President of the United States in the primary election, and if included, to decide which candidates to list. Such candidates shall be treated as-if they were members of the LPO for purposes of election rules. If the LPO is affiliated with a national Libertarian party, the results of the primary election are intended to inform but shall not bind LPO delegates to the national Libertarian convention, and the LPO shall nominate the candidates chosen by that convention. The Board of Directors shall also make appointments of LPO members to the Electoral College.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 2: Rules for Elections B. Rules for Primary Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A space must be made available to write in any eligible candidate for every office, even offices with no candidates running. • Provided that no votes are cast for any libertarian elector who is both willing and eligible to accept the nomination, votes and nominations for candidates registered with other parties shall be entertained. <p>Article 10 – Candidates Sec 1: Eligibility</p> <p>To be listed on any Libertarian Party of Oregon primary ballot as a qualified Libertarian elector a person must be a</p>	<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 2: Rules for Elections B. Rules for Primary Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A space must be made available to write in any eligible candidate for every office, even offices with no candidates running. • Provided that no votes are cast for any libertarian elector who is both willing and eligible to accept the nomination, votes and nominations for candidates registered with other parties shall be entertained. <p>Article 10 – Candidates Sec 1: Eligibility</p> <p>To be listed on any Libertarian Party of Oregon primary ballot as a qualified Libertarian elector a person must be a</p>	<p>Article 8 – Elections Sec 2: Rules for Elections B. Rules for Primary Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A space must be made available to write in any eligible candidate for every office, even offices with no candidates running. <p>Article 10 – Primary Candidates Sec 1: Libertarian candidates To be eligible to register as a Libertarian candidate in the primary election, the person must be a member of the LPO and meet all legal qualifications required for the office. The LPO is under no obligation to nominate a person who ceases to be a member of the LPO before their nomination is made.</p> <p>Sec 2: Other candidates</p>

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>voting member of the LPO for the thirty days prior to the election, meet all qualifications which are required under Oregon law, and further maintain his or her voting membership through the general election.</p> <p>Sec 2: Exceptions to Eligibility Candidates for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States are exempt from the requirement of being voting members of the LPO, but must be members of any national Libertarian Party affiliation. Additionally any candidates from another party are exempt provided that requirements of Article 8 Sec 2 are met.</p>	<p>voting member of the LPO for the thirty days prior to the election, meet all qualifications which are required under Oregon law, and further maintain his or her voting membership through the general election.</p> <p>Sec 2: Exceptions to Eligibility Candidates for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States are exempt from the requirement of being voting members of the LPO, but must be members of any national Libertarian Party affiliation. Additionally any candidates from another party are exempt provided that requirements of Article 8 Sec 2 are met.</p> <p>Article 10 – Primary Candidates Sec 1: Libertarian candidates To be eligible to register as a Libertarian candidate in the primary election, the person must be a member of the LPO and meet all legal qualifications required for the office. The LPO is under no obligation to nominate a person who ceases to be a member of the LPO before their nomination is made.</p> <p>Sec 2: Other candidates People who are not members of the LPO may request to register for the primary election, but their inclusion is at the discretion of the Board of Directors, who may either take requests on a case-by-case basis or set a uniform election rule. Ballots must note their political party affiliation (if any). The Board of Directors shall publish rules describing whether and how to count votes for registered and write-in candidates who are not members of the LPO. These rules must significantly advantage candidates who are members of the LPO over candidates who are not.</p> <p>Sec 3: Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates The Board of Directors is authorized to decide whether or not to include the races for President and Vice President of the United States in the primary election, and if included, to decide which candidates to list. Such candidates shall be treated as-if they were members of the LPO for purposes of election rules. If the LPO is affiliated with a national Libertarian party, the results of the primary election are intended to inform but shall not bind LPO delegates to the national Libertarian convention, and the LPO shall nominate</p>	<p>People who are not members of the LPO may request to register for the primary election, but their inclusion is at the discretion of the Board of Directors, who may either take requests on a case-by-case basis or set a uniform election rule. Ballots must note their political party affiliation (if any). The Board of Directors shall publish rules describing whether and how to count votes for registered and write-in candidates who are not members of the LPO. These rules must significantly advantage candidates who are members of the LPO over candidates who are not.</p> <p>Sec 3: Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates The Board of Directors is authorized to decide whether or not to include the races for President and Vice President of the United States in the primary election, and if included, to decide which candidates to list. Such candidates shall be treated as-if they were members of the LPO for purposes of election rules. If the LPO is affiliated with a national Libertarian party, the results of the primary election are intended to inform but shall not bind LPO delegates to the national Libertarian convention, and the LPO shall nominate the candidates chosen by that convention. The Board of Directors shall also make appointments of LPO members to the Electoral College.</p>

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
	the candidates chosen by that convention. The Board of Directors shall also make appointments of LPO members to the Electoral College.	

Proposal #7: Electronic Meetings

Background: The board of directors has found it useful to allow remote attendance at meetings, or fully electronic meetings when no convenient venue was available, and some votes by e-mail. The usefulness of these things has prevented us from formally adopting Robert’s Rules of Order as our parliamentary authority, as those Rules do not allow teleconference or electronic meetings without specific authorization in the bylaws.

Rationale: This amendment would ensure that remote attendance at meetings and voting by e-mail would remain available even if we adopt Robert’s Rules of Order as our parliamentary authority. Remote attendance makes it more viable for people who live far from the population centers of the state to serve in positions of party leadership.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by modifying Article 12 to move the existing text to a section captioned “Choice of Authority” and appending a new section captioned “Remote Meetings” with the following content:

Remote attendance at meetings of any body of the LPO is permitted, provided that continuous audio is available. Business may be conducted by written electronic communication according to a policy adopted by the board of directors.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>Article 12 – Parliamentary Authority</p> <p>Each body of the LPO may adopt or change the parliamentary authority they use to operate by two-thirds vote.</p>	<p>Article 12 – Parliamentary Authority</p> <p><u>Sec 1: Choice of Authority</u></p> <p>Each body of the LPO may adopt or change the parliamentary authority they use to operate by two-thirds vote.</p> <p><u>Sec 2: Remote Meetings</u></p> <p><u>Remote attendance at meetings of any body of the LPO is permitted, provided that continuous audio is available.</u></p> <p><u>Business may be conducted by written electronic communication according to a policy adopted by the board of directors.</u></p>	<p>Article 12 – Parliamentary Authority</p> <p>Sec 1: Choice of Authority</p> <p>Each body of the LPO may adopt or change the parliamentary authority they use to operate by two-thirds vote.</p> <p>Sec 2: Remote Meetings</p> <p>Remote attendance at meetings of any body of the LPO is permitted, provided that continuous audio is available.</p> <p>Business may be conducted by written electronic communication according to a policy adopted by the board of directors.</p>

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws

Proposal #8: Adjust Time Range for Transitional Board Meeting

Background: Our bylaws currently require that the transitional board meeting occur within 30 days of the election of new directors. Customarily, we have held the transitional board meeting after the convention, with the effect of requiring the convention to be within 30 days of the director election. Coordinating dates to meet this schedule is a nuisance.

Rationale: Permit the transitional board meeting scheduled with the convention, regardless of the date of the director election. (The director election date must still be held earlier than the convention and in the same year, per Article 8, Section 1(B).)

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by striking “within 30 days after the new directors are elected” from Article 5, Section 7, and inserting “no later than the day after the regular convention” in its place.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>Sec 7: Transitional Board Meeting</p> <p>The outgoing board of directors must schedule a transitional board meeting to occur within 30 days after the new directors are elected. At this board meeting, the term of office for the outgoing directors ends and the term of office for the incoming directors begins. The incoming directors must elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the board of directors at this meeting.</p>	<p>Sec 7: Transitional Board Meeting</p> <p>The outgoing board of directors must schedule a transitional board meeting to occur within 30 days after the new directors are elected <u>no later than the day after the regular convention</u>. At this board meeting, the term of office for the outgoing directors ends and the term of office for the incoming directors begins. The incoming directors must elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the board of directors at this meeting.</p>	<p>Sec 7: Transitional Board Meeting</p> <p>The outgoing board of directors must schedule a transitional board meeting to occur no later than the day after the regular convention. At this board meeting, the term of office for the outgoing directors ends and the term of office for the incoming directors begins. The incoming directors must elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the board of directors at this meeting.</p>

Proposal #9: Attendance Requirement for Directors

Background: A handful of elected directors over the past several terms have been inactive or unable to attend most meetings. The bylaws have no provision for removing an elected director so long as they maintain their membership, putting the organization at risk of not being able to spend money, or not being able to make quorum for board meetings.

Rationale: Enable active directors to replace inactive directors.

Text of proposed change: Amend the Libertarian Party of Oregon Constitution and Bylaws by adding a new section at the end of Article 5, with the following content:

Section 9: Attendance

Directors are expected to attend board meetings. A voting director who fails to attend three consecutive board meetings may be removed from the board by a two-thirds vote of its whole membership at the next meeting. If then present, the member facing removal may not vote on this question. If quorum is not reached for three consecutive board meetings, all voting directors absent at all three meetings are automatically removed from the board.