



2022 Primary Election

Libertarian Voters' Guide

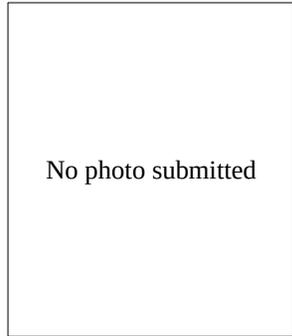
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Candidates

US Senator



John Newton
 Libertarian

I'm 30 years old. And everything that was promised to my generation from the federal government has been a lie. We can't afford a house. We can't afford education. We can't afford healthcare. We can hardly afford gas.

I'm done with these red and blue tied tyrants promising us the world and giving us a failing empire. They've successfully controlled the American people with fear to pay off industrial complexes for "our benefit".

The cycle of more government being needed to fix problems government created in the first place has us up to \$30,000,000,000,000 in debt. Let's break free.

John R Newton

Governor



R. Leon Noble
 Libertarian

It is rather difficult to come into any party, after being politically homeless for decades, and be welcomed. I want to make sure that everyone currently in our party understands that the growth of our party requires us to welcome those who don't quite understand yet.

However, I also understand that we have our differences.

I often find myself engaged in discussion with someone who does not understand. Occasionally, they are new to the party or outside of it completely. I often find them trying to pigeonhole libertarian ideals as a rightist or a leftist concept; some days it's hard to explain that concept, others it's easy.

The long game of our party should be growth. If the party members prevent others from finding their political home, the party won't grow.

Libertarian ideas won't grow.
 We, as a public, won't grow.

I have already adopted a number of thoughts and policy points that don't meet with all the party members' ideas. The Governor should be a fulcrum point between the people and their representatives. The point there is no power in the office of the Governor, or any other public elected office is often ignored

Explaining the role of government is to prevent the public from being sacked by neighbors and government itself, is incredibly difficult after generations of indoctrination by government entities.

I am not running for governor of the Libertarian party of Oregon.
 I am running for Governor of Oregon.

To achieve the balance that Oregon desires and requires, it is important to be kind and take the time to listen to all the people of Oregon, not just the party I belong to.

This makes my request of you even more unique:

I'm not asking for your vote. I'm asking for your help. lend me your voice and together we will set Oregon free.

My platform, links, and other discussion can be found at setOregonfree.com

State Senator, district 11**Kim Thatcher**

Republican

Occupational Background: Construction Projects Management; Equipment Operator; Concrete Technician**Educational Background:** Oregon City High School, Portland State University**Prior Governmental Experience:** State Representative 2005-2014; State Senator 2014 to present; Appointments include Oregon Transparency Commission; Public Records Advisory Commission.**Community Activities:** Keizer, Salem, Chehalem Valley, Woodburn and Wilsonville Area Chambers of Commerce; National Federation of Independent Business; Board Member of Oregon Charter Academy**Personal:** Happily married 37 years. Three daughters, one son and seven adorable grandchildren. Licensed to fly small airplanes into clouds, though often happily prioritizing family, church, work, and community commitments. Finds cheap, daily entertainment playing with her dogs and cats.**WORKING FOR A LESS INTRUSIVE GOVERNMENT,
PROTECTING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND HOLDING
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE**

- Kim works to unwind crippling regulations interfering with private property and the ability for individuals to pursue economic success through free market.
- Kim opposes unaccountable emergency powers and introduced legislation to hold the governor accountable.
- Kim supports health freedom. She wrote legislation to ban public-serving entities from requiring proof of vaccination.
- Kim supports free speech which she believes is not only the right to say something but also the ability to choose what to hear.
- Kim continues to protect Second Amendment rights so individuals can retain the ability to defend themselves and their loved ones.
- Kim pushes hard to allow parents a wider range of educational freedom so they can choose the best path of success for their children.
- Kim supports individual privacy and supports greater government transparency by reining in agency rulemaking, and improving citizens' access to public records.
- Kim contends that all legislators should put their names on introduced legislation promoting transparency in lawmaking while bolstering accountability to voters.
- Kim continues to call for regular and thorough election-system audits to ensure honest elections that voters can trust.

VOTE KIM THATCHER for State Senate

www.kimthatcher.com

(Information furnished by Friends of Kim Thatcher.)

Constitution and Bylaws Amendment Proposals

Your primary election ballot includes proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws (hereafter: bylaws) that govern the operation of the Libertarian Party of Oregon. These proposals were approved by the delegates at the LPO's convention on May 15, 2021, to be sent by mail ballot for ratification. Each proposed amendment requires a two-thirds vote at this election to be adopted.

Our bylaws are our governing documents, and these proposed amendments are important to the LPO's future. Please give them your serious consideration.

Most of the proposed amendments are presented in a three-column format offering side-by-side views of the current wording, the proposed change, and the resulting wording if adopted. This presentation shows only excerpts from the bylaws. We encourage you to have a complete copy of the bylaws available as you consider the proposals. You can find the full text of the current bylaws at our website: <https://lporegon.org/bylaws/> (also available as a [PDF](#)).

The center column showing the proposed change uses ~~striketrough~~ to indicate text being removed and underline to indicate text being added. Some proposed amendments which are very simple or are pure additions of new text are presented as ordinary text without the three-column format.

All party members had the opportunity to submit statements arguing in support or opposition to these proposed bylaws amendments. The Board of Directors also submitted some statements. These statements may be found in this guide following the proposal they apply to.

Proposal #1: Procedure to Amend Bylaws

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
<p>Article 7 – Conventions Sec 2: Special Conventions</p> <p>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.</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</p>	<p>Article 7 – Conventions Sec 2: Special Conventions</p> <p>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.</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</p>	<p>Article 7 – Conventions Sec 2: Special Conventions</p> <p>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.</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</p>

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>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>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><u>Article 13 – Amendment</u> <u>Sec 1: Referrals</u> <u>Amendments to this constitution and bylaws must always be referred to a vote of the membership.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Sec 2: Ratification</u> <u>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.</u></p> <p><u>If a primary election season nominates by convention rather than by ballot, amendments that would have been ratified at that ballot shall remain pending.</u></p> <p><u>Sec 3: Effective Date</u> <u>Amendments adopted solely to comply with legal requirements take effect immediately upon referral. All other amendments take effect upon ratification.</u></p>	<p>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>

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

The LPO made quorum at its biennial convention in 2021, but that is the only time in the past decade we have made quorum. Without a quorum, a convention can't refer bylaws amendments for your approval. The last time bylaws amendments were referred (in 2016), this was done through the Board of Directors' unclear authority to use the primary election to "decide any other matters referred for ratification." We don't think that's good enough.

This proposed amendment would:

1. Give the Board of Directors explicit authority to refer bylaws amendments, but only by unanimous vote.
2. Remove the provision that a convention with unrealistically high attendance (at least 1% of all party members) could amend the bylaws without a referral to mail ballot.
3. Clarify that bylaws amendment referrals would remain pending if the LPO does not hold a primary election (nominating candidates by convention, instead).

The Board of Directors recommends a vote in favor of this amendment.

Proposal #2: Electronic Voting

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

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

Our bylaws allow electronic voting in the primary election, but only on an opt-in basis. This amendment would enable the Board of Directors to switch to electronic voting by default, with members able to opt-out to receive a mailed or printable paper ballot.

Having electronic voting by default would be an enormous cost savings. The 2020 primary election cost over \$13,000 in printing and mailing expenses, and as our party continues to grow, so does the cost of the primary election.

Being able to send a postcard with electronic voting instructions rather than a thick ballot envelope would cut our printing and mailing expenses by more than half. Using that opportunity to gather e-mail or other electronic contact information would cut future expenses even more.

The Board of Directors urges a vote in favor of this amendment.

Proposal #3: Eligibility for Serving as a Director and Voting 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 format and 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
<p>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.</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.</p>	<p>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 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.</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 format and 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</u></p>	<p>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.</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 format and 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</p>

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

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

This proposal is designed to address two holes in the current bylaws caused by the following restriction for Director Elections in Article 8, Section 1(B): “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.”

1. Due to the restriction above, the LPO is locked out from exercising the option of holding a nominating convention in place of mailing out ballots for a primary election if it is not financially feasible to do so (a power granted in Article 8, Section 1A). In the event that a nominating convention was to be held for financial reasons, there would then be no members who had “...return[ed] a ballot during the previous primary election,” therefore there would be no members eligible to vote or run for party leadership or office, and therefore no one to form a board and run the party once the term of the board of directors that held the nominating convention was expired. This amendment sets criteria for director election candidates and electors that ensure a director election can be usefully held even if a primary election was not.
2. Appointment to a director vacancy only requires a majority vote of remaining board members (Article 5, Section 5), while running for director requires having turned in a primary election ballot.

This amendment makes eligibility for being in party leadership more consistent, and keeps the selection of party leadership in the hands of the LPO’s most involved members.

This amendment also requires candidates seeking election to the board to provide a candidate statement. This provides useful information to electors, who might otherwise not know anything about the candidates except their names.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote in favor of this amendment.

Proposal #4: Public Policy Board

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 two regularly scheduled 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

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.

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

The current bylaws of the LPO forbid the Board of Directors from taking positions on any public policy or electoral issue unless it directly affects operations of the LPO. Although the original intention of this restriction was to reduce infighting within the LPO, this has severely prevented growth of our state affiliate. When Oregonians might have looked to Libertarians for a different take on issues that Democrats and Republicans are lockstep on, or a common sense take on issues all Libertarians agree on, we have been silent.

Since adoption of this restriction, there have been criticisms that the LPO has its hands tied when it comes to public outreach; there is no standard to which our candidates can be held; and that the LPO can't address issues important to Libertarians. This all while legislation and executive policies infringe on our freedoms.

This amendment proposal allows a new body of the LPO (the Public Policy Board) to address public policy, with several restrictions on the PPB that are intended to mitigate the possibility of adopting positions that would be divisive among Libertarians:

- its powers are locked behind a two-thirds quorum requirement, and most of those powers require a two-thirds or three-quarters majority vote;

- some of its powers require concurrence or requests for funding from the Board of Directors;
- it has no authority to contradict the Libertarian Party Statement of Principles or to contradict public policy positions adopted in LPO conventions;

The LPO board believes these restrictions to be more than sufficient to prevent infighting based on any extreme positions not felt by other Oregon Libertarians. In the event that the PPB takes positions the LPO membership disagrees with, PPB members can easily be removed at the LPO's biennial convention. For these reasons, the LPO board wants to allow LPO social media to engage with Oregonians and spread the message of liberty. The alternative is to stay silent on the issues of our time.

(The following statement was provided by Kyle Markley.)

I was the primary author of this bylaws amendment, and I am voting against it, and I urge you to do the same.

During the schism in the LPO throughout last decade, the two factions had agreed in principle to settle their dispute by having one side focus on party administration and the other on public policy. Although the factions never executed any specific agreement, the idea to organize the party into two branches evolved into this proposal.

However, after the proposal was written, the agreement-in-principle became the reality. The other faction reorganized as the Libertarian Leadership Council (look them up!) and will focus on public policy.

If this bylaws proposal passes, it will disrespect the current peace between the factions. By empowering the LPO to make policy pronouncements, it will usurp the role of the nascent Libertarian Leadership Council. This proposal has become obsolete!

Wait, couldn't the other group shut down and join the Public Policy Board instead? Yes, but the spirit of our bylaws is to have a deliberately "weak" power center in the state party, in order to encourage other Libertarian groups to form and grow and work in a *decentralized* manner to promote libertarian candidates and ideas. First with Statements for Liberty and now with the Libertarian Leadership Council, this is happening.

Furthermore, anticipating a future where political contribution limits are imposed in Oregon, having genuinely separate organizations gives the benefit of separate contribution limits, increasing potential total fundraising.

Yes there should be an organization dedicated to Libertarian public policy in Oregon. And that organization *could* be the Libertarian Party of Oregon. But it's *better* if a different organization serves that role.

Voting against this proposal will:

1. Honor the agreement to end the factional fighting
2. Encourage more Libertarian organizations to form
3. Result in higher fundraising potential when contribution limits are imposed by the state

Please vote against this proposal.

Kyle Markley, director since 2013, and previous party Chair.

(The following statement was provided by Kyle Markley.)

The Present System is Sufficient

It is not essential for the LPO itself to take positions on most issues. (And where it is important, the party already has the authority.) The usual pattern is for a political party to maintain a platform which is updated during convention. Political parties do not usually react on specific issues, leaving that instead up to their candidates (during election season) or to separate political organizations. This leaves the political party "above the fray" and usefully prevents the party from stealing the spotlight from its candidates and allies.

The Public Policy Board is Too Powerful

This proposal gives significant authority to the Public Policy Board with minimal oversight. It could direct funding to particular candidates while withholding funding from others: there is no guidance and no requirement for fairness. It could send money to other political organizations for any purpose. The power to veto candidate nominations is intended to drop embarrassing candidates, but it could be misused to pressure good candidates. The Public Policy Board could adopt positions on legislation that are out-of-line with the views of party members, alienating their support. And with all this power, it is impossible to remove members of the Public Policy Board for cause before the end of their term.

Disputes are Unresolvable

The Public Policy Board would be barred from adopting public policy positions which violate the Statement of Principles or convention resolutions. Those guardrails look good on paper, but they have no teeth. Because policy issues are often not cut-and-dry, people will disagree about whether the guardrails have been crossed. The truth is that there is no mechanism here to address that kind of dispute, and there is no recourse if the Public Policy Board exceeds its authority. Bad actors would serve until the end of their term without actually being stopped. We would have a sheriff, but no court to keep them in line.

Please vote against the Public Policy Board.

Proposal #5: Allow STAR Voting Method

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. • <u>Elections for a single position shall be tabulated by instant runoff voting, unless the board of directors</u> 	<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

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
	<p><u>votes to instead use the score then automatic runoff method (“STAR”).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>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”).</u> 	<p>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”).</p>

(No statements were submitted regarding this proposal.)

Proposal #6: Primary Candidates

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 	<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 	<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.

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
<p>elector who is both willing and eligible to accept the nomination, votes and nominations for candidates registered with other parties shall be entertained.</p> <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 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>elector who is both willing and eligible to accept the nomination, votes and nominations for candidates registered with other parties shall be entertained.</p> <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 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><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>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</u></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 the candidates chosen by that convention. The Board of Directors shall also make appointments of LPO members to the Electoral College.</p>

Current Wording	Proposed Change	Wording If Adopted
	<p><u>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.</u></p>	

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

This proposed amendment cleans up several issues related to candidates and elections.

1. Our bylaws currently require Libertarian nominees to stay members of the party through the general election. While that is well-intentioned, it is utterly unenforceable. Oregon has no mechanism to rescind a nomination. The amendment would give the party the option to not nominate a person who leaves the party before their nomination is made.
2. Our bylaws currently forbid nonaffiliated candidates from earning the LPO's nomination, while allowing so-called 'fusion' nominations to "candidates from another party." That restriction doesn't make sense. The amendment refers uniformly to "[p]eople who are not members of the LPO."
3. The amendment gives the Board of Directors discretion about allowing non-members to register as candidates, and about whether and how to count votes for registered and write-in non-member candidates. In previous years, major party candidates have often won the LPO's nomination through write-in votes when no Libertarian candidate was running. Some of these non-member candidates have been embarrassingly non-Libertarian in their positions. We should have the discretion to prevent such nominations.
4. The current bylaws do not adequately describe a process for listing Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates on our primary ballot, and do not describe the effect of a primary election for those offices on Oregon's delegates to the Libertarian national convention.
5. The current bylaws do not mention the selection of members of the Electoral College.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote in favor of this amendment.

Proposal #7: Electronic Meetings

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> 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> <u>Remote attendance at meetings of any body of the LPO is permitted, provided that continuous audio is available.</u> <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 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 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.</p>

(No statements were submitted regarding this proposal.)

Proposal #8: Adjust Time Range for Transitional Board Meeting

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>

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

The purpose of this amendment is to make scheduling of the convention and primary more convenient, as the transitional board meeting has generally taken place at the convention. This amendment allows more scheduling flexibility without scheduling a separate board meeting.

The board recommends a vote in favor of this amendment.

Proposal #9: Attendance Requirement for 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 two regularly scheduled 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 two regularly scheduled consecutive board meetings, all voting directors absent at both meetings are automatically removed from the board.

(The following statement was provided by the Board of Directors.)

This amendment has been proposed to ensure that the board is able to continue to meet quorum and conduct the business of the party.

The board recommends a vote in favor of this amendment.