

Filing cover & attestation

Petition #1 — (a) Suspension of an affiliate party

FILED BY

Nicholas Conrad is a lifetime member of the Party.

ATTESTATION

This amicus brief was filed by Nicholas Conrad on their own behalf, who is a lifetime member of the Party, and who adopts, incorporates, endorses, and accepts ownership of the material contained within as their own, has signed this document accordingly, and attests that it is accurate and not filed to harass, delay, or for any improper purpose.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (“LPNH” or “Petitioner”)

V.

LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (“LNC” or “Respondent”)

In re: Disaffiliation for Cause

AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF NICHOLAS CONRAD IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONER
BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE (“JC”) OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY (“LP”)

AUGUST 8, 2026

AMENDED: AUGUST 9, 2026

I. Interests of the Amicus

1. Amicus is a Lifetime Member of the Libertarian Party (see: Appendix I “Evidence of Sustaining Membership”). As such, Amicus’ name has been publicly published in association with the Libertarian Party (see: Appendix I “Evidence of Sustaining Membership”) and therefore holds a personal reputational interest in the Libertarian Party upholding its foundational commitments to fairness, due process, and being “the party of principle”.
2. As a member of the Libertarian Party, Amicus has an interest in the governance of the LP being carried out in accordance with the LP Bylaws, RONR, and the principles of fairness and justice.
3. As the Chair of the Alaska Libertarian Party (“AKLP”), Amicus is charged under the AKLP Bylaws to: “Resolve all national Libertarian Party issues with the vote of the committee as necessary” (See: Appendix III “Bylaws of the Alaska Libertarian Party”). AKLP has taken issue with the short shrift given the grave matter of State party disaffiliation by the LNC, and has by means of unanimous committee vote directed Amicus to attempt to resolve the issue as follows: “...vigorously defend the autonomy, speech, and due process rights of the Alaska Libertarian Party and all other affiliate parties by means of submitting to the Chair of the Judicial Committee an amicus brief in support of Petitioner in the matter of LPNH V. LNC.” (See: Appendix II “Resolution in Support of State Affiliate Autonomy, Free Speech, and Due Process”). In addition to personal interests, Amicus files this brief to discharge their duties as directed by the AKLP Bylaws and AKLP committee vote. In doing so, under the AKLP Bylaws, Amicus acts as the unitary public voice of the AKLP (See: Appendix III “Bylaws of the Alaska Libertarian Party”).

II. Argumentation

1. Due Process

The LNC frames LPNH's disaffiliation as routine business: "merely a decision to rescind a previous decision of the LNC". But one does not require "cause" to perform normal business; it is *prima facie* a finding of wrongdoing. An action taken that deprives a party of their rights or privileges as a response to wrongdoing is the definition of "disciplinary". The existence of this very appeals process with evidence, argument, and a burden of persuasion can leave no doubt: these are safeguards against punishment that would not be required for routine paperwork. By labeling it a mere rescission, the LNC masks punishment as procedure in an attempt to circumvent the burden of due process owed to any accused party.

Under RONR (12th ed. 63), no member may be deprived of their rights of membership except through disciplinary proceedings, and before any action depriving a member of rights is taken, the accused must be given notice and a genuine opportunity to be heard. Specifically, the accused have the rights to be informed of the charge, given time to prepare a defense, appear and defend themselves, and to be fairly treated.

a. Rights of Affiliates

The relationship between the LP and affiliates is not merely "a voluntary association between two organizations" which can be dissolved at the LNC's whim as with a vendor; State affiliates are inextricably woven into the LP's very governance structure such that in their absence the LP would cease to function.

The Libertarian Party Bylaws provide affiliate parties with several enumerated rights, chief among these is the sole right to select and have seated delegates of their choosing to LP national conventions. When a body's members are delegates selected by other organizations, this forms an 'association of associations' or 'federation' wherein the member subgroups are the principal members of the body, and the delegates act as their agents. When delegates at LP national conventions participate in debate, vote, make motions, form regions, and elect LNC officers and representatives during convention, they do so as agents of their respective State affiliates, and must identify themselves by the State they represent when doing so.

The LNC contends that: "Nowhere in RONR § 63 is there a mention of discipline of an entity or affiliate." However, it is equally true that nowhere in all of RONR does it define "member" as exclusively a natural person; in an association of associations, organizational members occupy the member role and are the principal holders of membership rights within the parent body.

RONR (12th ed. Principles Underlying Parliamentary Law) acknowledges the rights of "subgroups within an organization's... membership":

The rules of parliamentary law found in this book will, on analysis, be seen to be constructed upon a careful balance of the rights of persons or subgroups within an organization's or an assembly's total membership. That is, these rules are based on a regard for the rights:

- of the majority,
- of the minority, especially a strong minority—greater than one third,
- of individual members,
- of absentees, and
- of all these together.

Both “persons” and “subgroups” are distinctly recognized by RONR as having rights within an organization. RONR (12th ed. Principles Underlying Parliamentary Law) continues: “Each individual or subgroup has the right to make the maximum effort to have his, her, or its position declared the will of the assembly to the extent that can be tolerated in the interests of the entire body.”

These subgroups are explicitly contemplated to hold independent positions equal in standing to those of individuals and to advance them through parliamentary deliberation and debate, in other words: as full participatory members of the body.

We can also show the same result from the LP's own bylaws and practice. Under Article 10.2 delegates to national convention are required to be either a member of the national Libertarian Party or their State affiliate, yet they are equally vested with full membership rights in the LP's highest governing body. Where does this membership right reside for delegates who are not national members? They have no membership right to participate at convention in their own natural person, nor can that right reside in any other natural person as this would constitute proxy voting, which is not allowed. The only entity that can hold the membership right conferred to non-national members during convention is the State affiliate, delegated (as the name implies) to their delegates during convention. The LP itself has tacitly endorsed this framing. Every time the Bylaws Committee advances a proposal to require national membership for convention delegates, implicit in the act is an acknowledgment that such a bylaws restriction is required to enforce. If membership rights could only be held by natural persons, as the LNC argues, then no bylaws change would be needed. It would be a mere matter of parliamentary ruling that non-national members are ineligible to participate at convention. Similarly, every time the Credentials Committee validates a non-national member at convention they are implicitly accepting the delegated membership right of the affiliates. And every time the convention body accepts a credential report containing non-national members, they too are implicitly accepting the fact that membership rights are held by the

affiliate.

As entities holding the right of membership in the body, RONR (12th ed. 63:5) confirms the scope of the protections guaranteed to State affiliates: "A member or officer has the right that allegations against his good name shall not be made except by charges brought on reasonable ground. If thus accused, he has the right to due process—that is, to be informed of the charge and given time to prepare his defense, to appear and defend himself, and to be fairly treated."

The use of personal pronouns in RONR 63 no more limits the concomitant protections of the "accused" to natural persons than the use of he/him pronouns limits them to male members. Where a State affiliate is the party whose membership rights are at stake, it stands "accused" and is entitled to procedural protections prior to expulsion. The disaffiliation of a State party absent the required due process is therefore defective. The JC should reverse the disaffiliation based on the abridgment of LPNH's due process rights.

b. Rights of Individuals

When the LNC disaffiliates a State party, every national LP member residing in that State is deprived of membership rights, including:

- The right to be elected as a State delegate and seated at national conventions.
- The right to be appointed to committees.
- The right to LNC representation through their regional representative.

These are rights that are specifically enumerated in the LP Bylaws and that are held personally by national LP members. The LNC may not circumvent the due process required prior to depriving each individual member of their rights simply by depriving many of them of their rights en masse. Nor can any such deprivation of members' rights be cured by the claim that they are deprived only temporarily until a new State affiliate is recognized. A disaffiliation absent due process is therefore defective not only against the affiliate, but independently against each individual national LP member residing in the disaffiliated State. The JC should reverse the disaffiliation based on the abridgment of the due process rights of LP members residing in the State of New Hampshire.

2. Fair Treatment and Equity in Proceedings

RONR (12th ed. 63:5) guarantees the accused the right "to be fairly treated" but does not itself define the bounds of fair conduct. This is not an oversight, RONR operates against a background of general parliamentary law and equitable principle that it incorporates by reference rather than restating in full. When RONR invokes fairness as a standard without specifying its content, it necessarily directs the interpreting body to look beyond its pages to establish what fairness demands. Beyond RONR, the equitable doctrines invoked in this

section represent the discovered principles of justice and fairness that both government and non-government deliberative and arbitral bodies have recognized and applied for centuries. Applying these principles does not require the JC to look outside parliamentary law; it requires the JC to look into it, to the core principle that RONR itself names: "fair treatment".

a. Laches

vigilantibus non dormientibus aequitas subvenit — "Equity aids the vigilant, not those who sleep on their rights."

The LNC had full knowledge of LPNH's Trump endorsement dating back to nearly the moment it was made in early November 2024; it was public and unambiguous. The LNC took no action for over eighteen months, during which period LPNH removed the offending leadership, formally disavowed the conduct, and operated as a recognized affiliate in good standing. The LNC accepted the benefits of LPNH's affiliate status throughout, including seating LPNH's delegates at the 2026 LP national convention, accepting their participation in all aspects of the convention proceedings, including the elections that seated the very LNC officers who then moved to disaffiliate them.

If the LNC wanted to take action on the Trump endorsement, it had over a year from the date of the endorsement to the start of the six-month pre-convention disaffiliation prohibition to do so, and had a duty to keep its claim alive (if it so wished) by exercising it before LPNH relied on the LNC's inaction to its detriment by expending organizational resources preparing and sending delegates to national convention, participating fully in convention business, and voting in officer elections. Instead, the LNC slept on the Trump endorsement and the doctrine of laches cannot now abide its waking.

b. Estoppel

Allegans contraria non est audiendus — "One who asserts contradictory things is not to be heard."

Part of the same conduct that gives rise to laches, seating LPNH's 2026 convention delegation, independently establishes equitable estoppel. This is not merely a restatement of the same wrong, but a distinct consequence arising from the same facts.

When the 2026 LNC Credentials Committee (Ken Molleman Chairing) validated the LPNH delegation, and the body voted to seat that delegation with no formal objection from the LNC, this was a positive act by the LP itself affirming that the 2024 Trump endorsement did not disqualify LPNH as an affiliate in good standing. LPNH's delegates and chair were seated and allowed to participate fully in all aspects of the convention including debate, votes, formation of regions, and election of officers. They were allowed to use the LP's name and trademark while doing so. These are the principal rights the LP affords to affiliates in good standing. If conduct known to the LNC and the general body of the LP for over a year were truly

disqualifying, it must have necessarily disqualified the LPNH delegation from being credentialed and seated at the 2026 national convention as well.

LPNH relied on the LP's representation of their affiliate status as being in good standing despite the 2024 endorsement to their detriment as stated above by expending organizational resources preparing and sending delegates to national convention, participating fully in convention business, and voting in officer elections.

A party that seats a delegation and accepts its participation in all aspects of convention business has represented through action that LPNH was a member in good standing notwithstanding LPNH's past conduct. To then reach back in time to events known to the LNC for over a year prior to the act of seating LPNH's delegation to strip the affiliate status moments after the gavel fell is precisely the kind of reversal the doctrine of estoppel exists to forbid. The LNC therefore cannot be heard to deny what its own conduct has affirmed.

c. Equality

Aequitas aequalitatem requirit — "Equity requires equality."

The LNC justifies its disaffiliation by invoking organizational continuity: "An affiliate continues to exist indefinitely, regardless of changes in its ownership, management, membership, or even its name, until it is formally dissolved. Just because LPNH has a new board doesn't mean that there is a new LPNH, merely that there is a new board." The claim is that LPNH's transgression exists in perpetuity.

But what is good for the goose is good for the gander: the LNC is also a continuing legal entity by exactly the same principle. Implicit in the LNC's argument is the claim that its own prior conduct that accrued laches and estoppel doesn't restrain its current actions; the LNC cannot wield continuity as a sword against LPNH while simultaneously invoking discontinuity as a shield for itself. If LPNH carries its prior leadership's liability in perpetuity across board transitions, then the LNC carries its prior board's knowledge, inaction, and representations of LPNH's status as an affiliate in good standing across board transitions with equal force.

The LNC asks the JC to apply one standard to it, and a different standard to LPNH. The doctrine of equality demands that the JC must pick one standard and apply it equally to both parties. The LNC therefore faces a dilemma:

If both organizations are continuous, as the LNC's own argument requires, then the LNC's extended period of inaction, its acceptance of LPNH's affiliate status in the interim, and its seating of LPNH's delegates are all chargeable to the LNC as it is presently constituted. In short: laches and estoppel attach in full, foreclosing the disaffiliation action.

If instead, each new LNC constitutes a fresh start allowing the current LNC to evade laches and estoppel to revive dead transgressions, then LPNH's board change must also constitute a fresh start for LPNH, and the cause of action evaporates entirely.

Either standard the JC picks, when applied equally, yields the same result: the disaffiliation

must be reversed.

3. "For Cause" in Harmony

"Ultimately, this means that the meaning of 'for cause' in this context is mostly at the discretion of the National Committee." - LNC Resp.

"For cause" is a term of art meaning "with justification," distinct from "at will". If "for cause" imposes no material constraint on the LNC, then it is indistinguishable from "at will" and is pure surplusage. An interpretation of a phrase that strips that phrase of operative effect should be rejected outright.

Furthermore, RONR 56:68, which the LNC itself cites, requires that an ambiguous bylaw "be interpreted, if possible, in harmony with the other bylaws." The LNC's interpretation does the opposite:

- It renders Article 5.5's autonomy guarantee illusory, because a guarantee that can be revoked for any pretext guarantees nothing.
- Article 5.6's specification requirement becomes a nullity.
- Article 5.6's appeal process is hollowed out, because an appeal with evidence, argument, and a burden of persuasion presupposes a substantive question to decide and an objective standard by which to decide it. If the LNC alone defines the standard, there is nothing to argue.
- The JC's own jurisdiction under Article 8.2 to review affiliate suspensions would become devoid of adjudicatory content, leaving the mere confirmation of a vote tally as the only function of the JC in appellate proceedings.

An interpretation that hollows out or renders void of meaning multiple provisions of the bylaws is not harmonious and must be rejected if other, more harmonious interpretations are available.

4. Affiliate Autonomy & Free Speech

While there are few pastimes more quintessentially Libertarian than calling other Libertarians un-Libertarian, the LNC has elevated the practice to blood sport. Drawn to its logical conclusion, the LNC is arguing nothing less than that any future LNC is entitled at any time to revive any affiliate's past conduct no matter how old or cured, find it wanting on purely pretextual grounds, and disaffiliate that State party via a single motion with no substantive JC review. Such a precedent would chill affiliates from exercising autonomous judgment on any question upon which Libertarians legitimately disagree, give the LNC a perpetual veto over affiliate conduct, and make every affiliate's charter contingent not on current bylaw compliance but on its current favor with the LNC majority.

The LP was designed and constituted as a bottom-up organization with the LNC intended to serve the several autonomous State affiliates. If a disaffiliation citing "espousing anti-libertarian positions" and claiming the authority to impose an ideological purity test on new affiliates is allowed to stand, then affiliates have no autonomy, and the entire framework of the LP is inverted. Liberty cannot be mandated from the top-down; an LNC that seeks to impose rigid conformity rather than celebrate the diversity of our philosophical tradition and movement has ceased to embody the very principles it claims to uphold.

5. New Mexico and Precedent

The LNC has asked the JC to accept as controlling precedent the 2022 NM disaffiliation. The NM disaffiliation cannot set any precedent as LPNM did not appeal the disaffiliation, therefore there was no finding of which arguments or facts in the case were the prevailing ones; or even if the action was proper at all, or simply uncontested. LPMN's decision to remain silent cannot bind all sister affiliates in perpetuity.

In a disaffiliation appeal, persuasion is the affiliate's burden, but also its privilege. Each affiliate unfortunate enough to have the opportunity is entitled to advance the argument it alone believes the most persuasive. However, if their argument fails, even this fact alone cannot be held as binding precedent against future proceedings. The JC has recently made clear that affiliates have no right to advance what they believe to be better arguments in disaffiliation proceedings to defend both the rights of their sister affiliates, as well as to preserve their own. It would be both cruel and perverse to simultaneously hold that affiliates cannot submit arguments in proceedings to preserve their own rights, but must be bound by the outcome of those arguments they judged inferior.

III. Conclusion

The LNC's disaffiliation motion is defective for several reasons:

- The LNC failed to meet its burdens of due process and fair treatment to LPNH as the accused and target of a disciplinary action as required by RONR.
- The LNC failed to meet its burdens of due process and fair treatment to the national LP members residing in the State of New Hampshire as required by RONR.
- The Trump endorsement cause of action is foreclosed to the LNC under universally recognized equitable doctrine.
- All other causes of action listed fail to meet any standard of "for cause" (even that proposed by the LNC itself), or the required specificity.

Apart from these, if allowed to stand the disaffiliation as currently executed will inexorably alter the very structure of the Libertarian Party into a top-down organization with State

affiliates as mere subordinate appendages.

In light of the above, The Judicial Committee's course of action is clear: reverse the LPNH disaffiliation. Send a message to every affiliate in this Party: Autonomy is non-negotiable. "For cause" means something. Process matters. And we are still the party of principle.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink. The first name, "Nicholas", is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath. The last name, "Conrad", is written in a similar cursive style, with the "C" being particularly large and looping.

Nicholas Conrad

Chair, Alaska Libertarian Party

Lifetime Member, Libertarian Party

Appendix I

Evidence of Sustaining Membership



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LIFETIME MEMBERS



Member Name: State:

Member Name	State	Lifetime Membership Since
Nicholas Conrad	Alaska	Dec 17, 2021

Retrieved from: <https://lp.org/lifetime-members/> 7/19/2026

Appendix II



RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF STATE AFFILIATE AUTONOMY, FREE SPEECH, AND DUE PROCESS

WHEREAS, The Alaska Libertarian Party is a chartered state-level affiliate of the Libertarian Party;

WHEREAS, Article 5, Section 5 of the Libertarian Party Bylaws provides that "the autonomy of the affiliate and sub-affiliate parties shall not be abridged by the National Committee or any other committee of the Party, except as provided by these bylaws";

WHEREAS, the strength and integrity of the Libertarian Party have historically depended on the deliberative independence of its state affiliates, who reflect the political character and judgment of their respective state memberships;

WHEREAS, recent action by the Libertarian National Committee raises questions of broad institutional concern about the scope of national authority over state affiliate communications and the procedural standards governing affiliate discipline;

WHEREAS, the Bylaws of the Libertarian Party contain no express grant of authority to the National Committee to police the social-media or other speech of state affiliates beyond the specific affiliate-conduct prohibitions stated in Article 5, Section 4;

WHEREAS, the National Committee's own most recently applied procedural standards for affiliate discipline - as demonstrated in the 2021 New Hampshire matter and the 2022 New Mexico matter - included advance notice to the affiliate, articulation of

specific alleged conduct, opportunity to be heard, and in the 2021 matter the convening of an investigatory committee to develop the record before any sanction;

WHEREAS, departure from those standards in any future affiliate-discipline matter would expose every state affiliate to discipline without procedural safeguards;

WHEREAS, the State Board of The Alaska Libertarian Party takes no position in this Resolution on the merits of any specific affiliate's conduct, but addresses only the institutional principles governing affiliate autonomy and procedural fairness;

WHEREAS, under the bylaws of the Alaska Libertarian Party the duties of the Chair include: "...Resolve National Libertarian Party issues with the vote of the committee as necessary" and to "act as the unitary public voice of the AKLP on all matters."

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Alaska Libertarian Party affirms the autonomy of state affiliates as guaranteed by Article 5, Section 5 of the Bylaws, and the right of state affiliates to determine their own messaging and communications consistent with the Bylaws and the Statement of Principles.
2. The Alaska Libertarian Party expresses concern about any assertion of National Committee authority to police state affiliate communications absent express bylaws authorization, and calls for the National Committee to articulate, with clarity and in writing, the textual bylaws basis for any such assertion of authority.
3. The Alaska Libertarian Party urges that any disciplinary action by the National Committee against any affiliate be conducted with: (a) advance written notice to the affiliate; (b) particularized articulation of the specific conduct alleged and the specific bylaws provision alleged to have been violated; (c) a meaningful opportunity for the affiliate to respond before any vote; and (d) the convening of an investigatory committee to develop the factual record where the alleged conduct is material or contested - consistent with the National Committee's own most recent applied precedent.
4. The Alaska Libertarian Party calls upon the National Committee to adopt and publish, through the appropriate bylaws or policy-manual process, written standards governing affiliate-discipline procedure, so that affiliates and their members may understand in advance the procedures by which their status may be reviewed.
5. The Alaska Libertarian Party directs its Chair to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Chair and Secretary of the Libertarian National Committee, and to the Chair of the Judicial Committee.

6. The Alaska Libertarian Party further directs its Chair to vigorously defend the autonomy, speech, and due process rights of the Alaska Libertarian Party and all other affiliate parties by means of submitting to the Chair of the Judicial Committee an amicus brief in support of Petitioner in the matter of LPNH V. LNC.

Vote

Adopted by the Board of the Alaska Libertarian Party on July 17, 2026 by unanimous vote

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nicholas Conrad". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name "Nicholas" and the last name "Conrad" clearly legible.

Nicholas Conrad, Chair Alaska Libertarian Party

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Devin Homan". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name "Devin" and the last name "Homan" clearly legible.

Devin Homan, Secretary Alaska Libertarian Party

Appendix III

Bylaws

of the Alaska Libertarian Party

Adopted by Convention: 13 May 1989:

As amended 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018,
2022, 2024, 2026

Section One: Executive Committees

A. Offices

In addition to the five offices of the Executive Board (committee) established by the AKLP Constitution, the offices of Fundraising Chair and Communications Director are hereby established as provided by Article V (A)(2).

B. Officer Duties

1. Chair

- a. Act as presiding officer at Conventions and committee meetings of all kinds.
- b. Call all Conventions and committee meetings of all kinds.
- c. Direct the AKLP in retaining its legal status in Alaska as a recognized political party and in complying with all Alaska election laws.
- d. Maintain the AKLP's status with the National Libertarian Party. Resolve National Libertarian Party issues with the vote of the committee as necessary.
- e. Rule as necessary on membership and procedural matters.
- f. Act as the unitary public voice of the AKLP on all matters.

2. Vice-Chair

- a. Assume the Chair's responsibilities as required by absence.
- b. Organize the time, place and content of Conventions, including recruitment of speakers and other offerings.
- c. Draft and gain the Chair's approval of an agenda for Conventions and committee meetings.
- d. Act as primary point-of-contact for AKLP candidates and their campaigns.

3. Secretary

- a. Maintain all AKLP records.
- b. Draft and gain approval of minutes for all Conventions and committee meetings.

- c. Prepare and submit election law reporting to the State of Alaska.
- d. Assist the Chair and Vice-Chair in their duties as necessary.

4. Treasurer

- a. Monitor and authorize as necessary all AKLP expenditures, including full authority alone to authorize necessary expenditures of \$200 or less.
- b. Report on the state of AKLP finances at Conventions and committee meetings, including all special authorizations by the Treasurer.
- c. Assist the Secretary in his or her duties, including the submission of Alaska election law reporting.
- d. Prepare and file all necessary schedules and forms required by the tax laws of the United States or of the State of Alaska.
- e. Maintain all AKLP financial records as directed by the committee.

5. Membership Chair

- a. Maintain a current membership roster.
- b. Establish and execute membership drives.
- c. Train all AKLP members concerning the steps to establishing membership in the AKLP.
- d. Establish and execute Libertarian community events aimed at promoting political and economic education for participants, and/or garnering publicity for the liberty philosophy.
- e. Report to Conventions and committee meetings on membership matters, including recommendations on accepting proposed affiliate parties.

6. Fundraising Chair

- a. Maintain a current donors' roster.
- b. Establish and execute fund raising drives.
- c. Assist the Secretary and Treasurer in preparing Alaska election law reporting.
- d. Report to Conventions and committee meetings on fund raising matters.

7. Communications Director

- a. Administrate, maintain and improve the AKLP's web site, Alaska Libertarian Party, and all AKLP outreach materials to include all social media.
- b. Draft and issue press releases with approval as necessary.
- c. Establish and execute publicity campaigns.
- d. Act as the primary point-of-contact for all interaction with the press/media.
- e. Compose and circulate a AKLP newsletter quarterly.
- f. Monitor all social media of affiliates and report to chair.

One person may serve in more than one committee office. Such person shall hold only one committee vote no matter the number of offices held.

All officer duties may be fully taken up temporarily by other committee members as circumstances may require with the approval of the committee as discretion requires.

C. Committee Meetings and Procedure

1. Scheduling/Notice

The Chair shall establish dates and locations for committee meetings providing written notice to committee members no less than three days prior to the meeting. Participation by audio-visual or telephone link is encouraged, should the necessary equipment be available. Notice of committee meetings shall also be forwarded to all AKLP members.

2. Participation

All AKLP members are encouraged to attend committee meetings and participate in debate (not to make motions or vote). Guests of AKLP members may also attend and will be given some opportunity to speak should they wish to. Guests should be identified to the Vice-Chair sometime prior to the committee meeting.

3. Honor Code

- a. No member shall willfully misrepresent events known to them during committee debate.
- b. No member shall employ personal insults toward anyone during debate.
- c. No member other than the Chair shall say they speak for the AKLP unless specifically authorized to do so.
- d. Internal AKLP matters shall be kept confidential at the discretion of the Executive Board.
- e. Transparency in all AKLP matters shall be observed to AKLP members with regards to private Board meetings.

Section Two: Alaska Libertarian Party Conventions

A. Elections

1. Single winner elections

Candidates for AKLP office may be nominated and seconded on the Convention floor by delegates. To be eligible, candidates for AKLP office must have been a member of the AKLP (per section seven of the Bylaws) for at least six months prior to Convention. Each candidate will have the chance to speak to the Convention and to have one other person at least speak on his or her behalf.

A candidate must win a majority of delegates voting with runoff votes as necessary. In a tie after two runoff votes, the AKLP officer shall be selected by flipping a coin supervised by the Chair or Vice-Chair.

2. Multi-winner elections

Candidates may be nominated and seconded on the Convention floor by delegates. Delegates may vote for as many people on the National Libertarian Party Convention delegate list, subcommittee membership or other AKLP list being determined calls for. The number of votes per delegate will be set by the Chair when there is no finite number that applies. There shall follow the same number of votes as the roster requires, with the winner of each vote being elected to the list, even by a plurality vote.

Section Three: Local AKLP Affiliates

May be formed as a part of the AKLP by a vote of the committee after a detailed written submission by the new affiliate members has been provided at least twenty (20) days prior to a committee vote. These details should include the administrator contact, scheduled general meetings and minutes submitted to the AKLP committee.

Local AKLP affiliates shall have the authority to endorse candidates in their area and other specific powers that may be granted by the committee.

Section Four: Selection Of Candidates For Elective Office

The AKLP shall seek to aid and select candidates for elective office loyal to the AKLP Platform who would make a capable public official and a credible candidate for office. The method of selection may be made by Convention or by committee vote as time circumstances call for.

Section Five: Expenditures

A. Committee members shall bring spending needs before committee in their area of responsibility and also for elective campaigns, legislative initiatives, public interest advocacy, AKLP growth, Conventions, meetings, events or related subjects. General AKLP members may also bring such requests before the committee if submitted in writing to the Vice-Chair at least one week prior to a committee vote.

B. The Treasurer will ensure all AKLP liabilities are paid in a prompt way. Expenditures determined by the Treasurer to not be clearly payable shall be resolved by committee vote as circumstances allow. The Treasurer has plenary authority to authorize new, necessary AKLP expenditures of no more than \$200.

C. The AKLP operates on the principle of pay as you go with known funds. No binding commitments will be made to spend funds that are beyond the present means of the AKLP to pay.

Section Six: Legislative Initiatives

The AKLP may take a position on every legislative initiative that appears on the Alaska ballot accomplished by either a Convention vote or a committee vote.

A member may bring a proposed legislative initiative before the committee for debate and a vote on approval provided the proposal has been submitted in detail and scrutinized in advance by the committee as to whether the legal standards for such initiatives has been met. All such initiatives proposals must also quite plainly advance liberty.

Section Seven: Membership Dues/Delegate Dues

Any person registered as a Libertarian by the Alaska Division of Elections and having paid a \$25.00 membership fee (\$10.00 student) shall be a member of the Alaska Libertarian Party as well as a member of any recognized Affiliates.