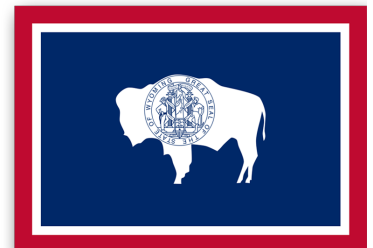
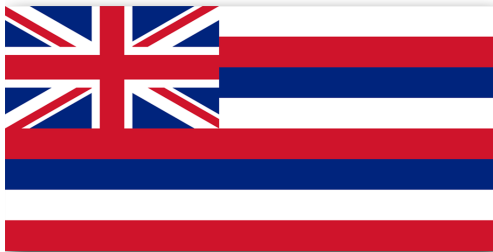


LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

REGION 1 REPORT



REGIONAL REPORT FOR REGION 1
ALASKA, ARIZONA, COLORADO, HAWAII, KANSAS,
MONTANA, UTAH, WASHINGTON, AND WYOMING

LIBERTARIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING
JULY 17, 2016

Region 1 Representative

Ms. Caryn Ann Harlos, Colorado
Libertarian National Committee

T: 561.523.2250 E: Caryn.Ann.Harlos@LP.org

Region 1 Alternate

Mr. Steven Nielson, Washington
Libertarian National Committee

T: 253.329.0279 E: Steven.Nielson@LP.org

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REGION 1 OVERVIEW

The nine affiliates that comprise Region 1 are: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Due to the geographical nature of this region, spanning five time zones and extending from 19 to 71 degrees north latitude (some 3,000 x 3,000 miles), personal contact between the Regional and the Alternate Representative and the individual affiliates will be infrequent. The Regional Representative will attempt to attend as many affiliate conventions in 2017 as possible. Regular contact is maintained with the affiliates and members through email, phone, a dedicated Facebook discussion group, and informational website. Further, the Regional Representative has requested notice of affiliate Board meetings and will remotely attend as many as possible and to be added to any electronic mailings.

At a Glance Statistics

Affiliate	Members	How Determined	Partisan Reg.?	Registered Voters	% Lib.	Ballot Access Requirement
AK	7,295	Registered voters or membership application with dues	Yes	503,101	1.5	Nomination from state-recognized political party. ¹ The Clift/Lee 2014 gubernatorial ticket received 3.21%.
AZ	25,340	Registered voters ²	Yes	3,353,309	.76	.67% of active registered voters (2/3 of 1%).
CO	27,536 active	Registered voters	Yes	3,015,404	.91	1,000 registered Libertarian voters.

¹ A recognized political party in Alaska is an organized group of voters whose candidate for governor received at least 3% of the total votes cast in the preceding general election or whose number of registered voters is equal to at least 3% of the total votes cast for governor. In non-gubernatorial years, the US Senate (and then the US House of Representatives) race is used.

² The AZLP Constitution defines 3 classes of membership: registered Libertarians, county precinct committeemen, and state committeemen that are all defined statutorily. Only the committeemen have voting rights at the state convention.

HI	71	National Membership BSM	No	725,000	N/A	Hawaii has a unique system. It requires 10% in a statewide race or US House or ~ 750 signatures (1/10 th of 1% of the number of registered voters), or alternatively, if the Libertarian candidates bring in at least 4% of all the votes cast for state Senate, 4% for State House, or 2% of the votes for state Senate and state House combined. After a party has either met the vote test or petitioned for three elections in a row, then they are automatically on for the next five elections.
KS	13,609	Registered voters	Yes	1,746,575	.8	1% of statewide race including president (the Secretary of State has ignored precedent and intent in this interpretation)
MT	59	National Membership BSM	No	651,669	N/A	5% of the winning gubernatorial candidate's total which averages out to about 2.8%. This can be met by any statewide candidate.
UT	9,660	Registered voters ³	Yes	1,474,206	.65	2% of statewide race (statewide races only happen every four years)
WA	471	National Membership BSM	No	4,074,873	N/A	1,000 signatures. Will become ballot-qualified party if 5% in presidential vote is achieved.
WY	>15	Dues-paying Registered Voter ⁴ There are 1,048 registered Libertarians	Yes	206,127	.5	2% of statewide race. In presidential years this test is limited to just the US House. In mid-term years, three offices count towards this test: US House, governor, and secretary of state.
Totals	84,055	N/A	6 of 9	15,750,264	N/A	Eight out of nine affiliates presently have ballot access for 2016, with the last one on track to obtain.

³ The LPUT Constitution defines membership differently as including dues-payers and pledgers but not requiring partisan registration.

⁴ The WYLP Bylaws provide for three classes of voting membership: statutory committeemen, partisan Libertarian candidate in the past two years, or dues-paying registered voters.

Affiliate	Candidates 2014 / 2016	Website / Facebook Current?	Newsletter?	Database	BSM Members /Rank	Cash Flow
AK	4 / 3 presently-see AK report	Website partially current. Facebook needs regular schedule.	Yes	Yes	68 / 42 nd	\$7K-\$10K yearly
AZ	15 / 18	Website is up and current. Facebook is current but needs best practices mentoring.	No	No	363 / 15 th	\$1K yearly typical
CO	46 / 26	Website is up and recently redone. Facebook is current and using best practices.	No	Yes	484 / 11 th	\$10K yearly
HI	17 / 12	Website is professional done and up to date. Facebook is current but could have larger reach.	No	Yes	74 / 39 th	\$5k in odd years, and \$8-10K in even years
KS	10 / 14	Website is current except for candidate listing. Facebook is current but could have larger reach.	No	Yes	161 / 29 th	\$6K yearly
MT	7 / 10	Website is not current, but is being updated. Facebook is generally current but inconsistent.	No	Unknown	59 / 43 rd	Unknown
UT	11 / 11	Website is professionally done and up to date. Facebook is current but could have larger reach.	No	Yes	128 / 35 th	\$10-12K yearly
WA	13 / 31	Website is professionally done and up to date. Facebook is current but could have larger reach.	No	Yes	471 / 13 th	\$10K yearly
WY	4 / 1	Website is completely out of date but is being worked on. Facebook is being revitalized.	No	No	36 / 51 st	Virtually nonexistent
Totals	127 / 126	N/A	1 out of 9	6 out of 9	1,844 Average rank 31st	\$52K-\$59K

Ballot Access Retention

Alaska

US Senate candidate Cean Stevens will need to obtain at least 3% of the vote. The LPAK is confident this will be achieved.

Arizona

There is no vote test needed. The AZLP needs to maintain .67% of registered voters (partisan) with the number currently at .76%.

Colorado

There is no vote test needed. The LPCO needs to maintain 1,000 registered Libertarians; the number is presently close to 30K in active voters and well over 30K if inactive voters are included.

Hawaii

The vote test requirement is 10% in a statewide race or US House, or alternatively , 4% of all votes cast for state Senate, 4% of all votes cast for State House, or 2% of all votes cast for state Senate and state House combined. The LPHI reports a good slate of candidates and is confident that access will be maintained.

Kansas

The vote test requirement is 1% of a statewide race, including the presidential race. The LPKS has had access since 1992, and report that between the US Senate and presidential races, there will not be an issue with maintaining access.

Montana

The vote test requirement averages out to be 2.8% which can be met by any statewide candidate in about seven races. The MTLP has a healthy roster of candidates to meet this burden.

Utah

The vote test requirement is 2% of any statewide race. The LPUT is confident that this will be achieved.

Washington

The LPWA needs to jump through various hoops to obtain 1,000 valid signatures. At the end of June, the LPWA reported about 800 signatures, and current Facebook updates indicates that this is up to 1,200 signatures with a goal of 2,000 to ensure a sufficient validity rate. The LPWA is on target.

Wyoming

The vote test requirement this race is 2% in a US House race. The WYLP has one candidate running who should meet this test.

Other

Google alerts have been set up in order to monitor the Web for news and information about each affiliate and key candidates in Region 1 and for key candidates as well as a feed to monitor the regional Facebook content.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ALASKA



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Terrence Shanigan

Vice Chair: Information requested

Treasurer: Information requested

Secretary: Information requested

Membership: Information requested

Communications: Information requested

Terrence Shanigan is the newly elected Chair.

Office Space

The LPAK has office space donated to them located at 201 Barrow Street, Suite 4, Anchorage, AK 99510.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	7,295. Up from 7,024 one year prior. This represents 1.5% of the registered voters.
Method of Membership Determination	Registered voters or membership application with dues. The number of non-registered members is under 50. Non-registered members cannot vote in affiliate business.
Partisan Registration?	Yes.

Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The LPAK has ballot access. Access is obtained through nomination from state-recognized political party. ⁵ The Clift/Lee 2014 ticket received 3.21%.
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	4 / 3 for statewide races. There will be 3 or 4 additional candidates running for local races by August.
Estimated Budget	\$7K-\$10K/yearly.
Website / Facebook Current?	Website is up but contains some old/stale pages and outdated/incomplete information. Facebook is generally current but has inconsistent posting schedule. Page likes are at 1,699. This would place Alaska about 37 th in the affiliate rankings.
Newsletter?	Yes.
Database?	Yes. They use both Excel and a database product from a local company called 2-D Crowd which has features that are uniquely suited to Alaska.
BSM Members	68. This places Alaska at 42 nd in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The current Board is scattered over a large geographic area so that meetings are attended in person in Anchorage by those who can and by teleconferencing for those who live further away.

State Level Membership

State Party memberships comprise registered Libertarian voters or those who filled out a membership application with dues. Non-registered members cannot vote in affiliate business.

Sub-Affiliates

The state is broken down into burrows. While there are burrow-level meetings, there are no organized burrow sub-affiliates.

⁵ A recognized political party in Alaska is an organized group of voters whose candidate for governor received at least 3% of the total votes cast in the preceding general election or whose number of registered voters is equal to at least 3% of the total votes cast for governor. In non-gubernatorial years, the US Senate (and then the US House of Representatives) race is used.

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

The LPAK is currently running three statewide candidates as follows:

Cean Stevens: US Senate (<http://www.ceanstevens.com>)

Jim McDermott: US House of Representatives (no website located)

Jon Briggs Watts: US House of Representatives (<http://www.jonwatts.us/index.html>)

The contested race between McDermott and Briggs is somewhat unusual and will be decided by a statewide primary on August 16, 2016. This primary will be open to Libertarian, Democrat, and undeclared voters (the Republican Party has chosen to have their own primary on Super Tuesday). The US Senate race of Cean Stevens is very important for the LPAK as they need for Stevens to obtain at least 3% of the vote in order to retain ballot access. The Party is confident that Stevens will pull much higher and asks for any support that the National Committee can give for this very crucial and potentially winnable race. The National Social Media Team was alerted about the Stevens race for potential posting on the National Facebook page. As a point of comparison, in the 2014 US Senate race, Libertarian Mark Fish obtained 3.72% of the vote. Also in 2014, Cean Stevens obtained 36.5% of the vote for Alaska House District 19 in a two-way race.

Chair Shanigan was advised of the incomplete information listed for these candidates on LP.org.

It is worth noting that there is another minor party, the Alaska Independence Party (<http://www.akip.org/platform.html>), which has some crossover with the Libertarian Party on some issues. Also, Libertarian Mark Fish is the first Libertarian to serve on the Alaska Public Offices Commission, and a second Libertarian will be appointed in 2017.⁶

Ballot Access

US Senate Candidate Cean Stevens will need to obtain at least 3% of the vote in order for the Party to retain ballot access.

Activities

Chair Shanigan is of native Alaskan descent and may be the only native Chair currently in the Party. The Party has had success in communicating Libertarian ideals to the native Alaskan population who traditionally votes Democrat.

Finances & Fundraising

The LPAK does the majority of its fundraising through United for Liberty which is a coalition of organizations (41) under the same tent (<http://www.uflalaska.com>). There are meetings and debates which are well-attended.

Media Coverage

Libertarians regularly appear and call in on local talk-radio shows which will increase as the election season goes on.

⁶ <http://amandacoyne.com/politics/unintended-consequences-libertarian-will-be-joining-the-apoc-commission/>

Other

The LPAK has several concerns as relates to the National Party. First, their US Senate candidate Cean Stevens needs support through media exposure. Second, the LPAK urges the National Party to make a distinction in its messaging between the ideas of “decriminalization” and “legalization” with support for the former as the latter entails regulations and asking for government permission.

Of particular interest to the LPAK as it relates to their relations with the native Alaskan population is Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution in which it is stated that Indian tribes have the same standing as the states. There are 229 separate tribes in Alaska (300 tribes in the lower 48) which break down into six major racial categories who are spread out in 12 regions.

Also, the LPAK is very involved with the American Lands Council which seeks to return Federal lands to state control which accounts for 67% of the land in Alaska. They have serious issues with the Department of Interior with Sally Jewel and the prevention of Alaska from building roads to connect villages as it might harm some ducks. The Chair pointed to a recent victory for use of public lands in the case of *Sturgeon v Frost*.⁷ The LPAK also provided a statewide budget proposal which was a heavy influence in getting Republicans to vote no on many budget increase measures. Alaska has been hit but a decrease in oil production during the Obama administration.

The LPAK also strongly believes that affiliates should have the right to bind their delegates in the first round of voting to the candidate chosen by their primary which in this year would have been Austin Petersen.

Statement from the Chair

Requested.

⁷ http://www.americanbar.org/publications/preview_home/articles/15-16_issue4vol44_rseamon_sturgeonvfrost.html

ARIZONA LIBERTARIAN PARTY



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Michael Kielsky

1st Vice Chair: Jim Iannuzzo

2nd Vice Chair: Bill Barker

Treasurer: Marge Tendler

Assistant Treasurer: Joe Cobb

Secretary: Emily Goldberg

Assistant Secretary: Micah Black

The AZLP has three statutory officers and four non-statutory officers and exists primarily to interface with the State of Arizona with the majority of the Party work being done at the County Affiliate level.

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	25,340
Method of Membership Determination	Registered voters. Down from 26,875 one year prior. Arizona regularly purges voters from the active list. This represents .76% of the active registered voters. ⁸

⁸ The AZLP Constitution defines 3 classes of membership: registered Libertarians, county precinct committeemen, and state committeemen that are all defined statutorily. Only the committeemen have voting rights at the state convention.

Partisan Registration?	Yes.
Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The AZLP has ballot access. .67% of active registered voters (2/3 of 1%). Currently has .76% of the registered voters.
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	18 / 26 (2 non-partisan)
Estimated Budget	\$1K year typical (but see "Elections")
Website / Facebook Current?	Website is up and current. Facebook is current but needs best practices mentoring. Page likes are at 2,565. This would place Arizona about 29 th in the affiliate rankings.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	No (see "Other").
BSM Members	363. This places Arizona at 15 th in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The AZLP acts mostly as a "shell" to fulfill statutory requirements of the State of Arizona with the bulk of the Party work being done at the county level (see below). They meet only to the extent needed to fulfill this role and meet statutory requirements.

State Level Membership

The AZLP Constitution defines 3 classes of membership: registered Libertarians, County Precinct Committeemen, and State Committeemen that are all defined statutorily. Only the Committeemen have voting rights at the State Convention.

Sub-Affiliates

Arizona comprises 15 counties, and there are county level affiliates. Ballot access is not granted on a statewide basis across the board; individual counties also have to make the threshold of .67% of active registered voters within that county in addition to having an active county party.

The most active sub-affiliate is the Maricopa County Libertarian Party which meets monthly (<https://www.lpmaricopa.org>). 60-65% of the population of Arizona resides in this county.

In addition to Maricopa County, there are three other counties of note. Yuma County has an active affiliate but does not have ballot access. Pima County has an active affiliate and has ballot access. Coconino County has qualified with the percentages but may no longer have an active affiliate.

Elections and Ballot Access

Current Election Cycle (2016)

Arizona's election laws very much intrude into the functioning of the AZLP. Their officers must be selected from amongst County Precinct Committeemen who then choose State Committeemen. Only these persons can vote at the State Convention though all Arizona registered Libertarians are members. These County Precinct Committeemen are elected by registered Libertarians in their precincts and are required to gather nominating petition signatures, but this number is small due to the small area and the fact that only registered libertarians are included in calculating the number of the signatures required, unlike the following issues that other candidates are facing.

The largest voting bloc in Arizona is independents/undeclared which outnumber the Republicans.

The first hurdle in Arizona ballot access is having registered Libertarians comprise .67% of active registered voters. Right now, they have .76% of the active registered voters. In addition, in order to be on the Primary ballot (either printed or added as a write-in), candidates have to obtain a certain number of signed Nominating Petitions. The Primary will take place on August 30, 2016 and is a closed primary, limited to registered Libertarian voters. This is particularly critical as the County Precinct Committeemen are included that are the pool from which the Party officers will be chosen. An open Primary would effectively be allowing non-Libertarians to chose the eventual Party officers.

The issue of the Nominating Petitions is currently the subject of a lawsuit as Arizona has changed the requirements in a way that is calculated to deny access to minor parties. Previously, the Nominating Petition requirement was .5 % of the registered Libertarians in the candidate's district (or statewide). However, the new requirements cut the percentage in half to .25% but expanded the total pool from which the calculation is determined to include both Libertarians and independents/undeclared which are the most numerous voting bloc in the state. For example, using 2016 statewide figures (rounded for simplicity) of 25,000 Libertarians and 1,180,000 "others," the former rule would have required 125 signatures, while this new requirement totals 3,012 signatures. As a counter-example, using the statewide figures for Republicans of 1,125,000, and the same number of independents/undeclared, the former rule would have required 5,625 signatures, and the new one would require 5,762 signatures, a negligible difference. With this in mind, if a candidate does not obtain the required nominating signatures, they can be put in as a write-in candidate but still have to meet the same burden in write-in votes which puts the AZLP in a conundrum since their Primary is closed, yet the figures that the write-ins have to meet include independents/undeclared. In some areas, it would be mathematically impossible for the write-in to obtain the required number of votes from the pool of registered Libertarians. A hearing on the AZLP's request for an injunction was set for August 5, 2016, and moved to July 12, 2016.

The AZLP will be sending a mailer out to every registered Libertarian in the state with the list of write-in candidates to urge them to the polls. While the poll workers are supposed to post the names of the declared write-in candidates, this often does not happen. Three Libertarian candidates did meet the new threshold for Nominating Petitions, and two of these were challenged, with one already been thrown out, and the other being likely to be thrown out. This will leave one candidate (Highland Justice of the Peace) as ballot-qualified. The AZLP was alerted that the majority of its declared candidates are not listed on LP.org, and the ones that are listed do not have complete information or head-shots.

Activities

The majority of the party activities are conducted at the county level. For future reports, regular contact with the Maricopa County affiliate will be attempted as well.

Finances & Fundraising

The AZLP has about \$25,000 in their account presently that will be used to send out a mailer to every single registered Libertarian in order to get them out to participate in the write-in candidates in the Primary. These funds were raised by authorized sales of the voter registrations lists (that are obtained for free by political parties but are very expensive for others to purchase) for use in political non-commercial purposes.

Media Coverage

There hasn't been any recent significant media coverage with the exception of the ballot access lawsuit in specialty outlets.

Other

Arizona has strict laws governing online storage of voter registration data which limit the AZLP's ability to have an online database.

Statement from the Chair

Here is a summary of current stuff in Arizona:

<http://azlp.org/writein>

<http://azlp.org/primary>

<https://www.facebook.com/events/605033576341620/>

So our effort is multi-front -- the court case, redoubling our efforts at recruiting candidates, raising our profile and the Libertarian brand, and riding the Gary Johnson coattails, while making the Gary Johnson option more attractive by trying to have our ballots present a lot of Libertarian candidate options (not just the one).

-Michael Kielsky, Chair

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF COLORADO



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

- Chair: Jay North
- Vice Chair: Wayne Harlos
- Treasurer: John Hjersman
- Secretary: Mike Spalding
- Membership: Jeff Orrok
- Communications: Caryn Ann Harlos
- Outreach: Marie Cochran
- Regions: Vacant
- Campaigns: Richard Longstreth
- Legislative: Michael Stapleton
- Fundraising: Vacant

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	27,536. Up from 25,921 one year prior. This represents .91% of the registered voters.
------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Method of Membership Determination	Registered voters.
Partisan Registration?	Yes.
Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The LPCO has ballot access. The access requirement is 1,000 registered Libertarian voters.
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	46 / 26
Estimated Budget	\$10K yearly
Website / Facebook Current?	Page likes are at 15,203. This would place Colorado about 4 th in the affiliate rankings.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	Yes through NationBuilder.
BSM Members	484. This places Colorado at 11 th in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The Board meets monthly at space offered by The Independence Institute. The meetings are open and streamed live for public viewing. Board reports and documents are available online in an effort to move towards greater transparency and interface with the membership.

State Level Membership

No.

Sub-Affiliates

There are 64 counties in Colorado, and a structure of county affiliates and a "pre-affiliate" phase of development group. The LPCO is attempting to have development groups in every county that does not have an affiliate. Affiliates are currently established in Arapahoe, Delta, Boulder, and El Paso counties. There are ten Development Groups.

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

Twenty-six candidates are being run, several with visible and active campaigns including US Senate candidate (and former Chair) Lily Tang Williams who has garnered national attention and secured endorsements from several Republican groups. There is no primary for Libertarian candidates unless there is a contested race from Convention.

Ballot Access

Ballot access is secured with Colorado having the easiest ballot access laws in the country.

Activities

The LPCO participates in many outreach events with recent ones including People's Fair, Pridefest, and the Western Conservative Summit. Plans are made to participate in Riot Fest, a large music festival with heavy political overtones which draws international attention. County groups hold regular meet-ups, and there is an active calendar of events maintained by the LPCO for Libertarian and libertarian activities. The LPCO also engaged in an active outreach to the Colorado Muslim community.

The LPCO showed up in numbers at a recent legislative study group that is considering implementing a mandatory primary system in Colorado that would include the Libertarian Party and multiple members spoke at length in opposition. Their presence made some Republican speakers look really foolish when it was claimed that we live in a "two-party system."

Finances & Fundraising

The LPCO is currently seeking a Fundraising Director and solicits monthly and one-time donations through email blasts and their web page. A former program of mailers to newly registered Libertarians is on the agenda for future implementation.

Media Coverage

Local blogs and papers give occasional coverage. The State Chair has participated in several talk radio shows. US Senate candidate Lily Tang Williams has garnered national attention.

Other

With the assistance of Affiliate Support Representative Andy Burns, the LPCO successfully migrated a bare-bones WordPress site to NationBuilder and has been garnering numerous leads.

A single-payer universal healthcare amendment (Colorado Care) will be on the ballot for November that will be rigorously opposed. Additionally, this was provided by Chair North:

Colorado has some groups that would like to replace the Caucus system with a Government Funded Presidential primary system. The LPCO attended a committee meeting and turned the conversation from funding presidential elections into why is the government funding primary elections, including the general election primaries. This was a very curious turn of events for those who want to have presidential primary elections. There are two possible initiatives going onto the Colorado ballot. Below is our response to both initiatives for the public to enjoy.

Oppose

The Libertarian Party opposes Initiative #98. The state has no business in paying for a process that belongs to the parties. If a party wants or needs to have a primary election, they must fund that primary election themselves. The same applies to the unaffiliated voters, where if a group wants to know the unaffiliated voters' positions on the primary results, that group should fund the primary themselves. The tax payers should not be forced to pay for an election that is not required by the Constitution and the government should not be adding additional requirements to the Constitution that increases the tax payer costs. The Libertarian Party strongly opposes this initiative.

Statement from the Chair

Muslim Outreach - Will Coley joined us in reaching out to the Muslim community. This was a fantastic move and I think it will help the Muslims and the Libertarians. All of our visits to the Islamic Centers went very well and we were well received. I would encourage every State to get an outreach into the Muslim communities, I think you will find some great allies there.

General Outreach - We are really putting in the time to do booths at as many events we can without burning out our Outreach director. She is doing quite well.

Current Members - Our Communications Director has changed how we communicate with members of the party, and even though we don't do a newsletter, our informative emails are drawing in more support than I expected. We'll know more later, but I think how our emails are being used is generating more activists.

As a reminder, **The State Sucks!**

-Jay North, Chair

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF HAWAII



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Tracy Ryan

Vice Chair and Big Island Chair: Gregory Arianoff

Treasurer: Kyle Varner

Secretary: Joe Kent

At Large: Alan Yim, Michelle Tippens, Pat Brock (Maui Chair), Eric Weinert, Anthony Higa (Oahu Chair)

International Ambassador of Liberty & Goodwill: Ken Schoolland

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	74
Method of Membership Determination	National Membership BSM.
Partisan Registration?	No.

Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The LPHI has ballot access. Hawaii has a unique system. It requires 10% in a statewide race or US House or ~ 750 signatures (1/10 th of 1% of the number of registered voters), or alternatively, if the Libertarian candidates bring in at least 4% of all the votes cast for state Senate, 4% for state House, or 2% of the votes for state Senate and state House combined. After a party has either met the vote test or petitioned for three elections in a row, then they are automatically on for the next five elections.
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	17 /12
Estimated Budget	\$5K in odd years, and \$8-10K in even years.
Website / Facebook Current?	The website is current and professionally done. Facebook page likes are at 1,653. This would place Hawaii about 39 th in the affiliate rankings. Mentoring was offered to assist in their page growth.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	Yes, but scattered over several locations and formats.
BSM Members	74. This places Hawaii at 39 th in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The geography of an island state makes travel for in-person attendance difficult. The Executive Committee meets about 6 times a year with some members meeting in person at Chair Ryan's home in Honolulu and the rest appearing by Skype.

State Level Membership

The LPHI has state level membership for dues-payers and life members. There are about 50 members combined in those categories, but they have several hundred lapsed that get back involved periodically.

Sub-Affiliates

The Libertarian Party of Big Island (Hawaii County) is an active sub-affiliate. Maui County had an active affiliate, but it fell apart, and they are working on getting that going again. They are striving to be competitive in Hilo (settlement in Hawaii County) and Kona (district in Hawaii County).

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

The LPHI has a good slate of candidates and provides excellent candidate support. There are three candidates with a chance at winning their races: Michelle Tippins (State House Representative District 24), Arnold Phillips (State Senate District 10), and Anthony Higa (State House Representative District 19). Higa has pledged \$10K of his own money towards his campaign. Tippens is popular with veterans groups and marijuana legalization activists.

The open primary is on August 13, 2016, and even unopposed candidates are required to obtain at least one vote.

Ballot Access

In 2014, the LPHI did an excellent job of candidate recruitment and met the 4% vote test. The last set of "free" years was 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. So the LPHI had to petition in 2014. Since the vote test was met in 2014, there was no need to petition for 2016. If the vote test is met again in 2016, then the LPHI will be on for 2018, and after that would be 10 more years of automatic access.

Activities

At this time, most of the LPHI's activities are centered around candidate support and fund-raising. They do hold two general meetings per year in different locations to facilitate attendance.

Finances & Fundraising

The affiliate expects to raise up to \$50K for candidate support. There is a large fundraiser planned for candidate Anthony Higa at the home of Jim Neighbors. They also send out targeted themed mailers using clever marketing techniques that are followed up by fund-raising phone banks. Further, the Chair stated that fundraising is done the old-fashioned way, she simply asks well-off people for a \$1K donations. The LPHI would like to do targeted radio ads in areas that are ripe for gaining constituency such as Hawaii County if funds allow. It is possible that with the right ground game that Johnson could win Hawaii County.

Media Coverage

The LPHI has received good local media coverage. The Honolulu Star Advertiser has a Libertarian on its editorial staff who advocates for coverage of libertarian issues. Chair Ryan participated in a 700-word side-by-side editorial issue column with the other parties. There is also a popular local liberty-friendly online magazine, Civil Beat, that provides regular coverage.

Other

Hawaii leans very Democrat, but not because the people support Democrats, but because they oppose Republicans. The demographic is primarily Asian-American with a solid history of voting Democrat but with views of being socially liberal and fiscally conservative that obviously track libertarian in philosophy. The Green Party is popular but is not doing anything of significance.

The key issues in Hawaii are marijuana legalization and unfunded liabilities that now run in the neighborhood of 19 billion dollars. The marijuana legalization issue deeply affects their agricultural economy and is supported by 70% of the population. Other concerns include campaign matching funds (the LPHI wishes to move to a voluntary system), adding NOTA to unopposed candidates, homelessness (a large problem but the LPHI has not reached policy consensus), a

proposed rail project (the LPHI has not reached policy consensus), and the Jones Act which puts tremendous economic burdens on the people of Hawaii through rank protectionism which would be ridiculous if applied to passenger air travel (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchant_Marine_Act_of_1920 for more information).

Chair Ryan also has plans to push for decriminalization of prostitution and has in the past asked Hawaii to study legalization of harder drugs in light of the fact that they were once legal in the United States. Currently, the Legislative Reference Bureau is limiting their study to Portugal's drug policies.

Statement from the Chair

The biggest advantage that the Libertarian Party has here is the fact that the Republican Party is very weak, and the Democratic Party is controlled by machine that is disliked by most Democrats. The LPHI is running 2-3 very strong candidates and expects to see good results.

-Tracy Ryan, Chair

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF KANSAS



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Rob Hodgkinson

Vice Chair: Sharon DuBois

Treasurer: Ric Koehn

Secretary: Vacant

There are also 4 District Coordinators and Deputy Coordinators.

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	13,609. Up from 13,181 one year prior. This represents .8% of the registered voters.
Method of Membership Determination	Registered voters.
Partisan Registration?	Yes.

Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The LPKS has ballot access. The access requirement is 1% of statewide race including president (the Secretary of State has ignored precedent and intent in this interpretation).
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	10 / 14
Estimated Budget	\$6K yearly
Website / Facebook Current?	Website is current except for candidate listing. Facebook pages likes are at 2,222. This would place it about 33 rd in the affiliate rankings. Mentoring was offered to assist in their page growth including the best practices guide.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	Yes.
BSM Members	161. This places Kansas at 29 th in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The Board has quarterly in-person meetings and monthly teleconferences.

State Level Membership

There is no dues-paying structure.

Sub-Affiliates

There are four congressional districts which each have executive committees. They would like to have county groups and are working towards that end. There are 105 counties in Kansas, which are unevenly divided between the districts. The 3rd District is very active.

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

They are presently running 14 candidates with Rob Garrard as their US Senate candidate. The US Senate race typically garners between 7-10% of the vote. There is no Libertarian primary unless they obtain major party status, and at that point, it would be the Party's choice to have an open or closed primary. In order to qualify for major party status, they must earn 5% of the vote in the governor's race.

Ballot Access

The LPKS has had access since 1992, and between the US Senate and presidential races there will not be an issue with retention in this election.

Activities

The LPKS participates in the multi-day (10 days) Kansas State Fair, and multiple local groups have meetings. The 3rd District hosts regular meetings as well as the Libertarians of South Central Kansas.

Finances & Fundraising

As there is no dues structure, fund-raising efforts involve simply asking for money. Up until 2008, the LPKS had a healthy monthly donor base that fell away, and now Chair Hodgkinson is working on rebuilding that base. They also hold fund-raising events.

Media Coverage

Gary Johnson is doing very well in Kansas media which brings attention to the affiliate. The Green Party has been garnering some good press, and Libertarians are often mentioned as the topic of minor parties comes up.

Other

There are no single large issues that the LPKS concentrates on but rather Board members and candidates have their particular interests. Medical marijuana is an ongoing concern. Chair Hodgkinson focuses on eminent domain and civil asset forfeiture.

The Secretary of State is antagonistic to minor parties and is well known for throwing out thousands (even tens of thousands) of registration forms because the applicants didn't attach proper proof of citizenship documentation. There are presently about 15K registrations pending for this reason that will likely be thrown out, and approximately 700 of those are Libertarians. Additionally, due to certain rules imposed, registrations made during July and August, up through September 1, will not be processed until after that date.

Statement from the Chair

Requested.

MONTANA LIBERTARIAN PARTY



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Mike Fellows

The rest of the Board information has been requested.

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	59
Method of Membership Determination	National Membership BSM. Chair Fellows has been requested to provide a copy of the Bylaws to determine if there is a paid membership structure.
Partisan Registration?	No.
Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The MTLP has ballot access. The access requirement is 5% of the winning gubernatorial candidate's total which averages out to about 2.8%. This can be met by any statewide candidate.

Number of Candidates 2014/2016	7 / 10
Estimated Budget	Unknown.
Website / Facebook Current?	Website is not current, but it is being updated. Facebook is generally current but inconsistent. Page likes are at 1,352. This would place it about 41 st in the affiliate rankings.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	Unknown.
BSM Members	59. This places Montana at 43 rd in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

This information has been requested.

State Level Membership

Chair Fellows has been requested to provide a copy of the Bylaws to determine if there is a paid membership structure.

Sub-Affiliates

This information has been requested from Chair Fellows.

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

Montana has a very low legislative filing fee (\$15). LP.org lists a healthy roster of candidates including governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, US House (1), state Senate (1), and state House (5).

Ballot Access

The vote test is 5% of the winning statewide race candidate's total which averages out to about 2.8% (test needs to be met every four years in which the state has about seven partisan statewide races, making this test achievable).

Activities

See Statement from Chair.

Finances & Fundraising

This information has been requested from Chair Fellows.

Media Coverage

See Statement from Chair.

Other

The MTLF website lists fully informed juries as an issue of interest, but this information is several years old.

Statement from the Chair

I'm getting ready for the Kalispell MT 4th parade on Monday. We have a person working on re-doing our web site. The Facebook page continues to do well with over 1300 likes that weren't paid for. We're signed up to be the Gallatin County Fair 18-24th. We'll do the Western Montana Fair in Missoula, along with Missoula Gun Show in August. We have a few parades in Western Montana we can get to including the Northwest Fair Parade and Sanders County Parade. Labor day may find us in Dillon for their parade. Dave Merrick has us lined up for the Ravalli County fair and parade. The Bitterroot also has a few more parades over the summer, including the Stevensville Creamery Picnic, which is a big event. There is another gun show in Billings in September we should get to depending on how I feel in September. My health isn't doing too good, but I'm still getting around. Also in September 5th is Jury rights day. In Missoula we continue to broadcast live our TV show on the Missoula Community Access Television. mcat.org It's called Libertarians Live and we just call it "Other People's Pockets". This show started in 1994.

Our legislative candidates have begun campaigning, so I'm optimistic about vote totals. They had the first governor's debate and our candidates were not included. We keep arguing over the US House debates with both candidates saying they want all candidates in the debates. The Democrat wants 6 debates and the incumbents want 5 with n2 being town hall style. I've already been invited to a forum in Bozeman (October) mainly speaking to progressive groups.

-Mike Fellows, Chair

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF UTAH



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Andrew McCullough
Vice Chair: David Raine
Treasurer: Chelsea Travis
Secretary: Brian Kamrath

Office Space

Chair McCullough is a practicing attorney and allows the LPUT the use of conference space in his offices.

Paid Staff/Contractors

There are no paid staff, but the LPUT has a volunteer who functions as an Executive Director.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	9,660. Up from 8,752 one year prior. This represents .65% of the registered voters.
Method of Membership Determination	The LPUT Constitution defines membership as including dues-payers and pledgers to its Statement of Principles, but does not require partisan registration.
Partisan Registration?	Yes.
Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The LPUT has ballot access. 2% of statewide race (statewide races only happen every four years)
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	11 / 11

Estimated Budget	\$10-12K per year
Website / Facebook Current?	The website is current and professionally done. Facebook page likes are at 1,999. This would place Utah about 34 th in the affiliate rankings. Mentoring was offered to assist in their page growth.
Newsletter?	No, but is in progress.
Database?	Yes, but type unknown.
BSM Members	128. This places Utah at 35 th in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

There are monthly open meetings.

State Level Membership

Yes. There are about 250-300 dues-paying members. They have two operational classes of membership: pledged (to their Statement of Principles) dues-payers; and pledgers only. Only pledged dues-payers are eligible to vote in internal Party business at their convention but pledged members can vote on candidate selection.

Sub-Affiliates

The Vice Chair took development of sub-affiliates on as a personal project, and these have been started since the beginning of this year with about six active groups, four of which are actual affiliates, and the other two being in development.

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

The LPUT is currently running 11 candidates. They do not participate in the primary system although they could opt in. Chair McCullough is running for attorney general primarily on legalization issues and particularly on issues affecting the adult entertainment industry which is the specialty of his private law practice.

Ballot Access

In order to maintain ballot access, the LPUT will need to get 2% in a statewide race, which presently would be governor or attorney general. Chair McCullough was confident this would be achieved.

Activities

There are monthly social activities and other special events.

Finances & Fundraising

In the Utah state tax laws, taxpayers are offered the opportunity to have a part of their taxes “refunded” in the form of a \$2 donation to a political party of their choice. The LPUT receives up to \$10K a year through this benefit, but the old parties receive a huge windfall.

Media Coverage

Al Jazeera English interviewed Chair McCullough at the time of the Constitution Party Convention earlier this year. He was also interviewed by the LA Times regarding the support in the state for Johnson that led to an interview with the local Fox affiliate.

Other

The LPUT does not have particular focus issues though certain candidates do. Medical marijuana is a big topic as well as the fact that Utah is only of only 12 states that tax Social Security income. School choice is also a large concern.

Statement from the Chair

Requested.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WASHINGTON



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: David Traynor
Vice Chair: Don Myers
Treasurer: Sean Treasure
Secretary: Amy White

The LPWA also has seven Regional Directors (Jacob Lamont, Ellen Muench, Tiffany Diaz De Leon, Allen Acosta, M. Carling, Gavin Keefe, and Rory Leckband) and the following divisions: Political, Communications, IT, Outreach, Events, and General Volunteering.

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	443 BSM members, and approximately 230 state Party dues-paying members.
Method of Membership Determination	National Membership BSM and Party Bylaws.
Partisan Registration?	No.

Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The LPWA is in the process of obtaining ballot access. 1,000 signatures. Will become ballot-qualified party if 5% in presidential vote is achieved. (see below)
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	13 /31 (their website does not yet have them all)
Estimated Budget	\$10K yearly
Website / Facebook Current?	Page likes are at 6,983. This would place Washington about 12 th in the affiliate rankings. Some implementation of growth practices would potentially skyrocket this page.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	Yes, CiviCRM
BSM Members	471. This places Washington at 13 th in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The LPWA meets quarterly in person and monthly via teleconference.

State Level Membership

Yes, as defined by the LPWA Bylaws. They have about 230 dues-paying members.

Sub-Affiliates

The LPWA has eight regions (seven regional directors mentioned on site) and ten recognized county parties, with two more coming on board. They are also looking towards the possibility that they will become a major party again in November and will have to account for PCOs (Precinct Committee Officers).

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

The LPWA is currently running 31 candidates. The open primary will take place on 8/2/16 in which all but the “top two” will be eliminated. 13 of Washington’s candidates are running in two-man races and thus will make it to the November ballot. They expect about another 8 will get into the top two in their three-way races.

Ballot Access

At the end of June, the LPWA had collected about 800 signatures so far towards their goal of 2,000 signatures (1,000 are required). They have until 7/23/16 to meet this goal. It always remains insecure until accepted since the Secretary of State in reality can invalidate for any reason. One concern is that they do not yet have the signatures of Johnson and Weld for their nominations, and Washington requires that the signatures be before a Washington notary; thus a notary needs to go them or they need to go to Washington to get this taken care of.

As Richard Winger noted , Washington should consider lobbying for a lower threshold to become ballot qualified which is presently 5% in the presidential race. The median vote test of the 50 states is only 2%.

Activities

The Tacoma Freedom Fair took place on July 4, 2016, and the LPWA is currently conducting meetings to gather the necessary ballot access signatures.

Finances & Fundraising

The LPWA's primary source of funding is membership dues and voluntary donations.

Media Coverage

Chair Traynor has had multiple opportunities in local media with the increased attention on the Libertarian Party and was involved in a panel discussion with representatives from the Progressive, Green, and Constitution parties.

Other

The LPWA does not have any specific issues they are focusing on as a party, but candidates have taken up several key issues such as foreclosure fraud, term limits for state legislators, industrialized hemp, as well as cannabis. Washington is so diverse that there are not issues that are common to a majority.

Statement from the Chair

Requested.

WYOMING LIBERTARIAN PARTY



State Organization

Party Leadership Structure

ELECTED POSITIONS

Chair: Dee Cozzens

Vice Chair/Treasurer: Kit Carson

Secretary: Larry Struempf

Office Space

No.

Paid Staff/Contractors

No.

At a Glance Statistics

Number of Libertarians	1,048 registered voters. Up from 946 one year prior. This represents .5% of the registered voters.
Method of Membership Determination	Dues-paying registered voters. ⁹
Partisan Registration?	Yes.

⁹ The WYLP Bylaws provide for three classes of voting membership: statutory committeemen, partisan Libertarian candidate in the past two years, or dues-paying registered voters.

Ballot Access Status/Requirement	The WYLP has ballot access and earned major party status in 2014 when Kit Carson won over 10% in the secretary of state race. The access requirement is 2% of statewide race. In presidential years this test is limited to just US House. In mid-term years, three offices count towards this test: US House, governor, and secretary of state.
Number of Candidates 2014/2016	4 / 1
Estimated Budget	None at this time
Website / Facebook Current?	Website is completely out of date but is being worked on. Facebook is being revitalized. Page likes are at 181. This would place Wyoming last in the affiliate rankings but rising. There is an older page with more likes under "Wyoming Libertarian Party" which has not been updated since 2013, and it is unknown who has admin access. A new page was just started for Wyoming by Doug Craig. This situation will need to be resolved with the old page closed.
Newsletter?	No.
Database?	No.
BSM Members	36. This places Wyoming at 51 st in the affiliate rankings.

Board Meetings

The Board meets regularly via conference call.

State Level Membership

The WYLP Bylaws do provide for dues-paying state level membership. They presently only have about 4 dues-paying members.

Sub-Affiliates

There are 23 counties in Wyoming with three possible active groups: Laramie (Cheyenne), Natrona (Casper), Uinta (Evanston).

Elections

Current Election Cycle (2016)

The Wyoming primary takes place on August 16, 2016. There is mandatory participation by the Libertarian Party since earning major party status. Presently there is only one candidate, Larry Struempf, who is running against Republican Liz Cheney (of Dick Cheney fame) for US House of Representatives.

Ballot Access

Ballot access is secured and requires 2% of statewide race. In presidential years this test is limited to just US House. In mid-term years, three offices count towards this test: US House, governor, and secretary of state.

Activities

There is nothing currently planned, but the affiliate is in building/re-building mode.

Finances & Fundraising

Finances are virtually non-existent, and the WYLP is planning on ways to attract dues-paying members. The affiliate is struggling to come back from near-extinction but has a dedicated core.

Media Coverage

Larry Struempf has received mentions in his run against Liz Cheney.

Other

The issues that are of unique concern to the WYLP surround environmental issues and government intrusion. The oil, gas, and coal industries are crucial to the economy, and they have suffered from over-regulation and intrusion. This is an area in which the WYLP is planning on garnering attention in advocating for Libertarian solutions.

Statement from the Chair

Requested.