

**Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party
State Central Committee
Standing Rules**

Adopted 7 August 2021, Rev A

Members, Alternates, Credentials, and Delegations

1. **Seating.** The delegates and nonvoting members will be seated by congressional district, with separate seating for alternates who are not upgraded and for nonmembers.
2. **Decorum.** Each delegate should be seated and ready to proceed to business by the scheduled call to order. A delegate, alternate, nonvoting member, or guest may not hold a conversation or make loud noise that interferes with any delegate's participation in the meeting.
3. **Upgrading Alternates.** Each organizing unit's chair and vice chair jointly co-chair the unit's delegation for purposes of alternate seating. The organizing unit's delegation will elect another chair or co-chairs in their absence. If more than one alternate is available, then they are entitled to be upgraded as listed on the roster. The highest-ranking available alternate of the same gender succeeds an absent or departing delegate. A delegation co-chair may upgrade an alternate at anytime not specifically prohibited herein.
4. **Downgrading.** An upgraded alternate is subject to being downgraded in favor of an arriving delegate or a higher-ranking alternate, who displaces the lowest-ranking then-upgraded alternate of the same gender. A delegation co-chair may downgrade a previously upgraded alternate at anytime not specifically prohibited herein.
5. **No upgrading at certain times.** No alternate may be upgraded or downgraded, and no unseated delegate may take his or her seat, while the floor is frozen or while a written ballot or other counted vote is underway.
6. **Delegates with Multiple Memberships.** No member may cast more than one vote on any ballot. A member who is eligible to vote in more than one capacity shall be registered in the capacity that maximizes the total number of votes that can be cast. Credentials may, with or without the member's consent (and even if the member objects), unregister a member in one capacity and register him or her in a different capacity so that an alternate can be upgraded.
7. **Nonvoting Members.** A nonvoting member enjoys all the rights and privileges that a delegate enjoys (including the right to make a motion and the right of debate), except the right to vote.
8. **Challenges.** Challenges to credentials shall be heard by the Secretary. An appeal or any other challenge relating to the roster, or any other motion relating to a member's credentials, is a privileged motion and does not need a second. The mover may speak for up to five minutes, after which any delegation (or, if the motion does not affect an entire delegation, any member) whose credentials the motion affects may speak for up to five minutes. The Secretary may then report for four minutes. A member whose credentials a motion affects may not vote on that motion or on any other motion on which the question is put before that motion is resolved. However, once nominations have been opened for any election or endorsement, no appeal, challenge, or other motion relating to a member's credentials is in order until an election or endorsement has occurred or the meeting has adjourned.

Meeting Organization and General Rules

9. **Credentials.** The Secretary shall arrange for credentialing all delegates, alternates, nonvoting members, and visitors.
10. **Presiding Officer.** The presiding officer of the Central Committee is the State Party Chair (capitalized “Chair” means State Party Chair). The “chair,” uncapitalized, means the presiding officer, whether or not the Chair is presiding. A presiding officer other than the Chair cannot discharge any duty or exercise any power under these rules outside the meeting over which he or she is presiding.
11. **Meeting Chair.** The Chair may appoint a meeting chair who presides in the Chair’s absence. If the Chair is absent without having appointed a meeting chair, then the next highest ranked State Party Officer present (First Vice Chair, Second Vice Chair, Outreach Officer, Secretary, Treasurer) may preside, or may likewise appoint a meeting chair. Whenever a meeting chair is presiding, the Central Committee may elect another meeting chair, whose right to preside takes precedence over any appointed meeting chair. A motion to elect a meeting chair is a privileged motion.
12. **Recording Officer.** The Central Committee’s regular recording officer is the State Party Secretary. The Secretary may appoint a secretary pro tempore or assistant secretary to record proceedings during a meeting, who may be relieved by the Secretary of his or her duties at any time. In the absence of the Secretary, the chair may appoint a secretary pro tempore to record proceedings during a meeting.
13. **Other officers and assistants.** The chair may appoint any parliamentarian, sergeant-at-arms, timekeeper, teller, and other officer or assistant necessary or convenient for the orderly and efficient conduct of business. Each officer and assistant listed in this rule must be as impartial as the chair with respect to any election or endorsement. The chair (or the secretary, in the case of an assistant secretary) must replace any officer or assistant whose impartiality is reasonably subject to question with respect to any election or endorsement.
14. **Voting Assistance.** The chair must, upon request from a delegate or a delegation’s chair or co-chair, assign a teller who will assist any delegate who needs help in order to vote.
15. **Counting Votes.** The ordinary method of voting is by voice or, if the chair is in doubt, by show of hands (or badges). Upon hearing a proper call for a division of the assembly, the chair must count or cause to be counted how many are voting for and how many against the question, which result the minutes will record. The meeting will vote by written ballot on any contested election or endorsement, or if the chair or one-third of the Central Committee so orders. A delegate casting a written ballot must sign the ballot. The tellers may not count an unsigned ballot.
16. **Absence of Quorum.** A meeting without a quorum may proceed as if a quorum was present. But any such proceeding, other than an action that the meeting can legally take without a quorum, is ineffective until confirmed when a quorum is present. Each main motion passed by a meeting without a quorum is, upon reappearance of a quorum, in order for confirmation in the form and order passed, without debate. Such a confirmation takes a two-thirds vote. If a main motion passed by a meeting without a quorum is not confirmed, then it reverts to its status when the quorum disappeared, and the vote on confirming it in the form passed in the meeting without a quorum will not be reconsidered.

Recognition, Motions, Debate, and Meeting Business

17. **Recognition.** A delegate or other person with speaking privileges may claim the floor: by written notice to the chair, before or during the meeting; or by lining up on the floor at a microphone or, if he or she cannot reach a microphone, by raising his or her hand. The chair will ordinarily assign the floor in the order in which it is so claimed, provided that debate generally alternates between proponents and opponents, and between microphones. The chair may, without regard to this order, entertain a motion from the floor in the belief that a sufficient number may favor the motion. The chair may note when recognizing a speaker whom he or she may recognize next, but such notice neither constitutes recognition nor creates a right to be recognized before debate expires or the chair recognizes another.

18. Debate.

A. **General Limits.** Each speaker, before speaking, must identify himself or herself by name and by the representative capacity in which he or she is speaking, and may state their gender pronouns. If the chair so requests, the speaker must also state which side of the pending motion he or she intends to speak on. Except as these rules provide otherwise, each speaker may speak for up to two minutes per speech. However, during the initial debate on a main motion, as defined in Paragraph B, each speaker in opposition of a pending motion may speak for no more than three minutes per speech. Debate expires on any debatable motion when three speakers on each side have had the opportunity to speak. A motion to limit or extend the limits of debate is in order notwithstanding any limit in these rules.

B. **Main Motions.** A main motion's mover may speak first and last on the motion, for four and one minute respectively, without prejudice to his or her ordinary speaking privileges and even if debate has been limited, the previous question has been ordered, or time has otherwise expired. If the Executive Committee or another committee, or subcommittee, (other than committee or subcommittee on whose behalf the motion's mover spoke) recommends that a motion be adopted or not, or if it recommends other action on the motion, the reporting member may speak next on the motion after the mover has spoken, for up to four minutes.

C. **Secondary Motions.** For these rules' purposes, a "secondary motion" means a debatable motion that is in order while another motion is pending. The mover of a secondary motion may speak first thereon, after which: (i) if the mover of the main motion favors the secondary motion, and there is no objection, the secondary motion stands approved; (ii) if the mover of the main motion favors the secondary motion, but there is an objection, the chair must recognize the objector, followed by the mover of the main motion, before recognizing other speakers; or (iii) if the mover of the main motion opposes the secondary motion, the chair must recognize the mover of the main motion before recognizing other speakers.

D. **Limit Debate; previous question.** Neither a motion to limit debate nor a motion for the previous question may take effect until an opponent, if there is one, has spoken against any motion to which it applies. The chair may note when putting the question how many speakers still seek the floor. Neither motion prejudices the original motion's mover's right to speak last on the motion.

19. Motions.

- A. **Main Motions.** Any delegate may by written notice to the Chair, before or during a meeting, introduce a main motion for the Central Committee's consideration. If a main motion is introduced by a committee, party unit, or multiple delegates, then it must name one delegate who will move and manage the motion on its or their behalf.
- B. **Docket.** The Chair must keep a docket of each main motion and other matter that awaits consideration by the Central Committee, from which docket he or she prepares and circulates a proposed agenda for each meeting. Except as these rules otherwise provide, a motion will ordinarily appear on the agenda of the first meeting whose constitutionally required notice is given after its introduction.
- C. **Staff review.** If the Chair determines a motion may have an impact upon the Party's budget, he or she may direct the Executive Director to review the motion and advise the central committee as to how the motion's estimated cost will affect the budget.
- D. **Special orders.** The Chair will ordinarily calendar the following business as a special order: (i) the Official Call; (ii) the budget; (iii) a motion declaring a vacancy and/or the election filling a vacancy; (iv) a motion for endorsement; (v) a motion to amend the bylaws; (vi) a resolution to add an item to, or otherwise modify, the action agenda; (vii) a motion relating to the procedure for adopting an affirmative-action plan; (viii) a resolution granting or revoking a charter for a constituency caucus; and (ix) a motion for dismissal of a State Party Officer (as defined by constitution art. VII, sec. 3).
- E. **General orders.** The Chair will ordinarily calendar any non-special order business item as a general order.
- F. **Sense of the Committee.** The Central Committee may not otherwise act on a matter of public policy or other matter that belongs in the ongoing platform or the action agenda, but may adopt a resolution expressing its sense with respect to a matter in the news, if the resolution is not inconsistent with the platform. Any such resolution must be introduced in the same manner as an additional item for the action agenda, but is not required to be referred to the Platform, Issues, and Legislative Action Committee (although the mover may submit it for the Committee's consideration). A resolution expressing the sense of the Committee is nonbinding, although the Central Committee may adopt a separate motion directing that the Chair or another officer promulgate the resolution in a specified manner. A resolution expressing the sense of the Committee expires one year after its adoption, or when the next State Convention convenes, whichever is earlier.
- G. **Annual Budget.** The Central Committee ordinarily considers an operating budget for the upcoming calendar year at its last regularly scheduled meeting in the preceding year, but can act only after a report from the Executive Committee. The Central Committee, having adopted a budget, may revise that budget during the year after a report from the Chair, the Executive Committee, or the Budget Committee.
 - i. **Balanced budget.** The budget that the Executive Committee establishes must forecast the income that the Party can reasonably expect at its full fundraising capacity, and may authorize expenses that do not exceed the sum of that income plus any reserve funds on hand. The Central Committee may not forecast higher income

- than the Executive Committee's forecast except by a two-thirds vote. No amendment to a proposed or current budget is in order if it will result in a negative cash flow.
- ii. **New programs.** The Central Committee may not authorize any new program or other expense, either within the budget or in an independent motion, if the program's or motion's estimated cost: (a) exceeds \$1000, except after a report from the Budget Committee; or (b) will result in a negative cash flow.
 - iii. **Reports.** The Chair and the Treasurer will report to the Central Committee during the year on the Party's budgeted and actual income and expenses.
- H. **Incidental motions.** An incidental motion is in order from the floor. The chair may entertain any other motion from the floor in the belief that a sufficient number may favor the motion.
- I. **Other motions.** No motion is otherwise in order until the mover delivers it in writing to the chair. But the chair may, in his or her discretion, entertain an unwritten motion shorter than six words.
- J. **Negative Result.** If a main motion is lost, the vote does not adopt the negative result as policy, but a motion to so adopt the negative result is in order if made promptly after the result is announced and before debate has begun on any other main motion. The question will be put without further debate, subject to a motion to extend the limits of debate.

20. New Business.

- A. **Policy.** The Central Committee will generally attend primarily to business of which it has been given adequate notice. If a meeting disposes of the orders of the day before adjournment, a delegate may: (a) move to bring a question again before the Committee, (b) request to move a resolution as new business, or (c) make any other main motion other than a resolution. Such a motion is in order in the order in which notice was given.
- B. **Consideration.** The Central Committee will consider a request to move a main motion as new business only if it satisfies at least two of these conditions:
- i. its consideration has a recommendation following referral to: the Executive Committee, an officer, a committee established under the constitution or bylaws, or a subcommittee established under these rules or the Executive Committee's rules;
 - ii. the mover gave notice on the State Central Committee's email list at least 48 hours before the scheduled call to order; and
 - iii. the mover distributes sufficient copies of the motion's text to the members at the meeting.

When a main motion has been circulated in advance with the meeting's constitutionally required notice or via the email list (as indicated above), a motion to amend or commit may be made via the email list, in which case:

- iv. the chair must recognize any such motion to amend or commit during the meeting in the order in which it was posted on the email list;

- v. the mover of the motion to amend or commit may modify the motion by notice given via the email list, in which case the modification relates back to the time when the unmodified motion was first posted; and
 - vi. no motion for the previous question is in order with respect to the first three such motions circulated in advance until the chair has stated the motion and the mover has had an opportunity to speak to it.
- C. **Introduction.** A request to move a main motion as new business must be seconded by at least 20 delegates. The Central Committee will then vote without further debate upon the request, which takes a two-thirds vote, in which case the motion becomes a general order.

21. Other Business.

- A. **Officer Reports.** Reports to the Central Committee from the Chair, Vice Chairs, Outreach Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, and committees that do not propose a motion or other action that would require a vote of the SCC can be presented orally and/or by printed document at the meeting at the discretion of the presenter(s), and can also be made available via the email list either before, during, or after the meeting. Reports or portions of a report to be presented that require a vote of the SCC should be submitted as a proposed agenda item utilizing the regular requirements for any SCC meeting.
- B. **Speakers.** When no other business is pending, the chair may recognize a visiting dignitary for remarks up to two minutes, subject to reasonable extension within the chair's discretion.
- C. **Discussion.** The Central Committee generally acts only on a resolution, motion, or other proposal for specific action or decision, and not on a general topic. But the agenda may include a discussion without regard to a particular resolution, motion, or other proposal, in which case a motion arising out of the discussion is in order as new business.

22. Closing Business.

- A. **Previous notice.** Any delegate may, during or before any meeting, give previous notice of a motion by written notice to the chair, who will announce each such notice, in the order received, before the meeting is declared adjourned. The minutes will record each such notice.
- B. **Announcements.** Before the meeting is declared adjourned, a member may make an announcement promoting an upcoming event or process, for up to 30 seconds. The minutes need not record any such announcement.
- C. **Future meetings.** Before the meeting is declared adjourned, the chair may remind the Central Committee about upcoming meetings, and inform the Committee about upcoming matters on the docket.
- D. **Adjournment.** A motion to adjourn takes a two-thirds vote if (A) a special order is pending (whether or not the prescheduled time for adjournment has arrived) or (B) if made before the prescheduled time for adjournment and the meeting has not disposed of general orders appearing on the agenda. In all other instances, a motion to adjourn takes a simple majority. A motion to recess takes the same vote as a motion to adjourn if the recess will consume most of the time until the prescheduled time for adjournment.

Elections and Endorsements

23. **Candidates.** For these rules purposes, a “candidate” means a candidate for election or endorsement, nominated or intending to be nominated as these rules provide. Before nominations are opened, a prospective candidate qualifies as a “candidate” by giving written notice to that effect to the Chair, the Secretary, or the Executive Director, or during the meeting to the chair. A candidacy ends when the candidate withdraws or is dropped or an election occurs under these rules.
24. **Order of endorsements and elections.** If a meeting’s agenda includes more than one election or endorsement, then the order is: (A) endorsements for public office, in the order in which each such office will appear on the general-election ballot; (B) elections for party office, in the order in which each such office appears in the constitution, article VII, section 3; (C) at-large members of the Central Committee; (D) at-large members of the Standing Committees, in the order in which each committee appears in the constitution, article VII, Section 6; and (E) any other election.
25. **Order among candidates.** The chair will determine by lot, with each candidate or his or her representative present, the order in which candidates for the same office speak or answer questions.
26. **Signs and other displays.** A candidate may hang or erect a banner, poster, sign, or other static display in the hall as long as each such sign or other display: (A) is not hung or erected on, adjacent to, or directly above or below the chair’s station, or the table, stage, or other platform where the chair’s station is placed; (B) does not obstruct any delegate’s view or otherwise interfere with any delegate’s access to or participation in the meeting; and (C) complies with all the venue’s rules, which the Chair or the Executive Director must communicate to each candidate as early as practicable.
27. **Floor passes.** Each candidate is entitled to up to five floor passes for use in his or her campaign while seeking endorsement or election.
28. **Literature.** No candidate or delegate may distribute literature while the floor is frozen or while a written ballot or other counted vote is underway.
29. **Nominations.** The chair may open nominations without a motion or a vote (although a motion to open nominations is not out of order). Any delegate may nominate any eligible person (including, if eligible, himself or herself) from the floor. A nomination must be made by name only and must not be accompanied by any speech or demonstration. Nominations may not be closed until the chair has called three times for further nominations and, after allowing a reasonable opportunity for another nomination, heard no nomination. The chair may then close nominations without a motion or a vote (although a motion to close nominations is not out of order). The meeting may reopen nominations by simple majority before, or by a two-thirds vote after, the question-and-answer session begins. If nominations are reopened after the question-and-answer session begins, then each newly nominated candidate who has not yet spoken may speak before the question-and-answer session resumes, and the chair must let the meeting decide by simple majority whether the question-and-answer session will restart.
30. **Speeches.** Each candidate for a state officer position or endorsement may speak for up to five minutes, which he or she may divide among one or more speakers (including himself or

herself) in his or her favor. A candidate who declines the nomination may not speak. Each candidate for any other position may speak for up to one minute.

31. **Demonstrations.** A candidate may arrange for a moving demonstration or for music during his or her speech. No other demonstration is otherwise allowed. The “demonstrations” that this rule prohibits include (but are not necessarily limited to): a moving demonstration; a whistle, air horn, bullhorn, amplifier, loudspeaker, or other artificial noisemaking; a strobe light, light show, or other non-static visual display, or a spotlight or other projected light; a fragrance, incense, or other noticeable smell; a shower of balloons, confetti, glitter, water, or any other substance; and any other intrusive sensation.
32. **Question-and-answer session.** A question-and-answer session follows the candidates’ speeches only for state officer elections and endorsements.
 - A. **Length.** The question-and-answer session lasts 30 minutes for a contested endorsement or a contested election for Chair, 15 minutes for a contested election for any other office, and five minutes for an uncontested election or endorsement. The meeting may limit or extend these times, or cancel the session altogether, by a two-thirds vote. If only one candidate has been nominated, then a motion to elect him or her by acclamation cancels the question-and-answer period.
 - B. **Asking questions.** Any delegate may submit a question or questions to the secretary before the question-and-answer period begins. Each question must: (i) be written legibly on a single piece of paper with only the one question on it; (ii) be signed legibly by a delegate; (iii) identify the office to which it relates, if the meeting includes more than one endorsement or election; (iv) be concise, without a preamble or other extraneous material; (v) be general enough in nature that all the candidates can answer it on substantially equal terms. A question addressed to fewer than all the candidates is out of order, but the chair may rephrase such a question so that it applies to all the candidates on substantially equal terms if he or she can do so fairly and inconspicuously; (vi) not cast an aspersion upon or otherwise personally attack any candidate or candidates; and (vii) be capable of being answered within one minute.
 - C. **Drawing questions.** The secretary, with each candidate or his or her representative present, will draw the questions blindly. The secretary must exclude a question if it: (i) does not satisfy this or any other applicable rule; (ii) substantially overlaps an earlier question; or (iii) was submitted by a delegate who also submitted another question that was already asked relating to the same office.
 - D. **Answers.** Each candidate must answer the question asked within one minute. Each candidate may answer the last question even if time otherwise expires.
 - E. **Order, rotation.** The chair will determine by lot, with each candidate or his or her representative present, the order in which the candidates answer the first question. The order then rotates so that the candidate who answered the preceding question first answers the pending question last and each other candidate advances one place in the rotation.
33. **Voting.** For uncontested elections, the meeting may elect by acclamation. Otherwise, the vote must occur by written ballot. Any printed ballot, or any list posted for the delegates, must list all the candidates.

- A. **Freezing the floor.** With at least two minutes' notice, the chair may freeze the floor, in which case no person may enter the area where the delegates are seated until the chair unfreezes the floor (usually not later than the tellers have collected all the ballots). The chair and the sergeants-at-arms must strictly enforce the freeze.
- B. **Ballots.** The tellers will distribute and collect the ballots by congressional district delegation or as the meeting directs. No teller or delegation chair may distribute a ballot to, or collect a ballot from, a delegate who is not seated on the floor with his or her delegation. But the chair may arrange for a ballot to be distributed to and collected from a delegate who is not seated on the floor but is actively engaged in his or her duties as an officer, or who is actively engaged in assisting an officer.
- C. **Counting.** Each candidate may appoint up to two observers who may accompany the tellers while the votes are counted. An observer must not handle the ballots.
- D. **Drop rule.** A candidate is dropped if her or she gets less than 10 percent of the votes, or less than 20 percent on the second ballot, or less than 30 percent on the third ballot, or less than one-third on the fourth or any later ballot, as long as the two candidates with the most votes (or, in the case of a tie for the second most votes, the candidates with the most and second most votes) are not dropped. A candidate who gets dropped under this rule, or who voluntarily withdraws, may address the meeting for up to two minutes before or immediately after the result is announced.
- E. **Ballots.** The ballots must be retained by the Executive Director until the later of the following: (i) the deadline to file a challenge to the election has passed; or (ii) if a challenge is filed, the challenge is resolved.

Referral of Motions or Resolutions, Subcommittees

- 34. **Referral.** The Chair may refer any main motion to any interested committee, subcommittee, or officer for his, her, or its review and report to the Central Committee. The Chair may circulate any such written report with the motion, otherwise the committee, subcommittee, or officer may report orally to the Central Committee when it considers the motion. The Central Committee ordinarily will not consider any main motion so referred until each such reviewing body or officer has completed a report. Following report to the Central Committee after referral, motions to amend shall be in order so long as they do not stray from the topic for which constitutional notice was provided.
- 35. **Executive Committee as administrative subcommittee.** The Executive Committee acts as the Central Committee's administrative subcommittee.
- 36. **Outreach and Inclusion Committee.** The Chair must promptly refer to the Outreach and Inclusion Committee any motion relating to the procedure for adopting an affirmative-action plan, or that otherwise relates to affirmative action. The Committee must consider the motion at its earliest convenience, and must promptly deliver its report to the Chair and to the mover. The Central Committee will ordinarily consider such a motion only after a report from the Committee.
- 37. **Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee.** The Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee may act as the rules subcommittee, and advise the Central Committee about these rules.

- A. **Official Call.** The Central Committee may consider the biennial call only after a report from the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee. But if the Committee has not drafted a call for the Central Committee's approval by 90 days before the next precinct caucuses, then the Central Committee may act without awaiting the Committee's report.
 - B. **Bylaws.** The Chair must promptly refer to the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee any motion that amends the bylaws. The Committee must consider the proposed amendment at its earliest convenience, and must promptly deliver its report to the Chair and to the mover. The Central Committee will ordinarily consider such a motion only after a report from the Committee.
38. **Platform, Issues, and Legislative Affairs Committee.** The Chair must promptly refer to the Platform, Issues, and Legislative Affairs Committee any resolution that adds an item to, or otherwise modifies, the action agenda. The Committee must consider the resolution at its earliest convenience, and must promptly deliver its report to the Chair and to the mover. The Central Committee will ordinarily consider such a resolution only after a report from the Committee.
39. **Personnel Committee.** The Chair must promptly refer to the Personnel Committee any motion that establishes any general policy with respect to hiring or other personnel practices, or that otherwise relates to personnel. The Committee must consider the motion at its earliest convenience, and must promptly deliver its report to the Chair and to the mover. The Central Committee will ordinarily consider such a motion only after a report from the Committee.
40. **Items referred to Committee but not acted upon.** Regardless of any other rule's requirement that the Central Committee consider a motion after a report from a specific Committee, if a motion has been referred to committee, or officer, but if the Committee or officer has not reported by 30 days after the motion's introduction, then the mover may by written notice to the Chair demand that the motion appear on the Central Committee's agenda at the first meeting whose constitutionally required notice is given after the demand, in which case the agenda must include the motion.
41. **Special subcommittees.** The Central Committee generally does not act through committees or subcommittees other than the Standing Committees and the Executive Committee and its subcommittees, but nevertheless may establish any necessary special subcommittee. Unless the motion establishing the subcommittee provides otherwise, these rules apply:
- A. **Appointments.** The Chair appoints the subcommittee's chair and other members.
 - B. **Chair.** The subcommittee's chair must be a delegate or a nonvoting member of the Central Committee.
 - C. **Members.** The subcommittee's members need not be members of the Central Committee, as long as most of the subcommittee's members are members of the Central Committee, and at least one member of the subcommittee is a delegate.
 - D. **Term.** The special committee expires when it fulfills its charge, or one year after its establishment, whichever is earlier, unless the Central Committee extends its life.

General Rules

42. **Copies.** Copies of these rules shall be available on the State Party website and paper copies shall be available to members at Central Committee and Business Conference meetings.

43. **Flexibility.** These rules are intended to provide an efficient, fair, and flexible process for the effective and expeditious conduct of the Central Committee’s business. Any such rule may be relaxed for that purpose, but must be strictly enforced if any member so demands, unless the meeting has properly suspended the rule. The occasional or recurrent breach of procedural consistency never warrants further or continued breach.
44. **Motions and Resolutions.** As used in these rules, the terms motion and resolution are used interchangeably.
45. **Order of Business.** The chair may, in his or her discretion, entertain from the floor as a question of privilege a motion relating to the order of business.
46. **Delays.** The chair may use any delay in the pending order of business, such as the time during which the tellers have collected all the ballots and are counting them, in order to proceed to other business that the meeting can reasonably conduct during the delay. But the meeting may proceed to another endorsement or election only if all the candidates for a pending endorsement or election consent.
47. **Sessions.** For parliamentary purposes: (A) The meetings held between the adjournment of the State Convention and the adjournment of the following Business Conference shall constitute a session; and (B) the meetings held between the adjournment of the Business Conference and the adjournment of the following State Convention shall constitute a session.
48. **Business Conference.** The Business Conference shall be held on the date provided, and for the purposes indicated, in the Official Call. The persons eligible to vote at the Business Conference are the members of the State Central Committee, with their alternates serving as alternates to the Business Conference. The Business Conference is subject to these Rules and shall be read as if all references to “Central Committee” read “Business Conference.” Except as otherwise limited by the constitution and bylaws, the Business Conference may consider any business which would be otherwise be considered by the Central Committee.
49. **Amendment.** The Central Committee may amend these rules by means of a motion of which previous notice was given at the last meeting: (a) by a two-thirds vote; or (b) by simple majority, with a favorable report from the Executive Committee or the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee.
50. **Suspension.** A motion to suspend these rules, the Official Call, or any part of them, takes a two-thirds vote. For these rules’ purposes, there is no difference between an ordinary standing rule and a rule of order. However, Central Committee may only suspend this rule and the immediately preceding rule by unanimous consent.
51. **Subordination.** These rules are subordinate to the constitution and bylaws. The Official Call is subordinate to these rules. All matters not governed by the constitution and bylaws, the State Central Committee Standing Rules, or the Official Call shall be governed by Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised.
52. **Restatement and Continuity.** These rules supersede every prior version of the Central Committee’s rules. The Central Committee is continuously organized, and these rules do not expire when a session ends.