

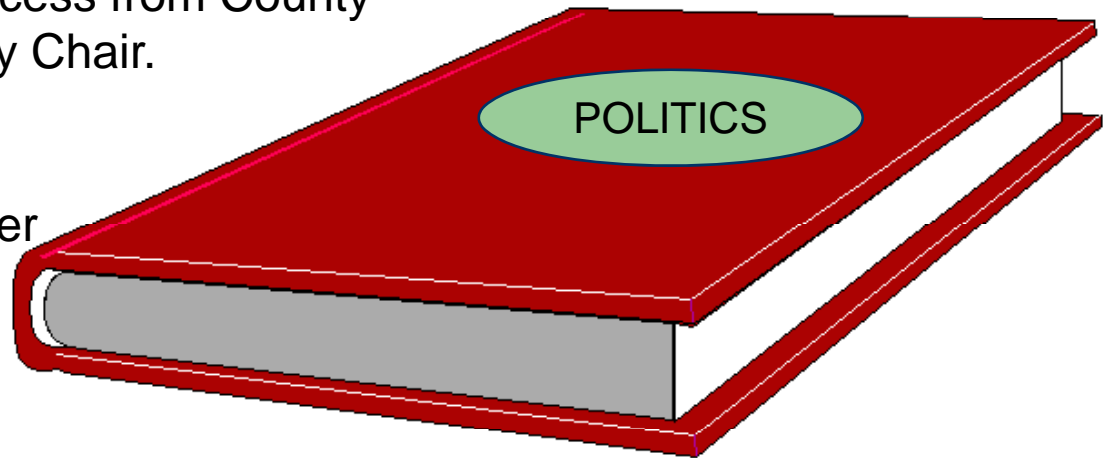
**An Educator's Guide
to greater involvement
in the
Tennessee Republican Party**

The NEA conducted a series of focus groups in 2006 to help develop a strategic program to help Republican NEA members advance a pro-public education strategy within the Republican Party.

Participants in these groups wanted a manual developed to be used to encourage greater involvement by NEA members in the Republican Party.

This template includes the resources for each state affiliate to find the step-by-step process from precinct committeeperson to National Convention Delegate, and a list of places to go to find a list of officers at each level of the process from County and District Chair to State Party Chair.

This manual is not all inclusive, as county parties differ from state to state as do state parties, but it does provide a list of resources to answer your questions.



Why should you become involved?



This year, your state government will take thousands of actions that will impact you as an educator...the legislature will enact new laws...governmental bodies will enact rules and regulations...your governor will make statements and push ideas...all of which will impact how you do your job.

Don't you think it makes sense to have some say in what these new laws, rules, regulations, statements and ideas are?

On the following pages is the Education Plank of the Platform of the Tennessee Republican Party and the Education Plank of the Platform of the 2008 Republican National Convention.

- Do you agree with what the Republicans are proposing?
- Will enactment of these items into law help you do your job better?
- Are there more important educational issues that you would like to see the Legislature or the Governor address?

- Why are you letting them put this platform together without your input?

What would you include in the Platform if you were writing the Party Platform for the Tennessee Republican Party or for the 2012 Republican National Convention? Would any of the items in the current platform make it into your platform?

If not, then get involved. You are the only person that can make a change.

After reading through the Tennessee Republican Party Platform and the Republican National Convention Platform and the legislative agenda for the NEA in the 111th Congress, write down the five or seven items that you would include in your Party Platform.



Tennessee Republican Party

2008

Education Plank

The Tennessee Republican Party does not have an official platform on Education.

Republican National Convention

2008 Platform

Education Plank

Education Means a More Competitive America

Education is a parental right, a state and local responsibility, and a national strategic interest.

Maintaining America's preeminence requires a world-class system of education, with high standards, in which all students can reach their potential. That requires considerable improvement over our current 70 percent high school graduation rate and six-year graduation rate of only 57 percent for colleges.

Education is essential to competitiveness, but it is more than just training for the work force of the future. It is through education that we ensure the transmission of a culture, a set of values we hold in common. It has prepared generations for responsible citizenship in a free society, and it must continue to do so. Our party is committed to restoring the civic mission of schools envisioned by the founders of the American public school system. Civic education, both in the classroom and through service learning, should be a cornerstone of American public education and should be central to future school reform efforts.

Principles for Elementary and Secondary Education

All children should have access to an excellent education that empowers them to secure their own freedom and contribute to the betterment of our society. We reaffirm the principles that have been the foundation of the nation's educational progress toward that goal: accountability for student academic achievement; periodic testing on the fundamentals of learning, especially math and reading, history and geography; transparency, so parents and the general public know which schools best serve their students; and flexibility and freedom to innovate so schools and districts can best meet the needs of their students.

We advocate policies and methods that are proven and effective: building on the basics, especially phonics; ending social promotion; merit pay for good teachers; classroom discipline; parental involvement; and strong leadership by principals. We reject a one-size-fits-all approach and support parental options, including home schooling, and local innovations such as schools or classes for boys only or for girls only and alternative and innovative school schedules. We recognize and appreciate the importance of innovative education environments, particularly homeschooling, for stimulating academic achievement. We oppose over-reaching judicial decisions which deny children access to such environments. We support state efforts to build coordination between elementary and secondary education and higher education such as K-16 councils and dual credit programs.

To ensure that all students will have access to the mainstream of American life, we support the English First approach and oppose divisive programs that limit students' future potential. All students must be literate in English, our common language, to participate in the promise of America.

Early Childhood Education

The family is the most powerful influence on a child's ability to succeed. As such, parents are our children's first and foremost teachers. We support family literacy, which improves the literacy, language, and life skills of both parents and children along with the continued improvement of early childhood programs, such as Head Start, from low-income families. We reaffirm our support for the child care tax credit that helps parents choose the care best for their family.

Giving Students the Best Teachers

For students to meet world class standards, they must have access to world class teachers, whether in person or through virtual public schools that can bring high-quality instruction into the classroom. School districts must have the authority to recruit, reward, and retain the best and brightest teachers, and principals must have the authority to select and assign teachers without regard to collective bargaining agreements. Because qualified teachers are often not available through traditional routes, we support local efforts to create an adjunct teacher corps of experts from higher education, business, and the military to fill in when needed.

Teachers must be protected against frivolous litigation and should be able to take reasonable actions to maintain discipline and order in the classroom. We encourage the private-public partnerships and mentoring that can make classroom time more meaningful to students by integrating it with learning beyond school walls. These efforts are crucial to lowering the drop-out rate and helping at-risk students realize their potential.

We encourage state efforts to ensure that personnel who interact with children pass thorough background checks and are held to the highest standards of conduct.

Partnerships between schools and businesses can be especially important in STEM subjects: science, technology, engineering and math. The need to improve secondary education in those fields can be measured by the number of remedial courses now offered at the college level. Our country's reliance upon foreign talent in those areas begins with insufficient emphasis upon them in the high school years. We applaud those who are changing that situation by giving young people real-world experience in the private sector and by providing students with rigorous technical and academic courses that give students the skills and knowledge necessary to be productive members in a competitive American workforce.

Asserting Family Rights in Schooling

Parents should be able to decide the learning environment that is best for their child. We support choice in education for all families, especially those with children trapped in dangerous and failing schools, whether through charter schools, vouchers or tax credits for attending faith-based or other non-public schools, or the option of home schooling. We call for the vigilant enforcement of laws designed to protect family rights and privacy in education. We will energetically assert the right of students to engage in voluntary prayer in schools and to have equal access to school facilities for religious purposes. We renew our call for replacing "family planning" programs for teens with increased funding for abstinence education, which teaches abstinence until marriage as the responsible and expected standard of behavior. Abstinence from sexual activity is the only protection that is 100 percent effective against out-of-wedlock pregnancies and sexually

transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS when transmitted sexually. We oppose school-based clinics that provide referrals, counseling, and related services for abortion and contraception. Schools should not ask children to answer offensive or intrusive personal non-academic questionnaires without parental consent. It is not the role of the teacher or school administration to recommend or require the use of psychotropic medications that must be prescribed by a physician.

Reviewing the Federal Role in Primary and Secondary Education

Although the Constitution assigns the federal government no role in local education, Washington's authority over the nation's schools has increased dramatically. In less than a decade, annual federal funding has shot up 41 percent to almost \$25 billion, while the regulatory burden on state and local governments has risen by about 6.7 million hours – and added \$141 million in costs – during that time. We call for a review of Department of Education programs and administration to identify and eliminate ineffective programs, to respect the role of states, and to better meet state needs.

To get our schools back to the basics of learning, we support initiatives to block-grant more Department of Education funding to the states, with requirements for state-level standards, assessments, and public reporting to ensure transparency. Local educators must be free to end ineffective programs and reallocate resources where they are most needed.

Maintaining our Commitment to IDEA

Because a federal mandate on the states must include the promised federal funding, we will fulfill the promise of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to cover 40 percent of the costs incurred because of that legislation. We urge preventive efforts in early childhood, especially assistance in gaining pre-reading skills, to help many youngsters move beyond the need for IDEA's protections.

Higher Education

Our country's system of higher education – public and private, secular and religious, large and small institutions – is unique for its excellence, its diversity, and its accessibility. Learning is a safeguard of liberty. Post-secondary education not only increases the earnings of individuals but advances economic development. Our colleges and universities drive much of the research that keeps America competitive. We must ensure that our higher education system meet the needs of the 21st century student and economy and remain innovative and accessible.

Meeting College Costs

Students and their parents face formidable challenges in planning for college as costs continue to outpace inflation. Higher education seems immune from market controls and the law of supply and demand. We commend those institutions which are directing a greater proportion of their endowment revenues toward tuition relief.

The Republican vision for expanding access to higher education has led to two major advances, Education Savings Accounts and Section 529 accounts, by which millions of families now save for college. While federal student loans and grants have opened doors to learning for untold numbers of low- and middle-income students, the overall financial aid system, with its daunting forms and confused rationales, is nothing less than Byzantine. It must be simplified. We call for a presidential commission to undertake that task and to review the role of government regulations and policies in the tuition spiral. We affirm our support for the public-private partnership that now offers students and their families a vibrant marketplace in selecting their student loan provider.

Innovation Will Lead to Lifelong Learning

The challenge to American higher education is to make sure students can access education in whatever forms they want. As mobility increases in all aspects of American life, student mobility, from school to school and from campus to campus, will require new approaches to admissions, evaluations, and credentialing. Distance learning propelled by an expanding telecommunications sector and especially broadband, is certain to grow in importance – whether through public or private institutions – and federal law should not discriminate against the latter. Lifelong learning will continue to transform the demographics of higher education, bringing older students and real-world experience to campus.

Community Colleges Continue to Play a Crucial Role

Community colleges are central to the future of higher education, especially as they build bridges between the world of work and the classroom. Many of our returning veterans find community colleges to be welcoming environments where they can develop specific skills for use in the civilian workforce. As the first responders to economic development and retraining of workers, these schools fulfill our national commitment of an affordable and readily accessible education for all.

Special Challenges in Higher Education

Free speech on college campuses is to be celebrated, but there should be no place in academia for anti-Semitism or racism of any kind. We oppose the hiring, firing, tenure, and promotion practices at universities that discriminate on the basis of political or ideological belief. When federal taxes are used to support such practices, it is inexcusable. We affirm the right of students and faculty to express their views in the face of the leftist dogmatism that dominates many institutions. To preserve the integrity and independence of the nation's colleges, we will continue to ensure alternatives to ideological accrediting systems.

Because some of the nation's leading universities create or tolerate a hostile atmosphere toward the ROTC, we will rigorously enforce the provision of law, unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court, which denies those institutions federal research grants unless their military students have the full rights and privileges of other students. That must include the right to engage in ROTC activities on their own campus, rather than being segregated elsewhere.

National Education Association
priorities for the
111th Congress

21st Century Skills - Ensuring that public schools have the resources necessary to prepare students to succeed in work, school, and life. 21st Century skills include:

- Core subjects, with 21st century content such as global awareness; financial, economic, business and entrepreneurial literacy; civic literacy; and health and wellness awareness;
- Learning and thinking skills such as critical thinking and problem solving, communications, creativity and innovation, collaboration, contextual learning and information and media literacy;
- Information and communications technology literacy; and
- Life skills such as leadership, ethics, accountability, adaptability, personal productivity, personal responsibility, people skills, self-direction, and social responsibility.

Economic Relief/Stimulus Package - Providing relief to states facing budget deficits, including by temporarily increasing the Federal Medicaid match, and federal enhancement of state aid to education, in order to help stave off devastating cuts to education and other priorities. Also helping families struggling to make ends meet, including by extending unemployment benefits and expanding nutrition assistance.

Education Funding/Appropriations- Pushing for increases in funding for key education programs to ensure that all students, educators, and schools have the resources necessary to succeed. Advocacy will be necessary in finalizing appropriations for the current (FY09) fiscal year, as well as in development of budgets and appropriations bills for fiscal years 2010 and 2011.



ESEA Reauthorization/Education Transformation - Ensuring passage of ESEA reauthorization legislation that reflects NEA's Transforming America's Public Schools Initiative, including:

- Supporting the teaching profession as a desired and complex field of study and practice;
- Guaranteeing sustained funding for Title I and IDEA for special needs populations;
- Ensuring equal access to educational services and supports;
- Supporting state-led public school transformation through authentic accountability that is publicly transparent;
- Establishing high-quality educational research and development as essential to educational improvement; and
- Supporting innovation and best practices to accelerate state-based improvement efforts and improve student learning based on proven teaching strategies and programs grounded in sound teaching and learning research.

Health Care Reform- Promoting the Health Care for America Now! coalition principles for health care reform, which call for reform rooted in and built on our current health care system, but guaranteeing quality, affordable health care for everyone in America. Specifically, the principles support a choice of a private insurance plan, including keeping one's current insurance or choosing a public insurance plan; government setting and enforcing rules so coverage will actually be there when needed; assistance with purchasing coverage based upon a family's ability to pay; and support to small businesses to help them insure their workers.

Social Security Offsets (GPO/WEP)- Securing passage of incremental steps toward full repeal of the Government Pension Offset and Windfall Elimination Provision, which unfairly cut or eliminate Social Security benefits for many public employees.

My Party Platform

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How to get involved

How is the Republican Party structured

The Republican Party in the United States is assembled very much like a house. The foundation is the precinct, the roof is the Republican National Committee and the rooms between the foundation

and roof are the county parties, the district parties and the state parties. And, the materials which make up the house (nails and boards) are the activists.

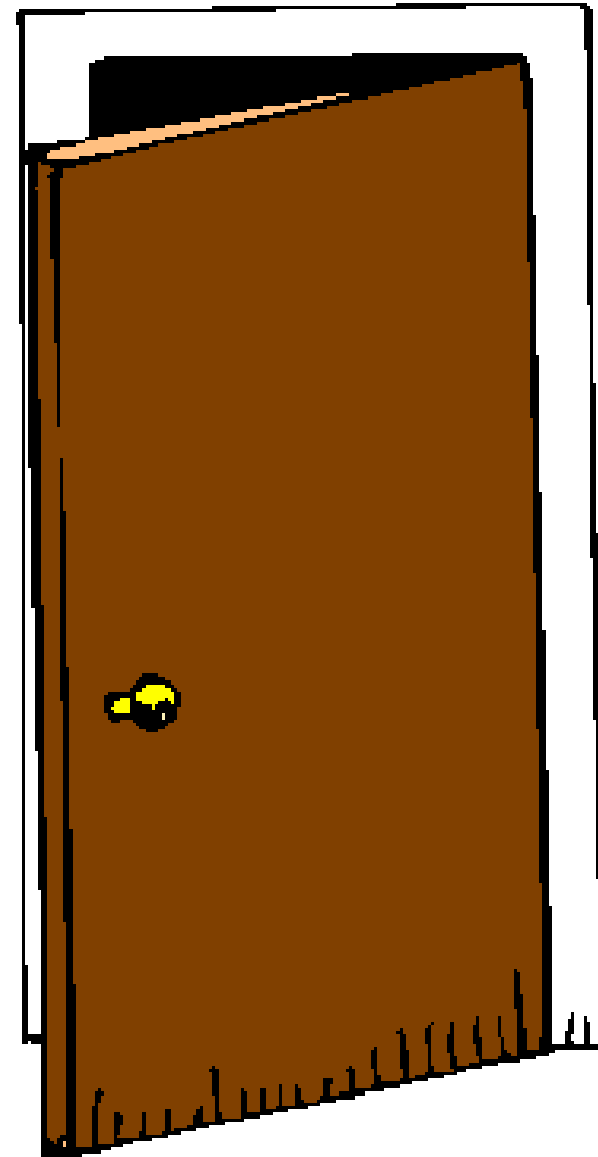


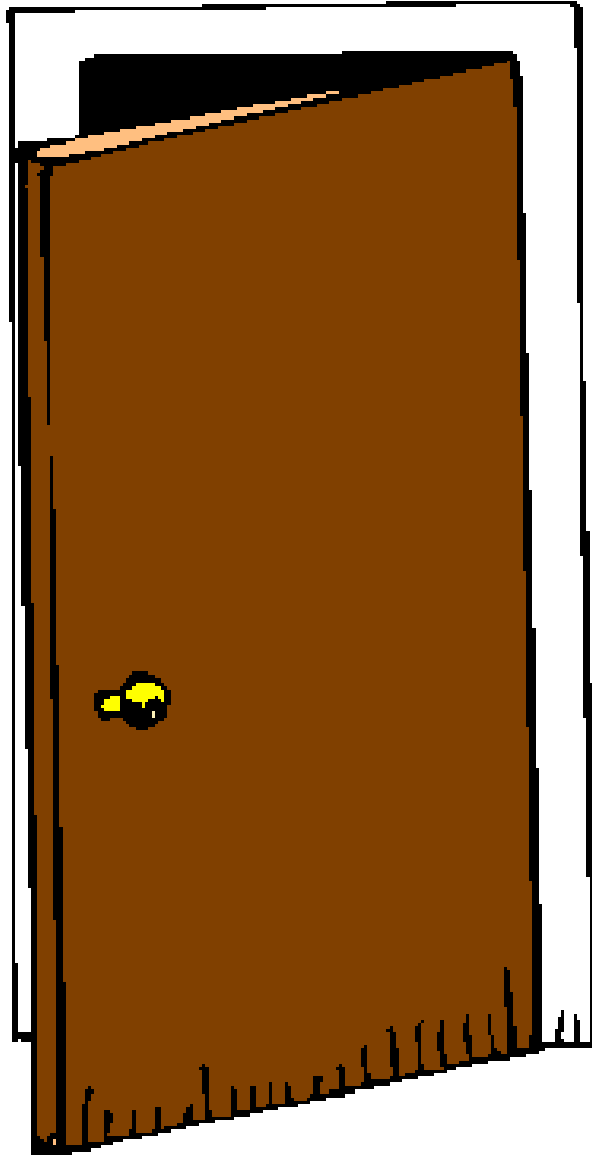
As the Republican Party has grown over the years, additional rooms have been added to the House. Today, in the Republican Party House there is:

- A National Federation of Republican Women room;
- A Young Republican Room;
- A College Republican Room; and
- A Teenage Republican Room.

There are also rooms based on ethnicity:

- Black Republicans;
- Hispanic Republicans; and
- Asian Republicans.





And, rooms based on religion:

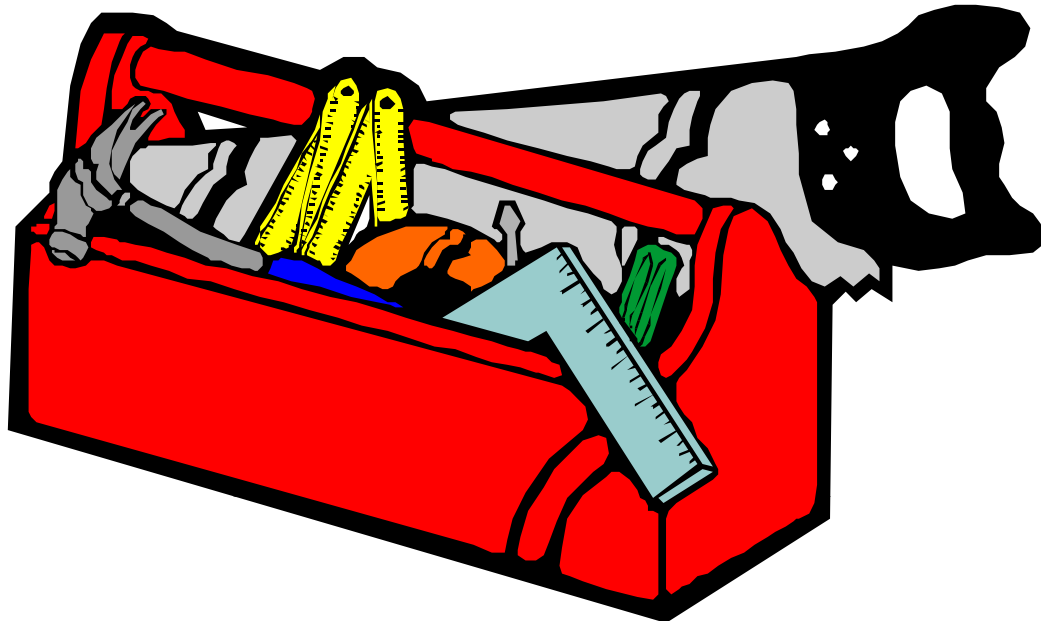
- Jewish Republicans;

Rooms based on ideology;

- Republican Assemblies-conservative; and
- Republican Leagues-moderate.

And a room based on sexual orientation;

- Log Cabin Republicans.



Plans are underway for the construction of a Republican Educator's room. You can help construct the room by becoming involved in your local Republican Party today.

Anyone may be a part of the Republican Party House. And, everyone is welcome.

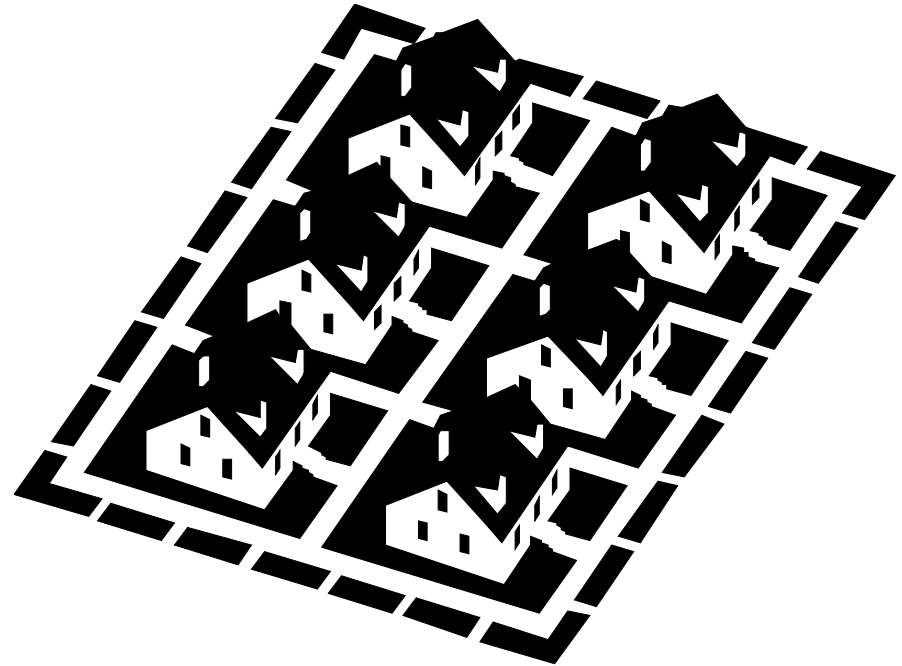
The Precinct Organization

The average precinct in the United States is comprised of approximately 1,000 voters. A precinct may be a neighborhood, a couple of streets or a large rural geographic area. But, in every case a precinct is made up of male and female voters; young voters and seniors; and Republicans, Democrats and Independents. And, in every case, the precinct needs to be organized.

To begin organizing your precinct, or to become involved in your precinct, several basic questions need to be answered. On the following page is a template to be filled in to answer these questions.

What is the name or number of my precinct?

What is the name, address and phone number of the Precinct Committee Person for my precinct?



When you contact your Precinct Committee Person, ask.

Are there meetings and if so, when and how often?

Where are the meetings held?

What jobs are available?

What is the time commitment?

May I bring others along to the meeting with me?

The next step is to find out who else lives in your precinct, who might be allies of your efforts to become involved and who might be foes. As to be expected, some “long-time activists” will feel threatened by, or suspicious of, “new people”.

But, become their friend. Ask them a lot of questions...look at them as a mentor. In most cases they would welcome the assistance and will be flattered that you are seeking their advice.

A list of registered voters for your precinct is easily obtained from your county or parish. A call to the central phone number of your county or parish will help you determine which office maintains the voter records (Clerk, Registrar of Voters, or Elections Supervisor), how to go about getting those records and how much the precinct list will cost. Your local Republican Party is also a source for this list.

Once you have obtained the list of registered voters, the real work begins. The following checklist has been developed to help you work the list.

Who are the Republicans?

(consult the appendix to determine if voters in your state register by political party)

Who do you already know?

Who might be allies of yours?

Who will oppose your involvement?

What other educators live in your precinct?

You own the precinct list, so don't be afraid to mark it up. The precinct list with the most information appended is the most valuable precinct list. Make yours the most valuable.

Below is a sample of the field descriptions on a voter file. In addition to name, address and telephone, you will find vote history, political geography such as precinct number and district number for Congress, State Senate and State House.

#	Field	Description
1	voter_reg_num	Unique serial number for each voter
2	last_name	Last name
3	first_name	First name
4	midl_name	Middle init or name
5	name_sufx	Name suffix
6	res_house_num	Residence street number
7	res_street_dir	Residence street prefix
8	res_street_name	Residence street name
9	res_street_type	Residence street type
10	res_street_sufx	Residence street suffix
11	res_unit_num	Residence apt or lot number
12	res_city	Residence city name
13	res_state_cd	Residence state
14	res_sip_cd	Residence 5 digit sip code
15	race	Race A=Asian, B=Black or African American, I=American Indian or Alaska Native, M=More than one race or multiracial, O=Other, U=Undesignated, W=White M=Male, F=Female, Blank if not recorded DEM=Democratic, LIB=Libertarian, REP=Republican, UNA=Unaffiliated
16	gender	Gender
17	party	Party Affiliation
18	DOB	Date of Birth (yyyymmdd)
19	registr_dt	Voter Registration Date (yyyymmdd)
20	voter_status	Voter Status A=Active, I=Inactive (Inactive status indicates that mail has been returned from the recorded address)
21	mail_street	Mailing Address (if different than Residence)
22	mail_city	Mailing Address City
23	mail_state_cd	Mailing Address State
24	mail_sip_cd	Mailing Address 5 digit sip code
25	precinct	2001
26	district	2001
27	state_house	2002 Dem & Rep Primary
28	state_senate	2002 General Election

You own the precinct list, so don't be afraid to mark it up. The precinct list with the most information appended is the most valuable precinct list. Make yours the most valuable.

To begin, answer the four questions below.

Precinct Name or Number: _____

Name of Precinct Committeeperson: _____

Address, Phone of Precinct Committeeperson: _____

Other officers of my precinct: _____

The County Organization

Like the precinct organization, the purpose of the county party is to win elections.

There are 3,066 counties in the United States, each with a slightly different structure for their Republican County Central Committee. Some are organized around geographical lines, some around political lines, but all are made up of precincts and precinct committee people.



To become involved in your county party organization the same basic questions that needed to be answered about your precinct should be answered about the county organization.

On the following page is a template to be filled in to answer these questions.

What is the name, address and phone number of the County Chair?

What are the names, addresses and phone numbers of other officers?

When you contact your County Chairman, here are some questions to ask.

Are there meetings and if so, when and how often?

Where are the meetings held?

What jobs are available? And, what is the time commitment of each?

County Chairman

(Leader, goal setter, spokesman, fundraiser, recruiter of candidates, employer)

Vice Chairman

(Does all of the above in the absence of the Chairman)

Secretary

(Keeps the minutes, handles correspondence)

Treasurer

(Deposits funds and files tax and financial disclosure reports)

Finance Chairman

(Assists the Chairman in raising the needed funds)

Volunteer Chairman

(Recruits and directs all volunteers including poll workers)

Candidate Recruitment Chairman

(Works with the Chairman to ensure all ballot positions are filled)

Precinct Chairman

(Recruits and works with all precinct committeemen)

Youth Chairman

(Recruits and encourages young people to become involved)

Publicity Chairman

(Handles advertising and promotion of all County Party events)

Legal Counsel

(Keeps all of the above out of jail)

May I bring others along to the meeting with me?

And, just like your precinct, find out who else lives in your county, who might be allies of your efforts to become involved and who might be foes.

A list of registered voters for your county is easily obtained from your county. A call to the central phone number of your county will help you determine which office maintains the voter records (Clerk, Registrar of Voters, or Elections Supervisor), how to go about getting those records and how much the list will cost. Your local Republican Party is also a source for this list.

Once you have obtained the list of registered voters, the real work begins. The following checklist has been developed to help you work the list.

Who are the Republicans?

(consult the appendix to determine if voters in your state register by political party)

Who do you already know?

Who might be allies of yours?

Who will oppose your involvement?

What other educators live in your county?

Like your precinct list, you own this list. Don't be afraid to mark it up!

To begin, answer the five questions below.

Name of County Chairman:_____

Address, Phone of County Chairman:_____

Other County Party Officers:_____

Address of County Party Headquarters:_____

Phone of County Party Headquarters:_____

The District Organization

If your state is organized along district lines (such as state senate districts) as well as or instead of counties, you need to organize your district. The steps and questions are the same.

On the following page is a template to be filled in to answer these questions.

What is the name, address and phone number of the District Chairman?

What are the names, addresses and phone numbers of other officers?

When you contact your District Chairman, here are some questions to ask.

Are there meetings and if so, when and how often?

Where are the meetings held?

What jobs are available? And, what is the time commitment of each?



District Chairman

(Leader, goal setter, spokesman, fundraiser, recruiter of candidates, employer)

Vice Chairman

(Does all of the above in the absence of the Chairman)

Secretary

(Keeps the minutes, handles correspondence)

Treasurer

(Deposits funds and files tax and financial disclosure reports)

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Youth Chairman

(Recruits and encourages young people to become involved)

Publicity Chairman

(Handles advertising and promotion of all County Party events)

Legal Counsel

(Keeps all of the above out of jail)

May I bring others along to the meeting with me?

And, again just like the precinct and county...find out who lives in the district, who might be allies of your efforts to become involved and who might be foes.

A list of registered voters for your district can be obtained from county or parish. If the district crosses counties lines, you may need to go to several counties. To determine if your district crosses county lines, call the elected official for the district (either state senate, congressional or state house) and ask what the district encompasses. Once you know which counties to contact, call the central phone number of each county or parish to determine which office maintains the voter records (Clerk, Registrar of Voters, or Elections Supervisor), how to go about getting those records and how much the list will cost. Your local County Republican Party may also be a source for this list, but remember you may need to contact several county parties.

Once you have obtained the list of registered voters, the real work begins. The following checklist has been developed to help you work the list.

Who are the Republicans?

(consult the appendix to determine if voters in your state register by political party)

Who do you already know?

Who might be allies of yours?

Who will oppose your involvement?

What other educators live in your district?

Like your precinct list, you own this list. Don't be afraid to mark it up!

To begin, answer the five questions below.

Name of District Chairman: _____

Address, Phone of District Chairman: _____

Other District Party Officers: _____

Address of District Party Headquarters: _____

Phone of District Party Headquarters: _____

The State Organization

Each State Republican Party Central or Executive Committee is organized differently. The California Republican Party State Committee is comprised of approximately 1,200 Republican Party activists. These 1,200 appointments are made in accordance with a formula that can be found in the State Party Bylaws. In short, the Republican nominee for each statewide office,

congressional district, state senate district and state assembly district is a member of the State Committee and receives a set number of appointments. If the nominee wins his or her race, they receive additional appointments. County chairs are also members of the State Committee and make appointments to the State Committee.



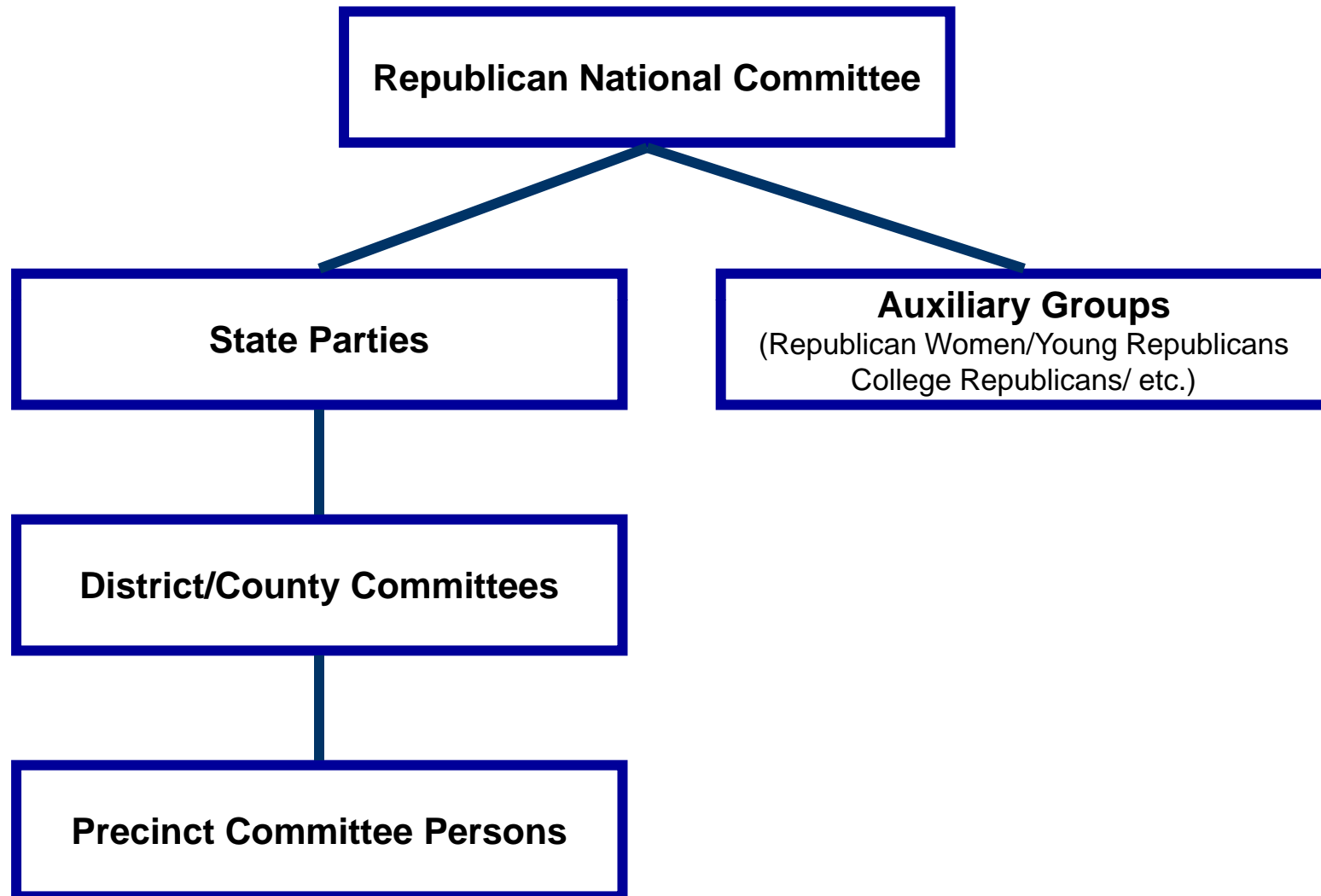
In Ohio, the State Committee is made up of a man and a woman from each of the 33 State Senate Districts who are elected every two years.

The easiest way to find out the way your state committee is organized is to log-on to the Republican Party for your state. A list of website addresses is included in the appendix along with the name of your state party chairman and the address, phone and fax of your state party office.

State Party Officers such as the Chairman, Vice Chairman, etc are typically elected by the State Central Committee although in some states they may be elected in a convention which would include many more Republican activists than the State Committee itself. Again, because states operate differently this information is best obtained directly from the State Party offices.



Republican Party Organizational Chart



Phone Scripts

Hello, _____. This is _____. I am a fellow educator in _____ precinct/county/district and I would like to invite you to join me at the _____. This meeting will be very important in determining how public education is dealt with by the Republican Party over the coming years and our voices are important. Working together, we can and will make a difference. Can I tell you more about the meeting? *Give details regarding date, time, place, how long it will last, what they should bring, etc.*

Thank you for your time. I look forward to seeing you at the _____. Again my name is _____ and my phone number is _____. Please call me if you have any questions or need a ride.

Hello, _____. This is _____. I am a fellow educator in _____ precinct/county/district and I would like to invite you to join me at the _____. I am working with our local NEA affiliate to ensure that 100% of the Republican educators in our precinct/county/district turn out for this meeting. Working together, we can and will make a difference. Can I tell you more about the meeting? *Give details regarding date, time, place, how long it will last, what they should bring, etc.*

Thank you for your time. I look forward to seeing you at the _____. Again my name is _____ and my phone number is _____. Please call me if you have any questions or need a ride.

Sample Letters

Dear _____:

I would like to invite you to join me at the upcoming meeting of the _____ precinct/county/district. The meeting will take place on _____ at _____ in the evening at the _____.

As educators, it is important that we have a voice in the Republican Party. I believe the only way we will influence the platform and position of the Republican Party on education is to work from the inside out. We can no longer allow people to speak for us on the issue of education. Working together we can change the way Republicans think about public education and public educators.

I hope that you will be able to join me at this important meeting of the _____ precinct/county/district.

If you would like additional information about the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me at _____. I look forward to seeing you on _____.

Sincerely,

Tennessee Specific Information

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Robin Smith, Chairman
Tennessee Republican State Executive Committee
2424 21st Avenue
Nashville, TN 37212
615 269 4260
615 269 4261-FAX
www.tngop.org
No Party Registration

Precinct Conventions

On the date and at the time and place(s) specified, a Precinct Convention shall be held for each Precinct within the County. The purpose of such Conventions shall be the election of Delegates and Alternate Delegates from such Precinct to the Delegated County Convention, as well as the election of a Precinct Chairman, Vice-Chairman and such other Officers as may be desired, and the transaction of such other business as may be appropriate.

The total Republican vote in the last Presidential general election shall be the basis on which shall be determined the number of Delegates to be elected. In Counties having populations of more than 100,000 in the last U. S. Census, the Precinct shall be entitled to one (1) Delegate for each 200 Republican votes, or majority thereof, in that Precinct. Fractional Delegates shall not be permitted. In Counties having populations of fewer than 100,000 in the last U. S. Census, the Precinct shall be entitled to one (1) Delegate for each 100 Republican votes, or majority thereof, in that Precinct.

County Republican Parties

The Republican Party in each County shall adopt Bylaws consistent with and in accordance with those of the Tennessee Republican Party (TRP) and the Republican National Committee, and may adopt additional Rules, which shall also be consistent therewith. County Bylaws and Rules, and any amendments thereto, must be approved by the Rules and Bylaws Subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the TRP, and shall be filed with the TRP immediately after their adoption.

Each County Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly. The County Executive Committee is defined as the County Party's elected Republican Party Officers, the State Executive Committee member(s) representing that County, the Chairman of any Republican Women's Club in that County, the Chairman of the County Young Republicans, the immediate past County Chairman, and any other members as defined by the County Party's Bylaws. Chairmen or representatives of local political subdivisions within a County, such as Precincts or Council Districts, shall not be voting members of County Executive Committees. If there is not a Republican Women's Club or a Young Republicans Club in that County, the State Chairman may appoint a person from that County to represent those constituencies.

County Republican Parties shall reorganize themselves between January 1 and March 31 of each odd numbered year. Counties having a population of at least 100,000 people according to the last official U. S. Census shall reorganize by means of a Precinct Delegated Convention. Counties having a population of under 100,000 people according to the last official U. S. Census shall have the choice of reorganizing by means of a Precinct Delegated Convention or by means of a Mass Convention.

Congressional District Executive Committees

Each Congressional District composed of more than one County shall be permitted to have a Republican Congressional District Executive Committee, composed of three (3) members from each County or portion of a County located within the Congressional District.

Each County or portion of a County in such a Congressional District shall have three representatives on its Congressional District Executive Committee, consisting of the County Republican Party Chairman and two other persons elected as such at the previous biennial County convention. If any County fails to elect the two members other than the County Republican Party Chairman, the two other members shall be the County Secretary and Treasurer elected at such biennial convention.

State Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall consist of sixty-six (66) members. They shall be elected at each regular August Republican primary election immediately before the election of the Governor in the same year. One bona fide Republican man and one bona fide Republican woman shall be elected to the Executive Committee from each of the thirty-three (33) State Senatorial Districts, by the voters of each respective District qualified to vote in such Republican primary. Each Executive Committee member shall be a legally registered voter in the Senatorial District from which he is elected. The Executive Committee shall serve a four- year term, commencing September 15 following its election. Upon commencing his term, each member shall qualify by taking the oath of office, which shall be filed with the State Coordinator of Elections.

The Officers of the TRP shall be the State Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Vice-Treasurer, and such other Officers as the Executive Committee deems appropriate. The Officers need not be members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall elect the Officers in December of each even-numbered year. Any contested race for Officer shall be conducted by secret ballot. Proxies shall not be permitted in the election of Officers. Officers shall serve a term of two (2) years or until their successors are elected and qualified. Officers who are not members of the Executive Committee shall not vote at Executive Committee meetings.

Republican National Committee Representatives

The Tennessee Republican Party shall be represented on the Republican National Committee by the State Chairman, who shall serve ex officio, and by one (1) National Committeeman and one (1) National Committeewoman.

Before each quadrennial Republican National Convention, the State Executive Committee shall select the National Committeeman and Committeewoman in the following manner: The State Chairman shall place on the agenda of an Executive Committee meeting, the selection of the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman. Any member of the State Executive Committee may nominate any qualified individual for either of said offices. After all nominations are made and seconded, the Executive Committee shall elect the National Committeepersons.

Presidential Electors

After the first Tuesday in May and before the first Tuesday in September of each Presidential election year, or before any earlier deadline set by applicable law, the State Executive Committee shall elect one (1) Elector for each Congressional District, who shall be a resident of such District, and two (2) Electors for the State at large. When selected, those names shall appear on the ballot as the Electors representing the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and who shall perform the duties of a Presidential Elector as defined by the laws of Tennessee and the United States then in effect. When performing the duties of a Presidential Elector, he shall vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President who are the nominees of the national Republican Party, unless one or both of said persons has ceased to be the national Republican Party's nominee, in which case he shall vote for an individual approved by the Tennessee Republican Party, unless prohibited from doing so by federal or state statute, a binding court ruling, or the Rules of the Republican National Committee.

Delegates to the Republican National Convention

Three (3) Delegates to the Republican National Convention shall be elected from each Congressional District, on the ballot in the Tennessee Presidential Preference Primary. The Delegates and Alternates from each Congressional District shall be bona fide Republicans, and bona fide residents of and legally registered voters in the District for which they are Delegates and Alternates.

The remaining number of Delegates, as determined by the rules of the Republican National Committee, shall be allocated as follows: Half shall be elected from the State at large on the ballot in said Presidential Preference Primary. The remaining number of Delegates, including any odd number, shall be appointed from the State at large by the Executive Committee, with the advice and consent of the respective Presidential campaigns. A corresponding number of Alternates to such Delegates shall be appointed from the State at large in the same manner, separately from the selection of Alternates to elected Delegates. At large Delegates and Alternates shall be bona fide Republicans, and bona fide residents of and legally registered voters in Tennessee.