

An Educators Guide
to
Greater Involvement
in the
Republican Party

In July 2005 at the National Education Association RA, a new business item was adopted which stated:

“The NEA will develop a strategic program to help NEA Republican members advance a pro-public education agenda within the Republican Party”.

To fulfill this new business item, American Viewpoint, a national recognized public opinion research company was hired to conduct a series of focus groups around the country with NEA members. One group in each location was to consist of NEA members (both educators and support personnel) who were either active in the NEA or active in their local Republican Party. The other group in each location was to consist of NEA members (both educators and support personnel) who were not involved. Groups were held in Overland Park, KS; Phoenix, AZ; Manchester, NH; and Charleston, SC. One group of both activists and non-activists was held in Green Bay, WI. And, one group was held in Salt Lake City, UT. The Salt Lake City group consisted of Republican Party activists, some of whom had just recently become active.

In these groups we learned that one of the major reasons for a lack of involvement in the Republican Party on the part of NEA members was a lack of knowledge of what would be involved and what would be expected. The participants also wanted materials to help them become involved...

- information on how the Party is organized;
- sample phone scripts or letters to be used to invite others to join them at a Party meeting;
- contact numbers of local or state leaders;
- time commitments;
- position papers on the Party's stand on public education;
- an organizational chart;
- job descriptions;

- definition of terms;
- names and occupations of central committee members;
- duties of various offices;
- party structure;
- party platform;
- local elected officials contact list;
- information on meeting structure;
- instructions on how delegates are chosen
- sample precinct meeting agenda;
- calendar of meetings; and
- goals and objectives of the Party for the year.

They wanted all these materials combined into a manual that could be used to encourage greater involvement by NEA members in the Republican Party. This template would include 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.

That is what is included in this manual. It 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.

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 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, a Teenage Republican

Room, as well as rooms based on ethnicity (Black Republicans, Hispanic Republicans and Asian Republicans), rooms based on religion (Jewish Republicans), rooms based on ideology (Republican Assemblies-conservative, 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, 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?
- 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.

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!

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)
 - 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, 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!

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

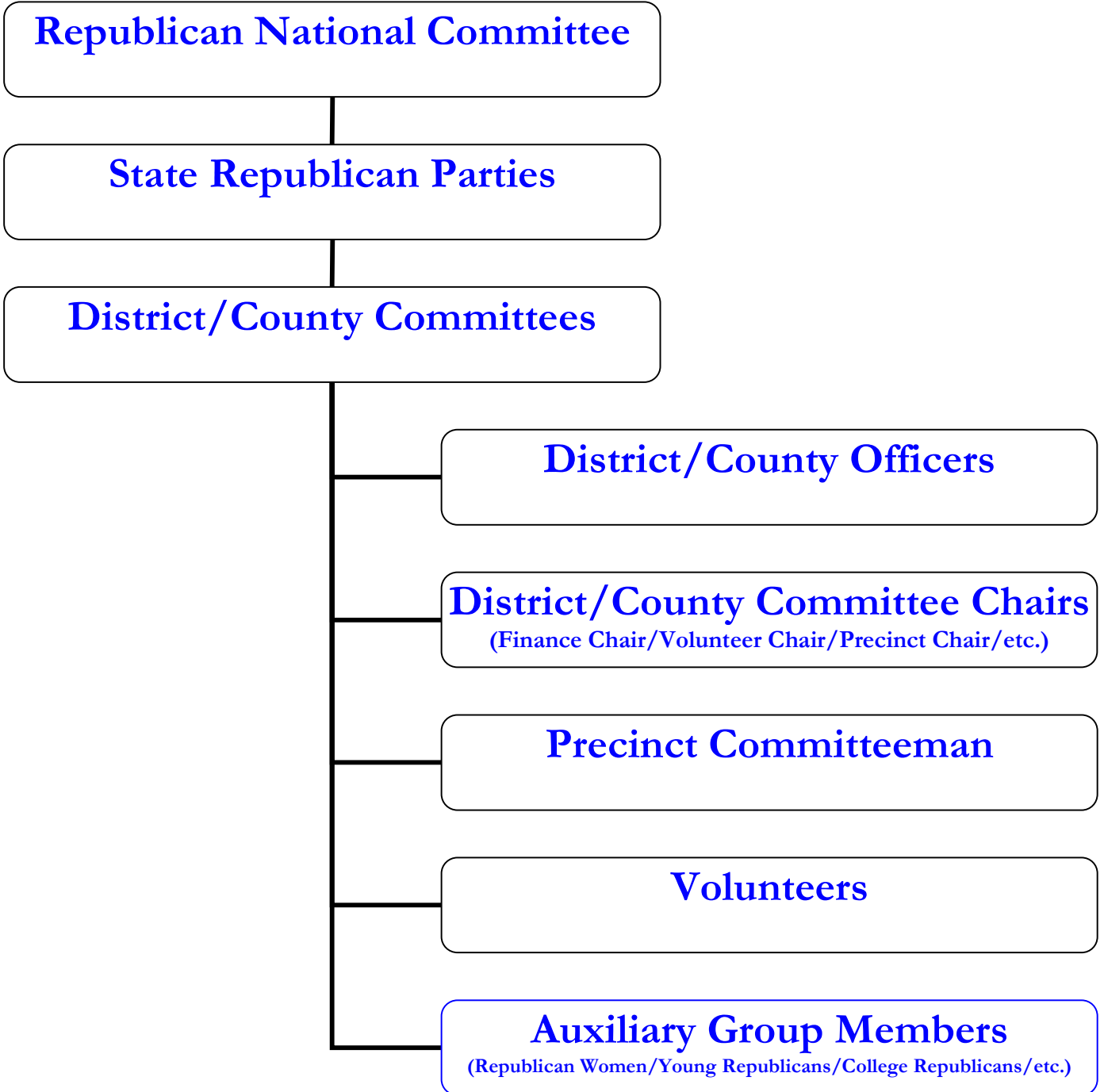
Each State Republican Party Central or Executive Committee is organized differently. The California Republican Party State Committee is comprised of approximately 1,200 Republican Party activists. These 1,200 appointments are made in accordance with a formula that can be found in the State Party Bylaws.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

ALASKA

Mr. Randy Ruedrich, Chairman
Republican Party of Alaska
1001 Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, AK 99503
907 276 4467
907 276 0425-FAX
www.alaskarepublicans.com

Party Registration

Precinct Caucuses

Republican Party Caucuses meet in each precinct. Each Precinct Caucus chooses the precinct's delegates to the Election District Caucuses.

District Caucuses

Between the end of February and the middle of April, the Republican Party District Caucuses convene in each Election District. Each Election District chooses delegates to the Alaska State Republican Convention. There is no formal system applied in the District Caucus to relate the presidential preference of the District Caucus delegates to the choice of the election district's delegates to the Alaska State Republican Convention. The delegates in attendance at each District Caucus alone determine if presidential preference is to be a factor and, if so, how it is to be applied.

State Convention

The Alaska State Republican Convention convenes. The State Convention chooses all delegates from Alaska to the Republican National Convention.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Duf Sundheim, Chairman
California Republican Party
1903 West Magnolia
Burbank, CA 91506
818 841 5210
818 841 6668-FAX
www.cagop.org

Party Registration

Party Structure-County Party

Candidates file for and run on the primary ballot for positions on the County Central Committee of their county. In some counties, county central committee members are elected by legislative district while in some they are elected by county supervisor district. County parties then elect from those victorious on Election Day the County Chairman and other officers. The County Chairman is automatically a member of the State Central Committee.

Party Structure-State Party

The California Republican Party State Central Committee is comprised of every Republican nominee for statewide office, Congress, State Senate, State Assembly and the State Board of Equalization as well as the State Party Chairman, the State Party Vice Chairman, all past State Chairmen, the current Republican National Committeeman and National Committeewoman, the current Chairman of every county party, the current Treasurer of every county party and the Chairman or President of each Republican volunteer organization chartered by the California Republican Party.

In addition to those positions mentioned above, each of the above has a set number of appointments. The exact formula for appointment can be found in Article II, Section 2.01 of the Bylaws of the California Republican Party.

The California Republican Party Central Committee meets twice a year in convention. Between conventions, the day to day affairs of the Party are managed by a Board of Directors.

Selection of Delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention

Within each congressional district, three delegates and three alternates are chosen by the Presidential candidate, who obtains the plurality of Republican votes within that particular congressional district. All remaining delegates and alternates to which the state is entitled are considered at large delegates and alternates and are chosen by the Presidential candidate who obtained the plurality of Republican votes statewide.

Rules of the Republican National Committee

Pertaining to the Election or Appointment of Delegates

to the

Republican National Convention

and

How the total number each state is entitled to are determined.

RULE NO. 13
Membership in Convention

Subject to the provisions of Rule No. 16, the membership of the next national convention shall consist of:

(a) Delegates.

(1) Ten (10) delegates at large from each of the fifty (50) states.

(2) The national committeeman, the national committeewoman and the chairman of the state Republican Party of, each state and American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(3) Three (3) district delegates for each Representative in the United States House of Representatives from each state.

(4) Six (6) delegates at large from American Samoa, sixteen (16) delegates at large from the District of Columbia, six (6) delegates at large from Guam, six (6) delegates at large from the Northern Mariana Islands, twenty (20) delegates at large from Puerto Rico, and six (6) delegates at large from the Virgin Islands; provided, however, that if Puerto Rico shall become a state prior to the next national convention, the number of delegates from Puerto Rico shall be calculated in accordance with the same formula used for the other states.

(5) From each state having cast its electoral votes, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President of the United States in the last preceding election: four and one-half (4 1/2) delegates at large plus a number of the delegates at large equal to sixty percent (60%) of the number of electoral votes of that state; provided, however, that if Puerto Rico shall become a state prior to the next national convention, it shall be presumed that it would have cast its electoral votes, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee in the last preceding election. (In the computation of the number of delegates at large, any sum of the four and one half (4 1/2) plus the sixty percent (60%) representing a fraction shall be increased to the next whole number.) In addition, one (1) delegate at large shall be awarded to a state for any and each of the following public officials elected by such state in the year of the last preceding presidential election or at any subsequent election held prior to January 1 of the year in which the next national convention is held:

(i) A Republican governor, provided that no such additional delegate at large award to any state shall exceed one (1);

(ii) Membership in the Republican Party of at least one-half (1/2) of the Representatives representing a state in the United States House of Representatives; provided that no such additional delegate at large award to any state shall exceed one (1);

(iii) Membership in the Republican Party of a majority of the members of any chamber of a state legislature, if such chamber has been organized, and is presided over (if the presiding officer is elected by the chamber), by Republicans; provided that no such additional delegate at large award to any state shall exceed one (1).

(iv) Membership in the Republican Party of a majority of all chambers of a state legislature, if all such chambers are presided over (if the presiding officer is elected by the chamber), by a Republican; provided that no such additional delegate at large award to any state shall exceed one (1).

(6) In addition, one (1) delegate at large shall be awarded to a state for any and each Republican United States Senator elected by such state in the six (6) year period prior to January 1 of the year in which the

next national convention is held; provided that no such additional delegate at large award to any state shall exceed two (2).

(7) In addition, if the District of Columbia shall have cast its electoral votes, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President of the United States in the last preceding presidential election: four and one half (4 1/2) delegates at large plus the number of delegates at large equal to thirty percent (30%) of the sixteen (16) delegates at large allotted to the District of Columbia. In the computation of the number of delegates at large, any sum of the four and one half (4 1/2) plus the thirty percent (30%) representing a fraction shall be increased to the next whole number.

(b) Alternate Delegates. One (1) alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention, except that no alternates shall be selected for Republican National Committee members.

(c) Any state party may set the date for any primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates to the national convention. To the extent a state party's rules are in conflict with its state's laws with respect to this rule, the provisions of this rule and the state party's rules shall control. To the extent the provisions of the rule are inconsistent with the provisions of Rule No. 15, the provisions of this rule shall be controlling for all purposes.

RULE NO. 14

Participation

(a) The Republican National Committee shall assist the states in their efforts to inform all citizens as to how they may participate in delegate selection procedures. The states, in cooperation with the Republican National Committee, shall prepare instructive material on delegate selection methods and make it available for distribution.

(b) Participation in a Republican primary, caucus, or any meeting or convention held for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternate delegates to a county, district, state, or national convention shall in no way be abridged for reasons of sex, race, religion, color, age, or national origin. The Republican National Committee and the Republican state committee or governing committee of each state shall take positive action to achieve the broadest possible participation by men and women, young people, minority and heritage groups, senior citizens, and all other citizens in the delegate selection process.

(c) Unless otherwise provided by the laws of the state in which the election occurs, in those states where delegates and alternate delegates are elected through the convention system or a combination of convention and primary systems, the precinct, ward, township, or county meetings shall be open meetings and all citizens who are qualified shall be urged to participate.

(d) Each state shall endeavor to have equal representation of men and women in its delegation to the Republican National Convention.

(e) The provisions of these rules are not intended to be the basis of any kind of quota system.

RULE NO. 15
Election of Delegates and Alternate Delegates

(a) Order of Precedence.

Delegates at large and their alternate delegates and delegates from congressional districts and their alternate delegates to the national convention shall be elected in the following manner:

- (1) In accordance with any applicable Republican Party rules of a state, insofar as the same are not inconsistent with these rules; or,
- (2) To the extent not provided for in the applicable Republican Party rules of a state, in accordance with any applicable laws of a state, insofar as the same are not inconsistent with these rules; or,
- (3) By a combination of the methods set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this rule; or,
- (4) To the extent not provided by state law or party rules, as set forth in paragraph (c) of this rule.

(b) Timing

(1) Except with respect to delegates and alternate delegates elected under paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this rule and if consistent with paragraph (d)(4) of this rule:

- (i) No presidential primary, caucus, convention, or other meeting may be held for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates or alternate delegates to the national convention, prior to the first Tuesday of February in the year in which the national convention is held; and,
- (ii) The selection process of choosing those who will select delegates or alternate delegates shall not begin before September 1 of the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held.

(c) General.

In all elections of delegates or alternate delegates to the national convention, the following rules shall apply:

- (1) Delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention may be elected only in one of the following manners:
 - (i) by primary election;
 - (ii) by the Republican state committee, where specifically provided by state law;
 - (iii) by state and congressional district conventions;
 - (iv) by any method consistent with these rules by which delegates and alternate delegates were selected to the most recent Republican National Convention from that state;
 - (v) by Rule No. 13 (a)(2) of these rules.
- (2) Only persons eligible to vote who are deemed as a matter of public record to be Republicans pursuant to state law or, if voters are not enrolled by party, by Republican party rules of a state, shall participate in

any primary election held for the purpose of electing delegates or alternate delegates to the national convention or in any Republican caucus, mass meeting, or mass convention held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county, district, or state conventions, and only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected as delegates to county, district, and state conventions; provided, however, that in addition to the qualifications provided herein, the applicable Republican party rules of a state may prescribe additional qualifications not inconsistent with law, which additional qualifications shall be adopted before the first Tuesday in September in the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held and published in at least one (1) newspaper having a general circulation throughout the state, such publication to be at least ninety (90) days before such qualifications become effective.

(3) No state law shall be observed which permits any person to participate in a primary delegate and alternate delegate selection process that also permits that person at the same primary to participate in the choosing of nominees of any other party for other elective office. Delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention shall in that event be selected pursuant to state party rules that are not inconsistent with the Rules of the Republican Party; provided, however, that the selection process established by the state party rules shall provide that only persons eligible to vote who are deemed to be Republicans pursuant to state law or state party rules shall participate in such delegate selection process.

(4) In any jurisdiction in which Republican representation upon the board of judges or inspectors of elections for primary elections is denied by law, delegates and alternate delegates shall be elected as provided in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(4) of this rule.

(5) In selecting delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention, no state law shall be observed which hinders, abridges, or denies to any citizen of the United States, eligible under the Constitution of the United States to hold the office of President of the United States or Vice President of the United States, the right or privilege of being a candidate under such state law for the nomination for President of the United States or Vice President of the United States or which authorizes the election of a number of delegates or alternate delegates from any state to the national convention different from that fixed in these rules.

(6) Alternate delegates shall be elected to the national convention for each unit of representation equal in number to the number of delegates elected therein and shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time as the delegates and under the same rules; provided, however, that if the law of any state shall prescribe another method of choosing alternate delegates, they may be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the law of the state in which the election occurs, except that no alternates shall be selected for Republican National Committee members.

(7) Delegates and alternate delegates at large to the national convention when serving as delegates and alternate delegates shall be residents of and duly qualified voters in their respective states. All delegates and alternate delegates allocated as delegates and alternate delegates at large shall be elected at large in the several states; provided, however, that such allocation and method of election may be varied in any state to the extent, and only to the extent, necessary to avoid conflict with state law applicable to the selection of national convention delegates if such varying allocation and method of election were those pursuant to which delegates at large and alternate delegates at large were elected to the 1988 Republican National Convention from that state.

(8) Delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention representing congressional districts shall be residents of and qualified voters in said districts respectively when elected and when serving as delegates and alternate delegates. There shall be three (3) delegates and three (3) alternate delegates allocated to represent each congressional district of the several states, who shall be elected by each such congressional district; provided, however, that such number of delegates and alternate delegates allocated to represent, and elected by, any congressional district of a state may be reduced or increased to the extent, and only to the extent, necessary to avoid conflict with state law applicable to the selection of

national convention delegates if such varying allocation was that pursuant to which district delegates and alternate district delegates were elected to the 1988 Republican National Convention from the state.

(9) No delegate or alternate delegate to the national convention shall be required to pay an assessment or fee in excess of that provided by the law of the state in which his or her election occurs as a condition of serving as a delegate or alternate delegate to the national convention.

(10) There shall be no automatic delegates to the national convention who serve by virtue of party position or elective office, except as provided for in Rule No. 13 (a)(2).

(11) No delegates or alternate delegates shall be selected pursuant to any Republican Party rule of a state or state law which materially changes the manner of selecting delegates or alternate delegates or the date upon which such state party holds a presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates to the national convention if such changes were adopted or made effective after the first Tuesday in September of the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held. Where it is not possible for a state party to certify the manner and the date upon which it holds a presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates to the national convention in effect in that state on the date and in the manner provided in paragraph (e) of this rule, the process for holding the presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates to the national convention shall be conducted in the same manner and held upon the same date as was used for the immediately preceding national convention. If it is not possible to hold a presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates to the national convention upon the same date as was used for the immediately preceding national convention, then delegates or alternate delegates shall be selected by congressional district or state conventions pursuant to paragraph (d) of this rule.

(d) Conventions.

Wherever state law permits or the Republican Party rules of a state require the election of delegates and alternate delegates by convention or there is no applicable state law or Republican Party rule, delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention shall be elected by congressional district or state conventions pursuant to the following rules:

(1) Congressional district or state conventions shall be called by the Republican state committee.

(2) Delegates to congressional district conventions may be elected in precinct caucuses, mass meetings, mass conventions, or county conventions in which only eligible voters in such precinct, county, or district, as the case may be, shall vote.

(3) Notices of the call for any such caucus, meeting, or convention shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the county, district, or state, as the case may be, not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such caucus, meeting, or convention.

(4) No delegates shall be deemed eligible to participate in any congressional district or state convention the purpose of which is to elect delegates to the national convention who are elected prior to the date of the issuance of the call of such national convention.

(5) Congressional district conventions shall be composed of delegates who are persons eligible to vote and who are deemed to be Republicans pursuant to state law or party rules. State conventions shall be composed of delegates who are persons eligible to vote and who are deemed to be Republicans pursuant to state law or party rules in the respective districts which they represent in said state conventions. Such

delegates shall be apportioned by the state Republican Party among counties, parishes, and cities of the state or district having regard to the Republican vote or the population therein.

(6) There shall be no proxies at any district or state convention (which shall not include meetings of a Republican state committee) held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention. If alternate delegates to such selection convention are selected, the alternate delegate and no other shall vote in the absence of the delegate.

(e) Certification and filing by state committees.

(1) On or before the first Tuesday in September of the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held, each Republican state committee shall adopt rules, procedures, policies, and instructive materials (prepared pursuant to Rule No. 14(a)) governing the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention to convene during the following year and shall certify and file with the secretary of the Republican National Committee true copies of the same and of all statutes governing the selection of such delegates and alternate delegates.

(2) The Republican National Committee may grant a waiver to a state party from certain provisions of this rule in the following instance:

(i) Where it is not possible for a state party to comply with the first Tuesday in September deadline delineated in paragraph (e)(1) of this rule and not possible for a state party to hold its presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or selecting delegates to the national convention as was used for the immediately preceding national convention or to select delegates or alternate delegates by congressional district or state conventions pursuant to paragraph (d) of this rule, and the Republican National Committee determines that granting such waiver is in the best interests of the Republican Party.

Education Plank

of the

2004 Platform

of the

Republican National Convention

Education: No Child Left Behind

Public education, access for every child to an excellent education, is a foundation of a free, civil society. The children who enter schools today will leave as young adults, full of dreams for the future. They will soon become the scientists and researchers who make great discoveries, the engineers and mathematicians who build our communities, the doctors and nurses who heal and comfort the sick, the teachers who will educate the next generation, the leaders who transform government, the poets, artists, and writers who entertain and inspire. Every child deserves a first-rate education, because every child holds infinite potential, and we should give them every opportunity to reach it.

We believe there is an inseparable link between a vibrant economy and a high-quality education system. It takes a vibrant economy to provide the tax base necessary to fund a high-quality education system. Equally, it takes a quality education system to provide the highly skilled labor force necessary to meet the demands of a growing, vibrant economy.

Strong schools will also produce a workforce with the skills to compete in the 21st century economy. We must have citizens capable of conceiving the next generation of new technologies and innovations, mastering the art of analyzing problems and crafting their solutions. Education is the key to prosperity and fulfillment – the foundation on which all other success is built.

On just his fourth day in office, President Bush presented the No Child Left Behind initiative to Congress. Less than a year later, he secured an overwhelming bipartisan majority to pass the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. It was the most significant overhaul of federal education policy since 1965. And it became a promise kept to parents, students, teachers, and every American.

The law is based on four fundamental pillars:

- Ensuring stronger accountability for student achievement, for all children
- Encouraging education methods that work
- Providing flexibility and control to states and local communities
- Giving parents more information about the quality of their children's schools and offering them choices and resources for their children's education

Results are now measured on the basis of student achievement rather than simply dollars spent. Students are benefiting from education reforms that set high academic standards, encourage strong parental involvement, recognize the role of excellent teachers, foster safe and orderly classrooms, and establish a commitment to teaching the basics of reading and math.

With this success, Republicans have transformed the debate on education. We are the Party parents can trust to improve schools and provide opportunity for all children, in every neighborhood, regardless of background or income. We are the party willing to embrace new ideas and put them to the test. Americans agree that the status quo in education is no longer acceptable. We have challenged low expectations and poor achievement, and we are seeing results.

Now is the time to extend the progress we've made. The No Child Left Behind Act is already showing gains in elementary school, as student achievement scores for fourth- and eighth-graders have increased in classrooms across America. Our next mission is to take the reforms that we know are working in elementary schools and apply

them up and down the education ladder – starting in early childhood education, so that children enter school ready to learn, and finishing in high school, so that every young adult who graduates has the skills he or she needs to succeed in the 21st century economy. For too long, the value of a high school diploma has declined as students leave school without even basic skills like reading and math, let alone the advanced math and science skills the modern workforce demands. We pledge to bring real reform to high schools. Thanks to President Bush’s vision and the success of the No Child Left Behind Act, we have a track record worthy of Americans’ trust.

Local Control

We recognize that under the American Constitutional system, education is a state, local, and family responsibility, not a federal obligation. Since over 90 percent of public school funding is state and local, not federal, it is obvious that state and local governments must assume most of the responsibility to improve the schools, and the role of the federal government must be limited as we return control to parents, teachers, and local school boards.

Historic Levels of Funding

President Bush and Congressional Republicans have provided the largest increase in federal education funding in history and the highest percentage gain since the 1960s. Support for elementary and secondary education has had the largest increase in any single Presidential term since the 1960s – an increase of nearly 50 percent since 2001. The President and Congress are particularly focused on programs for America’s neediest students, including minorities and children with special needs. With this increased funding comes a new focus on achievement and results.

High Standards and Accountability

The President and Republicans in Congress recognize that states and local communities are most directly responsible for the quality of education in their schools. That is why the No Child Left Behind Act stipulates that the states, not the federal government, develop an accountability plan that will work best for them. Since President Bush signed NCLB into law, all states have developed an accountability plan of assessments, graduation rates, and other key indicators of student achievement for all individual students and groups of students. Under the No Child Left Behind Act, every child counts. No child will be hidden in a maze of numbers. If some children are struggling while others succeed, we will praise success and deliver help to students who need it.

Reading

Our Party believes, as does the President, that reading is the new civil right. Every child must be able to read by the end of the third grade. The President and Congressional Republicans have taken important steps to help every student achieve that goal. The

Reading First initiative brings scientifically based reading instruction, including phonics, to children in the early grades. Over \$1.4 billion in funding for reading programs provides training for teachers and materials for children. In addition, since the passage of the No Child Left Behind Act, states have received additional funds for early childhood reading efforts.

Options for Parents

The Republican Party strongly supports school choice, because choice creates competition and competition puts the focus on quality. President Bush, Republican governors, and members of Congress have worked to expand parental choice and encourage competition by providing parents with information on their child's school, increasing the number of charter schools, and expanding education savings accounts for use from kindergarten through college.

Under NCLB, states and school districts publish report cards showing how well students are achieving so communities and parents can know how well their schools are doing. Parents of children in schools identified as needing improvement can choose another public school or get tutoring or other help for their child. President Bush and the Republican Congress enacted the D.C. School Choice initiative – the first federally funded school choice demonstration program. We commend the President and Congress for making DC's schoolchildren the most important special interest in education improvement. And we support state efforts to expand school choice, as well as the President's call to provide funding for new and existing charter schools, including assistance for school facilities. We believe that competition between schools is an effective option to improve the educational benefits for our children. The Republican Party supports the efforts of parents who choose faith-based and other nonpublic school options for their children.

High School Education

We are beginning to see success as a result of the No Child Left Behind Act at the elementary level, and now we must improve our high schools so that every graduate is prepared for the rigors of college, for the best jobs of the 21st century economy, or for military service. President Bush has proposed a number of initiatives to improve math and science education, help striving readers, and raise standards for high schools.

Supporting Teachers

Research confirms what every parent knows to be true through commonsense and experience – a good teacher makes all the difference in a child's education. The No Child Left Behind Act set the goal of having a highly qualified teacher in every classroom by the 2005-2006 school year. States have been provided flexibility and resources to make sure teachers have the skills and tools to be successful with all children. These needed reforms are backed by historic levels of funding for teacher quality initiatives and support for teachers, including training, recruitment incentives, loan forgiveness, and tax relief.

We must also work to reduce the barriers that are keeping qualified professionals from entering the classroom by expanding alternative pathways to teacher certification – programs like Troops to Teachers, which helps former military personnel become classroom teachers; and Transition to Teaching, which provides training for people who want to become teachers and encourages states to develop and expand alternative routes to teacher licensure and certification.

Every teacher and every student deserves a safe classroom in which to work and learn. The No Child Left Behind Act ensures that teachers and other school professionals can undertake reasonable actions to maintain order and discipline in the classroom without the fear of litigation. The law provides civil immunity in any state court and limits the financial liability of teachers, instructors, principals, administrators, and other education professionals for actions taken to maintain discipline, order, or control in the school or classroom.

Head Start and Early Childhood Education

We support the President's "Good Start, Grow Smart" initiative, which strengthens Head Start by increasing accountability in the program so that students start kindergarten with the early skills they need. It also includes the Early Reading First initiative, designed to improve existing early education programs to prepare young children to succeed in school, especially those from low-income families. States should be able to coordinate preschool programs with Head Start programs in exchange for meeting certain accountability requirements.

Community Colleges

Community colleges play a vital role in not only cultivating citizens for the 21st century, but also equipping them with the essential skills and training needed for jobs in the new economy. Because they are so adaptable and accessible, community colleges are increasingly critical providers of job training, both for degree-seekers and for workers seeking to retool, refine, and broaden their skills. We support the President's High-Growth Job Training Initiative, which has provided seed money to fund job training partnerships between community colleges and local high-growth industries.

Higher Education Affordability

Republicans are working to ensure that college is affordable and accessible for America's low- and middle-income families through increased funding of grants, low-interest student loans, and tax breaks for working families. As a result of Republican leadership, total student aid for higher education has increased to a historic \$73 billion proposed for 2005. Next year, almost 10 million students and parents will receive one or more grants, loans, or work-study awards.

The President has requested record levels of Pell Grant funding. These grants will help an estimated 5.3 million low-income students pay for higher education – one million more students than when President Bush and Vice President Cheney came to office. Under a new Enhanced Pell Grant proposal, low-income students who take a rigorous

high school curriculum – the kind of curriculum that will best prepare them for success in college – will be eligible to receive an additional \$1,000 per year.

To ensure that America remains the world leader in the innovation economy – and to ensure that America’s graduates have the training they need to compete for the best jobs of the 21st century – President Bush proposes to expand opportunities for math and science education in colleges and universities. Needy students studying math and science will be eligible to receive additional college aid.

Republicans have made Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) a priority. For more than a century, HBCUs and HSIs have played a vital role in providing opportunities for excellence in higher education to millions of African American and Hispanic students. Today, their mission continues, and it deserves our support. We applaud President Bush for fulfilling his pledge to increase funding for HBCUs and HSIs by 30 percent since 2001.

Millions of Americans suffer from problem or pathological gambling that can destroy families. We support legislation prohibiting gambling over the Internet or in student athletics by student athletes who are participating in competitive sports.

Training Our 21st Century Workforce

As the dynamic global economy forces many workers to consider changing fields or adding new skills, the President and Republican Congress want to make training for new jobs easier to come by and more flexible in providing individualized assistance. Ensuring that workers have the tools they need to succeed in the 21st Century Economy is a critical step in helping Americans be self-sufficient and successful. It is also critical to maintaining our position as the most productive and strongest economy in the world.

We support effective and enhanced job training programs that offer states additional flexibility and individuals more choice to design their own workforce training programs. The President’s Personal Reemployment Accounts would provide unemployed workers flexible support and incentives in finding a job. And President Bush and Congressional Republicans are also providing unprecedented assistance for workers adversely affected by foreign trade – including additional training, income support, and health care assistance.

With English as our nation’s common language, people from every corner of the world have come together to build this great nation. English empowers. For newcomers, it is the fastest route to mainstream American life, better paying jobs, and owning a piece of the American Dream. Furthermore, fluency in English should be the goal of bilingual education. At the same time, mastery of other languages is important for America’s competitiveness in the world market. We advocate foreign language training in our schools and fostering respect for other languages and cultures throughout society.