

Party Organization

How we structure our party organization is a critical part of the overall strategy. If our goals are different, then the structure of the party must be aligned to achieve those goals.

This is where the truly radical part of the reforms begins.

The overall infrastructure of the party must be built around its primary purpose:

To create a government that is instrumental in establishing and maintaining a capitalist, Constitutional Republic-based society.

To accomplish that mission, the party must pursue several key subgoals:

- Shift the focus of government back to the local level and decentralize operations.
- Prevent corruption by diffusing power to local communities and instituting party committees dedicated to holding Republican candidates and elected officials accountable.
- Reestablish the Precinct Committee Officer (PCO) as the primary political position within the party structure.
- Win elections by overwhelming margins in order to establish a clear public mandate for our agenda.

Each county party organization should focus on its own county. This must be a local effort aimed at local results. At the beginning, we are not trying to change the nation or even the entire state. We are trying to change **our county**. Our first priority is to implement our reforms locally. That requires that we allocate our resources to local priorities. That may be hard when the media and attention is on state and federal elections, however, we are taking a long-term approach. This is why issues must take a backseat to social rebuilding. Issues can suck us back into supporting and focusing on national issues instead of concentrating on just rebuilding our county.

There are several strong reasons why we begin at the county level:

- We want to be able to make changes regardless of whether the state Republican Party supports us. We should fully expect resistance from party leaders and politicians who benefit from the current structure. Starting at the county level limits their ability to interfere.
- Since the county is the primary political structure we want to build around, it makes sense to begin there.
- Smaller organizations are easier to reform. County governments typically have smaller staffs, smaller budgets, and fewer bureaucratic obstacles. That makes it easier to implement changes, evaluate results, and make adjustments quickly.

The strategy is straightforward: reform one county, reorganize the party, win local elections, use those victories to implement changes in government, and then move to the next county.

Wash. Rinse. Repeat.

Each successful county then helps neighboring counties adopt the same reforms. County by county, the movement grows until it begins influencing state politics as well.

Reorganizing the County Party

Party reorganization begins with the Precinct Committee Officers (PCOs) and the active participants already involved in the county party. While it would be ideal to have the county executive committee join us, we should not expect that to happen initially.

To succeed, we need to reach every PCO in the county. We should also engage local influencers and active party members who can help spread the message, but our main focus must remain on the county organization itself.

From an infrastructure standpoint, we are not talking about moving thousands of people at the outset. We are talking about perhaps **100 to 200 committed individuals**. That is entirely achievable.

The first step is to reframe the role of the PCO.

PCOs are no longer just free campaign labor, party marketers, or donors. Their role must shift from simply promoting candidates to becoming actual representatives of their precincts and advocates for the citizens they serve.

They are supposed to be the main voice and controlling authority of the party.

The executive committee does not “own” the party. It is not the leadership of the party in the true sense. It exists to serve the members. The executive committee should not rule over the party; it should act on behalf of the members and in their best interests.

The goal, then, is to build enough support within the county organization to elect fellow reformers into leadership positions—committee chairs, county chair, and other key voting roles.

To help identify supporters of this movement, we need a name.

I propose calling the movement **Political Remodel**.

The name reflects exactly what we are trying to do. We are not trying to create an entirely new party or abandon our political affiliation. We are trying to **remodel** the Republican Party.

Those who support this movement can identify themselves as **Political Remodelers**, or simply **Remodelers**.

County Remodelers will then form coalitions to elect fellow Remodelers into county leadership.

If you are already a PCO, then this begins with you.

If you are not a PCO, then your role is to contact your precinct's PCO and engage with other PCOs in your county organization. Talk to them about becoming Remodelers.

We must educate and train our people so they can be effective. The goal is to build a **supermajority** within the county organization—one where every committee, every chair position, and most voting members are held by people committed to these reforms.

Redefining the Role of the PCO

Once the county organization has been reorganized, the next step is to expand the role of the Precinct Officer.

At present, PCOs are generally treated as support staff. Official descriptions may say otherwise, but in practice, most are viewed as free campaign labor—useful for recruiting members, donating to candidates, and helping turn out votes.

That model works for a party whose primary purpose is acquiring power and winning elections.

But if the party's mission is to build a better society and hold elected officials accountable, then the PCO's role must become much more meaningful.

The Precinct Officer should be one of the most important positions in the party.

Their role should include:

- Active participation in the direction of the party.
- Serving on committees that help carry out party goals.
- Acting as the primary representative of their precinct.
- Ensuring that party leaders and elected officials remain accountable to the principles and platform of the party.

They should help ensure that every county officer, every party leader, and every politician connected to the county organization is held accountable for both their actions and their promises.

The PCO becomes both:

1. The **main communication link** for their precinct—what might be called the “Village Elder” role.
 2. A functional part of the party’s accountability and vetting infrastructure.
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The Patriot Politician Policy

At the heart of the entire process is what I call the **Patriot Politician Policy**.

This policy is designed to fundamentally change the relationship between the party, the voters, and the candidates.

It works like this:

1. Every candidate signs a written contract.

Every Republican candidate must write and sign a contract with both the Republican Party and the citizens regarding the promises they make during their campaign.

The wording of the contract is up to the candidate. They decide what they are promising and how they want to state it. However, by signing it, they agree to be held accountable for those promises.

Candidates may add promises up until Election Day, but they may not remove them. As they meet with voters and hear their concerns, they can add commitments in response to constituent demands.

2. Every contract includes non-negotiable baseline commitments.

Each contract must include minimum standards, such as:

- No tax increases beyond existing per-capita levels except in extreme emergencies.
- Any significant tax increase must be approved directly by voters.
- Commitments to integrity, ethical behavior, and avoidance of corrupt practices.
- No personal benefit from laws or policies they help pass.
- A two-term limit for their service.

3. Candidates must be approved through a vetting process.

Candidates must submit their contract to the **Vetting Committee**, which reviews both the candidate and the contract.

Candidates are free to write whatever they feel comfortable promising—but if their contract does not meet the standards of the vetting committee, or if another candidate presents a stronger and more trustworthy contract, they may be rejected.

The vetting committee must also determine whether the candidate understands that they are a **Representative of the people**, not a ruler over them.

Candidates must demonstrate that they:

- Understand the proper role of government.
- Accept the principle of servant leadership.
- Will work to advance the party's broader goals.

4. Elected officials are monitored after election.

Once elected, the candidate signs the final contract and it is filed with the party and posted publicly.

From that point forward, they are monitored by **Oversight Committees** responsible for ensuring that the official keeps their promises and acts in the best interests of the public.

These committees monitor:

- Voting records
- Public actions
- Policy proposals
- Statements
- Conduct in office

The signed contract becomes the primary evaluation tool, but the broader goals and principles of the party are also used as a standard.

5. Failure has consequences.

If an elected official fails to honor their contract, they agree in advance to resign.

If they refuse to resign, the county party will initiate efforts to remove them—whether through recall, public opposition, or withdrawal of endorsement.

At a minimum:

- They will lose party endorsement.
- The party will actively support a replacement candidate.
- They will be barred from holding positions within the Republican Party.

This is what accountability actually looks like.

Why the Patriot Politician Policy Matters

This process accomplishes four major things:

It gives voters clarity.

Campaign promises are usually vague, emotional, and unenforceable. This policy turns promises into measurable commitments.

If a candidate does not put something in writing, then it is not a guarantee—it is just a “maybe.”

This gives voters a much clearer picture of what the candidate will actually deliver.

It establishes the proper relationship.

The proper relationship is simple:

- **The voters are the owners**
- **The party is the manager**
- **The candidate is the employee**

The voters are the boss. The party helps vet and manage the process. The candidate works for the people.

This restores the correct understanding of representative government: politicians are not rulers. They are public servants.

It strengthens the role of the PCO.

This process naturally reinforces the importance of the Precinct Officer.

Citizens in each precinct will increasingly rely on their PCO to communicate concerns, relay information, and stay informed about what their elected officials are doing.

It puts the opposition in a difficult position.

This strategy creates a major contrast with opposing candidates.

Either they:

- Adopt the same model and sign a contract themselves, or
- Refuse—and expose themselves as unwilling to be held accountable

That gives us a powerful message:

“If they really intend to do what they are promising, then why won’t they put it in writing?”

This can become one of the most effective campaign tools we have.

We are no longer running on empty promises. We are running on **campaign guarantees**.

That creates something most voters are starving for: **trust**.

Even if only 10% of voters respond positively to that difference, it could swing many elections.

Building the Committee Structure

Once the county organization has leadership aligned with the movement and a clear campaign model in place, the next step is to establish the committees needed to carry out the mission.

These should include:

Vetting Committee

This committee evaluates all Republican candidates seeking office.

Its responsibilities include:

- Reviewing candidate backgrounds
- Assessing campaign viability
- Negotiating and approving the candidate’s initial Patriot Politician contract
- Ensuring candidates support the party’s reform philosophy

Candidates should be evaluated not only on their ideology, but also on their ability to succeed.

They can be graded on:

- **Voter Engagement** – charisma, communication skills, ability to connect with people
- **Campaign Management** – financial support, volunteers, organization, and operational strength
- **Campaign Strategy** – message discipline, voter appeal, and effectiveness of campaign approach

Once vetted and graded, candidates can then be presented to party members for final endorsement.

Accountability Committees

These committees monitor elected officials within assigned jurisdictions.

Their job is to:

- Track meetings, votes, actions, and public decisions
- Report information back to PCOs and voters
- Ensure Republican officials honor their contracts and act ethically

If a Republican elected official violates their commitments or acts improperly, these committees initiate the process of bringing them to account.

These committees should monitor:

- City councils
- School boards
- Port authorities
- Sheriff's offices
- County commissioners
- Any other elected office operating within the county

There should also be a **Party Accountability Committee** to ensure that county party officers themselves remain accountable to the members.

Public Affairs Committee

This committee handles public outreach and messaging.

Its role includes:

- Social media
- Events
- Digital campaigns
- Community engagement
- Influencer outreach
- Small business outreach
- Organizational partnerships

The party should not merely exist to support candidates. It should become a visible and active presence in the community.

Additional traditional committees—finance, executive operations, state committee representation, and administrative support—should remain in place as needed.

Bottom-Up Reform

These reforms will not happen overnight. The party will evolve as it grows.

At first, the changes may be limited to candidate vetting, communications, and basic accountability. But as more reform-minded Republicans are elected, the organization can expand its influence and begin helping elected officials implement broader reforms.

The most important structural shift, however, must occur at the **state level**.

If we truly believe in decentralization and local power, then the party itself must reflect that belief.

That means building a **bottom-up** system:

- More power at the county level
- Less power at the state level
- Minimal concentration of power at the top

The state party should be accountable to the counties—not the other way around.

Counties should be involved in every election within their borders and should collaborate with neighboring counties on shared legislative or congressional districts.

The state party's role should be limited primarily to:

- Statewide offices (Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, etc.)
- U.S. Senate races
- Coordination and support functions

The state organization should not function as a command center. It should function as a **service center**.

Its purpose should be to assist county organizations, provide resources, and carry out the will of the State Committee—not dominate local politics.

The State Committee—not the State Chairperson or Executive Board—should be the main authority within the state party.

And most importantly, **the money should flow upward, not downward.**

County organizations should fund the state party—not depend on it.

Why?

Because whoever controls the money controls the organization.

If the state party controls the funding, it can control the counties. That cannot be allowed.

The state party must remain dependent on county organizations, not the reverse.

The DOGE Concept

This also leads to a discussion of a DOGE-style organization.

While the DOGE effort under President Trump brought attention to government waste, fraud, and abuse, it suffered from major structural flaws. It was effective more as a media tool than as a long-term institutional reform effort.

Still, the **core concept is excellent** and should absolutely be part of our broader reform strategy.

The version we should advocate for is different.

The DOGE-style organization we promote should be:

- **Independent**
- **Created under the authority of the legislature**
- **Empowered to investigate fraud, waste, and abuse across government**

Because the legislative branch controls spending, it makes sense for this office to operate under legislative authority.

However, it must also have independent investigative powers.

Its structure should resemble that of a law enforcement or inspector-general style agency. It should have the authority to demand records and information from any government office or publicly funded organization—without being stalled by endless bureaucratic delay tactics.

No FOIA games. No intentional delays. No stonewalling.

If a public official controls information relevant to fraud, waste, or abuse, they must turn it over.

Naturally, this office would require strong safeguards to prevent abuse and protect legitimate confidentiality concerns. But a serious anti-corruption system must exist at every level of government.

This office would not be part of the Republican Party itself, but the party should strongly support its creation and operation.

Oversight and accountability committees at both the county and state levels would act as feeders into this organization by reporting suspicious activity, citizen complaints, or evidence of misconduct.

This creates a real mechanism for exposing corruption—and more importantly, doing something about it.

The Solution Is Diffusion

At this point, the broader strategy should be coming into focus.

County organizations become the central political force in their communities. As reform spreads from county to county, it creates pressure upward—forcing change at the state level and beyond.

This county-first model exists for one simple but essential reason:

The secret to reducing corruption is diffusion.

The more people who must be corrupted in order to control the system, the harder corruption becomes.

Likewise, the less power centralized institutions hold, the less attractive they become to those seeking influence and control.

If an office has little power, it has little value to corrupt actors.

Bribing a governor is only worthwhile if the governor has enough centralized authority to deliver something meaningful. But if power is diffused, even a corrupt governor becomes far less useful.

By contrast, the United States has over **3,000 counties**.

That means anyone seeking national control would have to influence or corrupt thousands upon thousands of local actors—county commissioners, city councils, mayors, sheriffs, party officers, and PCOs.

That is exponentially harder.

The solution is diffusion.

This creates a system where corporations, billionaires, and political elites cannot quietly impose unpopular agendas through centralized institutions. Instead, they would be forced to persuade the public openly.

And that is exactly how it should be.

Now, to be clear, wealthy and influential people will always have influence. That is reality. They will still shape public opinion, fund campaigns, and advocate for policies.

But there is a huge difference between **influence** and **control**.

People are free to persuade. They should not be able to use government power as a weapon to force compliance.

If power is sufficiently diffused, then persuasion must replace coercion.

And once that happens, the people regain the upper hand.