

# TENNESSEE BLUE BOOK 2013 - 2014

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**TRE HARGETT**  
Secretary of State



# State of Tennessee



The Secretary of State  
State Capitol  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

Tre Hargett  
Secretary of State

615-741-2819  
Tre.Hargett@tn.gov

January 2014

My Fellow Tennesseans,

It is a privilege to dedicate the *2013-2014 Tennessee Blue Book* to an outstanding and legendary Tennessean, University of Tennessee Women's Head Basketball Coach Emeritus and Basketball Hall of Famer Pat Summitt.

A native of Cheatham County and a graduate of both the University of Tennessee at Martin and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Coach Summitt has distinguished herself as the winningest NCAA college basketball coach of all time with 31 NCAA tournament appearances, 22 Final Fours, and eight NCAA championships during her 38-year tenure as the coach of the Lady Vols. She has excelled on the global stage as well, compiling an international coaching record of 63-4.

The seven-time Coach of the Year has been not only a champion and fierce competitor on the basketball court, but also an ambassador for our state and nation. A recognizable figure not only in Tennessee but around the world, Coach Summitt has lived a life that serves as an example to all Tennesseans of the value of leadership, focus, and tireless effort.

In all of her achievements, she has never lost track of life's greater priorities as demonstrated in her family by her devotion to her son, Tyler; to her players as evidenced by a 100 percent graduation rate; and by more recently helping others in her work on behalf of Alzheimer's research. For all of this and more, she continues to be a role model beyond the athletic arena, recently having been recognized by the President of the United States as a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2012.

Coach Summitt has poured almost four decades into helping her Lady Vols achieve success on and off the court. While Coach Summitt may no longer be on the sidelines for the Lady Vols, her legend still looms large and her accomplishments are testaments to the values of hard work and commitment to excellence.

On behalf of our great state, it is my honor to dedicate the 2013-2014 edition of the *Tennessee Blue Book* to Coach Pat Summitt.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tre Hargett".

Tre Hargett

## PAT SUMMITT

Women's Basketball Head Coach Emeritus  
University of Tennessee



For four decades, the University of Tennessee Lady Vols basketball program has been among the nation's elite and has helped change the national perception of women's college basketball.

That's thanks in large part to Pat Summitt, head coach emeritus, who won eight NCAA Championships and 32 combined Southeastern Conference titles during her 38 years as the team's head coach. Her career won-lost record was an amazing 1,098-208. She won more games than any other coach – men's or women's - in NCAA history.

Under Summitt's watch, Tennessee made an unprecedented 31 consecutive appearances in the NCAA Tournament and produced 12 Olympians, 34 WNBA players, 21 WBCA/Kodak/State Farm All-Americans, and 39 All-SEC players. Along with their success on the court, Summitt's student-athletes had tremendous produc-

tivity in the classroom. Coach Summitt held a 100 percent graduation rate for all Lady Vols who completed their eligibility at Tennessee.

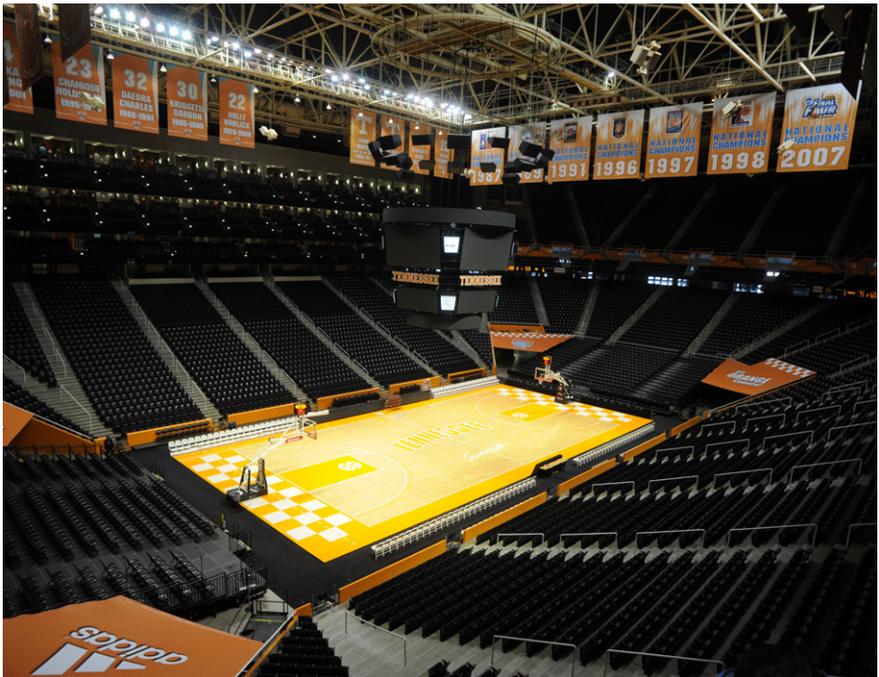
On August 23, 2011, Summitt showed her courage off the court as she revealed that she had been diagnosed with early onset dementia at age 59. The "We Back Pat" campaign sprang up overnight and went viral in the social media world following her announcement.

In November 2011, Summitt announced the formation of her foundation, the Pat Summitt Foundation, with the proceeds going toward cutting-edge Alzheimer's research. In 2012, the Southeastern Conference and its member institutions donated \$100,000 to the effort. Also in 2012, NASCAR driver and Knoxville native Trevor Bayne drove a "We Back Pat" themed car in the Nationwide Series Food City 250 race in Bristol to help raise awareness for the foundation. Summitt served as the race's grand marshal. A major milestone for the foundation was reached when a \$500,000 gift was made by former Vol and current NFL quarterback Peyton Manning and his wife, Ashley, in the spring of 2013.

Throughout her career, Summitt has received hundreds of honors. Her story began as a high school basketball player at Cheatham County High School, and continued at the University of Tennessee-Martin. She received a Presidential Medal of Freedom and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the President's Council on Physical Fitness, Sports & Nutrition. She won the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame's 2012 Tennessean of the Year and the Arthur Ashe Courage Award. The Arthur Ashe Courage Award was presented to her by Peyton Manning after a poignant video tribute at the 2012 ESPYs in Los Angeles.

*The Sporting News* named her one of the 50 Greatest Coaches of All-Time. She has been inducted into the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame, the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, the FIBA Hall of Fame, and the Tennessee Women's Hall of Fame. She was *Sports Illustrated's* 2011 Sportswoman of the Year.

The NCAA honored her legacy, and that of UCLA men's basketball coaching great John Wooden, by naming a room in its new Myles Brand headquarters building the Summitt-Wooden Room. She also holds the honor of being the only person to have two Division I basketball courts named in her honor (UT at Martin and UT at Knoxville), and the gym that she played in as a Cheatham County High School Cubette also bears her name.



The University of Tennessee named its basketball court at the Thompson-Boling Arena, “The Summitt,” following a win over Purdue on March 22, 2005.



# Tennessee Blue Book 2013-2014

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The *Tennessee Blue Book* is produced by the Department of State's Publications Division with assistance from individuals in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state government. Publications staff include: Melissa Fisher, Robert A. Greene, Jason Lyons, Kersta Lin Mello, Patricia Mitchell, Sean Mumford, Mardee Roberts, Billie Sue Shields, Todd Spainhour, Martin "Jay" Victor and Cody Ryan York.

I would like to extend special credit to the following: Jed DeKalb, Dawn Majors and Theresa Montgomery of the Department of General Services' office of photographic services; Mike Morrow of the Governor's Office; Dr. Wayne C. Moore, assistant state archivist; and Robert Greene, Kersta Mello, Patricia Mitchell, Mardee Roberts, Todd Spainhour, Jay Victor, and Cody Ryan York for their efforts in compiling the *2013-2014 Tennessee Blue Book*.

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Secretary of State  
First Floor  
State Capitol  
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# PREFACE

The *Tennessee Blue Book* serves as a manual of useful information on our state and government, both past and present. It contains information on the makeup of Tennessee state government, state history, national and state constitutions, most recent election results, and census data.

The *Blue Book* is divided into seven sections. The first three sections are devoted to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. They appear in the order set forth by the state constitution. The book's organization is based on the organizational chart of state government which appears on the following page.

**Section I** focuses on the 108th General Assembly, listing the membership of the House and Senate and their committees. The General Assembly examines issues affecting Tennesseans and gives guidance necessary for the smooth operation of state government. The General Assembly elects three constitutional officers: the secretary of state, comptroller of the treasury, and the treasurer. These officials and their departments are featured in this section.

**Section II** is devoted to the executive branch of government and explains the function of the departments administered by the governor through his appointed commissioners. This section also describes the governor's responsibilities and explores the history and duties of the agencies under his authority.

**Section III** examines the judicial branch of state government and provides information on the judicial system, courts, and those involved in interpreting state law. The attorney general and reporter is a constitutional officer appointed by the Tennessee Supreme Court.

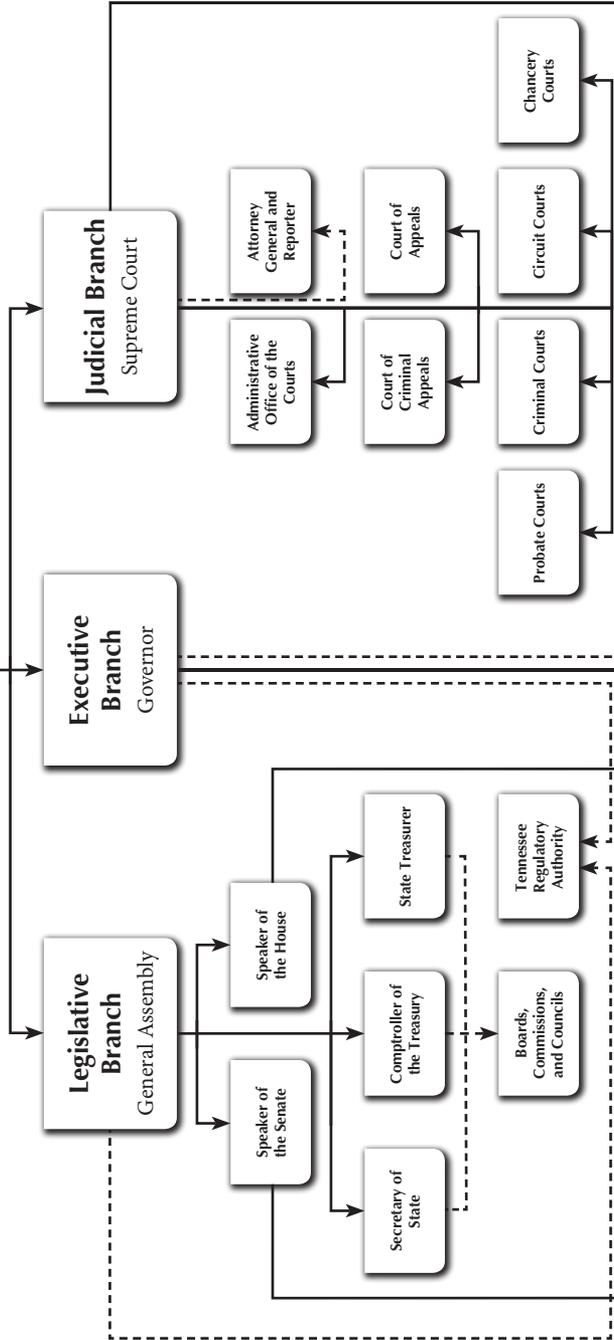
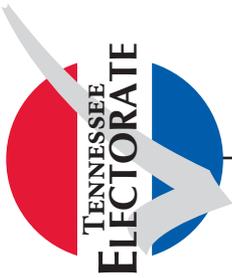
**Section IV** features the Tennessee Regulatory Authority and explains its role in advancing the public interest through telecommunications and utilities throughout the state.

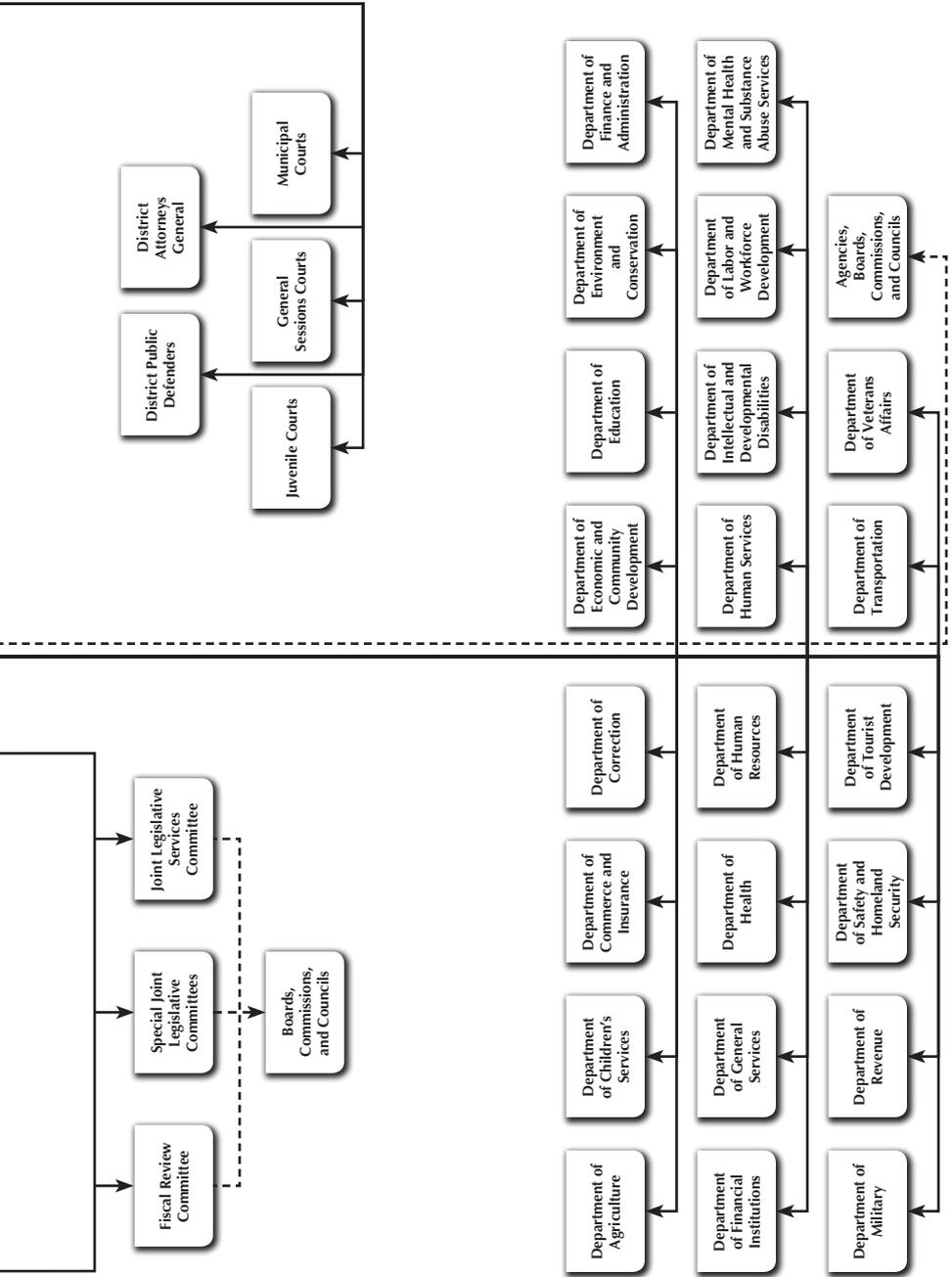
**Section V** presents the Tennessee congressional delegation in the federal government and the United States Constitution.

**Section VI** contains a cumulative state history, biographies of Tennessee's former governors, state historic sites, state symbols and honors, and the Tennessee Constitution.

**Section VII** details the results of elections held across the state in 2012 and provides statistical information regarding Tennessee cities and counties.

The term "blue book" dates from the 15th century when the English Parliament began keeping its records in large volumes covered with blue velvet. Since that time the name "Blue Book" has been used to describe many forms of government manuals. The *Tennessee Blue Book and Official Directory* was first published in 1929. Its predecessor, *The Official and Political Manual of the State of Tennessee*, was first published by the Office of the Secretary of State in 1890.







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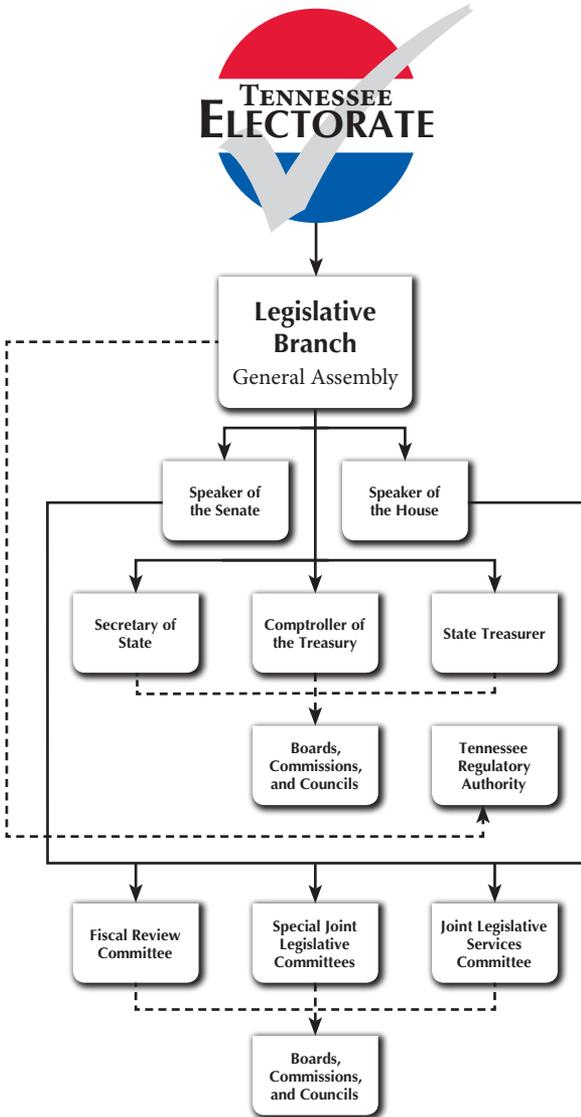
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# SECTION I

**Legislative Branch**



# Introduction

Tennessee's legislative branch of government consists of a bicameral General Assembly with a Senate and House of Representatives. This structure has existed since the Assembly's first meeting in Knoxville in the winter of 1796, just before Tennessee became the 16th state in the Union. Members of the General Assembly, or Legislature, are elected by popular vote from districts across the state. Legislators are part-time lawmakers who live in their district and know the local issues.

The primary function of the General Assembly is lawmaking. The Legislature enacts laws, provides a forum for debate, and secures financing for the operation of state government. The Tennessee Constitution requires that the annual budget of state government be balanced – spending no more money than it takes in. The legislative and executive branches work together to ensure that each year's budget balances. The General Assembly reviews and revises the governor's proposed budget and passes tax laws to provide needed revenue. The Constitution specifies the size of the legislature, requiring 99 members in the House and prohibiting the Senate membership from exceeding one-third of the House membership. Thus, the Senate has 33 members. Within the other 48 bicameral state assemblies (Nebraska is the only state with a unicameral legislature), representation varies from between 20 to 67 senators and 40 to 400 representatives.

The General Assembly convenes in the State Capitol building in Nashville on the second Tuesday in January of each odd-numbered year. The body may take up to 15 consecutive calendar days to organize. Many preparations for the deliberative sessions are accomplished during the organizational session: the election of the officers of each house; the election of constitutional officers; naming of committee chairmen and committee membership by the speakers of the House and Senate; the appointment of the clerk, assistant clerk and engrossing clerk in the House and the appointment of persons for these positions in the Senate by the speaker of the Senate; and the inauguration of the governor, when appropriate.

The secretary of state, comptroller of the treasury, and the treasurer are the legislative constitutional officers, with roles specifically laid out in the Tennessee Constitution. A joint convention of the House and Senate, meeting in the chamber of the House of Representatives and presided by the lieutenant governor, elects the secretary of state to a four-year term and the comptroller of the treasury and the treasurer to two-year terms.

Once organized, the General Assembly is required to begin its session the following Tuesday and is limited to 90 legislative days over a two-year period. After completing its legislative work in an odd-numbered year, the body is adjourned by the speakers to a specified date the following year. When work is completed in the second year of a General Assembly, it adjourns sine die. The legislature may be called into an Extraordinary Session by the governor or by the two speakers at the request of two-thirds of the members of each house. During such a session, the legislature may consider only the matters that have been predetermined and placed on the agenda.

Legislation may originate in either the House or the Senate but may be amended, rejected, or ignored by the other body. General legislation is introduced in the form of a bill and is subject to a time limit. Bills must be introduced by the tenth legislative day of the session unless an extension is

granted by two-thirds of the originating body. After the third legislative day, senators are restricted to the introduction of no more than nine bills. For a bill to become a law, it must be considered and passed on three different legislative days in each house. On the third and final consideration, a bill must receive approval of a majority of the members from each house, or 50 votes in the House and 17 in the Senate. After the majority passes a bill, the legislation is signed by each speaker and then sent to the governor for his signature. The governor may veto such legislation, returning it to the house from which it originated, and stating his reasons for disapproval in writing. Each house may override a veto with a simple majority vote, and the bill will become law.

If the governor receives a bill passed by the General Assembly and does not act upon it within 10 days, not including Sundays, the legislation becomes law without his signature. If the General Assembly adjourns within the 10-day period, the bill will become law unless the governor files objections with the secretary of state within the time limit.

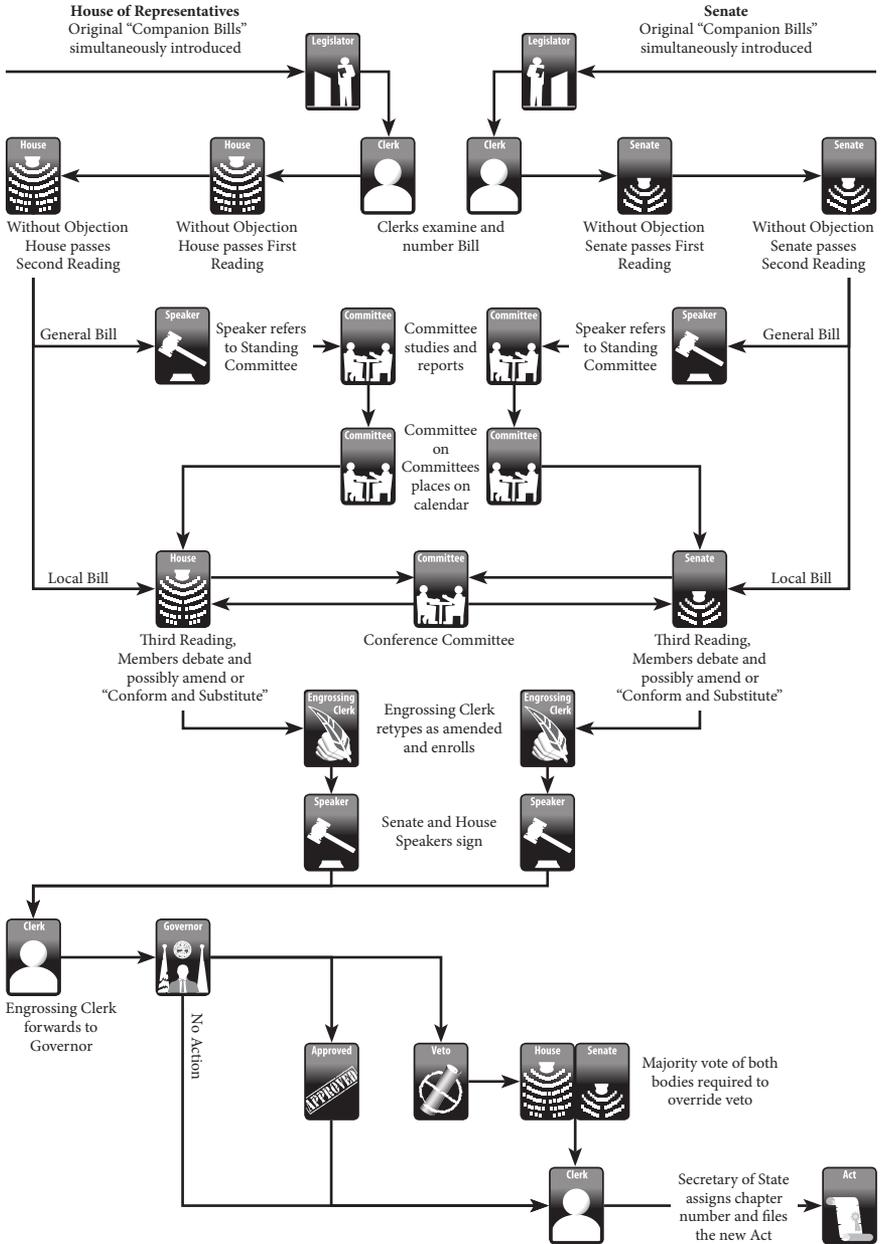
Legislative districts are apportioned by the General Assembly on the basis of population and must be substantially equal. The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that “as nearly as is practicable, one man’s vote is to be worth as much as another’s.” Reapportionment is required by both the U.S. Constitution and the Tennessee Constitution at 10-year intervals following the national census, and at other such times when required by the federal courts on evidence of malapportionment.

There are several ways to accomplish reapportionment. Most states use national census data to redraw congressional and legislative districts. In Tennessee, both the House and Senate direct a committee or legislative staff to draw district lines based upon census data. Each body’s plans are submitted to the other for approval.

The Tennessee Legislature has a distinguished history. A number of its former members have achieved national political prominence and positions of authority in the nation. Of the three presidents Tennessee has contributed – Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), James K. Polk (1795-1849), and Andrew Johnson (1808-1875) – two were former state Legislators. Polk began his public career when elected to the state Legislature in 1823, and Johnson was mayor of Greeneville before being elected to several terms in the state Legislature.

David Crockett (1786-1836), famed pioneer and soldier, was elected to the General Assembly in 1821. Joseph W. Byrns (1869-1936) was elected to the state House of Representatives in 1895, served as speaker during a third term in 1899, and was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1909 where he served 14 terms and was elected speaker of the House by the 74th Congress. Cordell Hull (1871-1955), who served as U.S. Secretary of State longer than any other man in American history, began his political career as a member of the Tennessee House in 1892. In more recent times, the late Congressman Joe L. Evins of Smithville, the late Congressman Howard Baker Sr. of Huntsville, former Congressman James H. Quillen of Kingsport, former Congressman Harold Ford Sr. of Memphis, the late Congressman and Governor Ray Blanton of Adamsville, former Congressman William Boner of Nashville, former Congressman John Tanner of Union City, former Congressman Lincoln Davis of Pall Mall, Congressman Marsha Blackburn of Brentwood, former Congressman David Davis of Johnson City, Congressman Steve Cohen of Memphis, and Congressman Diane Black of Gallatin are among those who have gone to Congress after service in the Tennessee General Assembly.

### How a Bill Becomes a Law in the General Assembly





Welcome to the  
Tennessee House  
181st General Assembly  
St. Governor Bill Evers  
Speaker of the House  
11:00

# Senate

The upper house of Tennessee's General Assembly is called the Senate. One senator is elected from each of the state's 33 senatorial districts (see map on page 44). Senators are elected to four-year terms with those from even-numbered districts elected in alternating even-numbered years, and those representing odd-numbered districts elected two years later. Thus, about half of the 33 senators are standing for election at the same time. Tennessee's senatorial term is the same as 37 other states. Re-election to the Senate is constitutionally permissible, as it is in the House, and there is no limit on the number of terms a legislator may serve.

To qualify for election to the Senate, one must be 30 years old, a U.S. citizen, a Tennessee resident for three years, and a resident of the district in which elected for one year immediately preceding election.

The leader of the Senate, or speaker, is also the state's lieutenant governor. The speaker of the Senate is elected by the Senate at each organizational session of the General Assembly. The lieutenant governor stands in immediate succession to the governorship.

The Senate has certain powers and obligations that are different from those of the House of Representatives. The Senate is given the power to try impeachment proceedings initiated by the House. Any officer of the state may be impeached, but two-thirds of the Senate must concur for removal from office.

After the general election, the Senate is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members and may determine its own rules of proceedings. The Senate, like the House, is free to adopt resolutions regarding virtually any issue concerning the state, country, or world community.

## Senate Leadership

The Tennessee Constitution mandates that the members of the Senate shall choose a speaker. Article 3, Section 12 of the Constitution also provides that the speaker of the Senate shall assume the office of the governor, in the event of a vacancy. By statute, the speaker of the Senate holds the office of lieutenant governor of the state of Tennessee. As speaker of the Senate, responsibilities include maintaining order in the Senate chamber and the direct supervision of the chief sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The speaker also has the power of appointment of all officers and members of Senate committees, unless otherwise directed by the Senate. In making appointments, the speaker is to consider the abilities, preferences, and seniority of members, as well as the political party representation in the Senate. Likewise, the speaker possesses the power of removal from committee positions and serves as a member of all Senate standing committees. The speaker serves as co-chairman of the Joint Legislative Services Committee, which oversees offices that provide services to the General Assembly, and is an ex officio member of several boards and committees including the Fiscal Review Committee, the Tennessee Mental Health Board, and the Council on Pensions and Insurance. He also chairs the State Building Commission meetings.

The speaker of the Senate selects a speaker pro tempore to serve a two-year term. In the absence of the speaker of the Senate, the speaker pro tempore presides over the Senate. The speaker pro tempore performs duties assigned by the speaker of the Senate and serves at the pleasure of the speaker.

The deputy speaker is appointed to a two-year term by the speaker of the Senate. The deputy speaker helps schedule and guide the flow of legislation on the floor, assists the speaker in the administrative decisions of the Senate, and serves as a liaison with regional and national legislative bodies.

The leaders of the Senate are the chief spokespeople for their respective parties and for the policy of the executive branch when the governor is a member of the same party. Two leaders are chosen: one for the Republican Party and one for the Democratic Party. The leaders rally support of legislation in the Senate and work closely with the House leadership to develop political strategy. This position is elected for a two-year term during the organizational session of the Senate.

The Senate caucus chairs preside at Senate caucus meetings and at joint caucus meetings of the Senate and House. Two chairs are chosen: one for the Republican Party and one for the Democratic Party. The caucus chairs attend leadership meetings of the Senate. It is the chair's responsibility to see that all caucus meetings are conducted in a fair and orderly fashion. He, along with other party legislative leaders, keeps party members of the House and Senate informed of issues facing the caucus. The chairs are involved in coordinating political and fundraising events for the respective parties, and helping to re-elect current members of the respective caucus.





**Ronald L. Ramsey**

*Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate*

# Ronald L. Ramsey

## Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate



### District: 4

2132 Feathers Chapel Road, Blountville, TN 37617

<b>Occupation:</b>	Owner, Ron Ramsey and Associates Realtors and Auctioneers
<b>Office Address:</b>	1 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	lt.gov.ron.ramsey@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4524
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/20/55
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Married to the former Sindy Parker of Kingsport; three daughters: Tiffany, Sheena and Madison; three grandsons: Parker Ryne, Briggs Greyson and Graham Russel; Sunday school teacher, Elizabeth Chapel United Methodist Church; graduate, Sullivan Central High School, 1973; B.S., industrial technology, East Tennessee State University, 1978.

**Community Service:** Bristol Association of Realtors; past president and member, Bristol Tennessee-Virginia Association of Realtors; advisory board, Farm Credit Association; past president, Blountville Business Association; Blountville Ruritan Club; Rocky Mount Historical Association, board of trustees; Dawn of Hope, board of directors and member; Tennessee Firearms Association, member; National Rifle Association, lifetime member; Tennessee Cattlemen's Association, member; Tennessee Farm Bureau, member since 1971; National Conference of State Legislatures, executive committee member.

**Service in Public Office:** Assistant Republican Floor Leader, 100th General Assembly; chairman, Senate Environment and Conservation Committee, 101st and 102nd General Assemblies; caucus chairman, 103rd General Assembly; Majority Leader, 104th General Assembly; chairman, State Building Commission; co-chairman, Joint Legislative Services Committee. On a historic day, January 9, 2007, Ron Ramsey was elected by the Senate to be the first Republican Lieutenant Governor since 1869 and the first new Lieutenant Governor since 1971. He became the longest-serving Republican Senate Speaker in Tennessee history in 2009.

**Awards and Honors:** Chairman, Republican Lieutenant Governors Association, 2009; chairman, Tennessee delegation to the Republican National Convention, 2008; "Katie's Heroes" Award, DNA Saves, 2009; Patriotic Employer Award, Department of Defense, 2010; Outstanding Alumnus Award, East Tennessee State University, 2011; recognized in *Nashville Post Magazine's* "In Charge" issue, 2011; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee CASA Association, 2008; "Taking Care of Business" Award, Tennessee Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2011; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Development District Association, 2009; Senate Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Right to Life, 2009; Bristol Chamber of Commerce lifetime achievement award, 2013; executive committee, Republican Lieutenant Governors Association; member, GOPAC Legislative Leaders Advisory Board, 2013; No. 1 legislator for business in Tennessee, *Business Tennessee Magazine*, 2008; National Federation of Independent Business Guardian of Small Business Award; lifetime achievement award, East Tennessee State University College of Business and Technology, 2007; Tennessee School Boards Association Legislative Award, 2007; First District Tennessee Christian Coalition State Representative of the Year, 1994; *Business Tennessee Magazine's* fourth most powerful person in Tennessee, 2009; Tennessee Auctioneers Association Hall of Fame, 2008; Realtor of the Year, 2007; Tennessee Development District Association Legislator of the Year, 1999, 2001, 2004, 2006 and 2007; Conservation Legislator of the Year, 2004; "40 Under 40," *Business Journal*, 1993.

**Membership History:** Senate: 100th through 108th General Assemblies. House: 98th and 99th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Johnson, Sullivan, and part of Carter.

**Religion:** United Methodist, Elizabeth Chapel United Methodist Church.

## Staff for the Office of the Speaker and Lieutenant Governor

### Senior Staff

#### Lance Frizzell

##### *Chief of Staff*

Born March 5, 1970, Murfreesboro, Tenn; Married, two children; Church of Christ; B.S., History, Middle Tennessee State University; M.S., Mass Communication, Middle Tennessee State University; J.D., Nashville School of Law; Veteran, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Bronze Star Medal; Member, Veterans of Foreign Wars; GOP State Executive Committeeman; Tally Clerk, 2012 Republican National Convention; Tennessee Government Executive Institute Class of 2007; Political Director, Tennessee Republican Party, 2001-2002; Press Secretary, House Republican Caucus, 2003-2006; Deputy Chief of Staff, 2007-2010; appointed Chief of Staff, 2011.



#### Adam C. Kleinheider

##### *Communications Director*

Born August 6, 1976, Highland Park, Illinois; Married: Wife, Sherry; Roman Catholic; B.A., Political Science, Vanderbilt University; Contributor, *InReview*, 1999-2000; WKRN-TV Web Producer, Young Broadcasting, Inc., 2006-2008; *Post Politics* Editor, SouthComm Communications, Inc., 2008-2010; Reporter, *NashvillePost.com*, 2008-2010; Columnist, *Nashville City Paper*, 2009-2010; "Best Political Blogger" Best in Nashville Award, *Nashville Scene*, 2006 and 2007; appointed Communications Director to Lieutenant Governor Ron Ramsey, 2011.



#### Jordan Young

##### *Deputy Chief of Staff*

Born March 23, 1986, Kingsport, Tenn; Single; Methodist; B.S., Computer Engineering, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; Administrator, Appalachian Wellness Center, 2008-2009; East Tennessee Field Director, Ron Ramsey for Governor, 2009-2010; Northeast Tennessee Field Representative, Tennessee Republican Party, 2010; Special Assistant to the Lieutenant Governor, 2011-2012; Executive Director, Tennessee Senate Republican Caucus, 2012; Treasurer, Sullivan County Young Republicans, 2010-2011; appointed Deputy Chief of Staff to Lieutenant Governor Ron Ramsey, 2012.



### Staff



**Pam George**  
Executive Assistant



**Debbie Rankin**  
Executive Assistant



**Bill Taliaferro**  
Security Assistant

## Clerks Office

### Russell Humphrey

*Chief Clerk of the Senate*

Born September 2, 1971, Ancon, PCZ; Married; Episcopalian; B.A., Economics, University of Memphis; J.D., Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law, University of Memphis; Omicron Delta Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta Legal Society; Member, Tennessee and American Bar Associations; American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Attorney in Private Practice, 1997-1998; Executive Assistant for Policy and Research, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, 1998-1999; Acting Chief Clerk of the Senate, 1999-2000; appointed Chief Clerk of the Senate, 2001; Chief of Staff, 2002-2007.



**Alan Whittington**  
Deputy Chief Clerk



**Don Keaton**  
Chief Sergeant-at-Arms

## 108th General Assembly Officers of the Senate

**Ronald L. Ramsey**, Speaker of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor  
**Bo Watson**, Speaker Pro Tempore  
**Steve Southerland**, Deputy Speaker

### Republican Caucus

**Mark Norris**, Republican Leader  
**Bill Ketron**, Republican Caucus  
 Chairman  
**Ferrell Haile**, Republican Caucus  
 Treasurer  
**Becky Duncan Massey**, Republican  
 Caucus Secretary

### Democratic Caucus

**Jim Kyle**, Democratic Leader  
**Lowe Finney**, Democratic Caucus  
 Chairman

## Standing Committees

**Commerce and Labor** – Jack Johnson, chairman; Mark Green, first vice chairman; Charlotte Burks, second vice chairman; Dolores Gresham; Steve Southerland; Reginald Tate; Jim Tracy; Bo Watson; and Ken Yager.

**Education** – Dolores Gresham, chairman; Reginald Tate, first vice chairman; Steven Dickerson, second vice chairman; Charlotte Burks; Stacey Campfield; Rusty Crowe; Todd Gardenhire; Joey Hensley; and Brian Kelsey.

**Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources** – Steve Southerland, chairman; Mae Beavers, first vice chairman; Jim Summerville, second vice chairman; Mike Bell; Charlotte Burks; Ophelia Ford; Todd Gardenhire; Dolores Gresham; and Frank Niceley.

**Finance, Ways and Means** – Randy McNally, chairman; Douglas Henry, chairman emeritus; Bo Watson, first vice chairman; Doug Overbey, second vice chairman; Steven Dickerson; Lowe Finney; Ferrell Haile; Joey Hensley; Bill Ketron; Jim Kyle; and Mark Norris.

**Government Operations** – Mike Bell, chairman; Ferrell Haile, first vice chairman; John Stevens, second vice chairman; Janice Bowling; Rusty Crowe; Thelma Harper; Jim Kyle; Becky Duncan Massey; and Jim Summerville.

**Health and Welfare** – Rusty Crowe, chairman; Bo Watson, first vice chairman; Joey Hensley, second vice chairman; Steven Dickerson; Lowe Finney; Douglas Henry; Becky Duncan Massey; Randy McNally; and Doug Overbey.

**Judiciary** – Brian Kelsey, chairman; Doug Overbey, first vice chairman; Stacey Campfield, second vice chairman; Mike Bell; Lowe Finney; Ophelia Ford; Todd Gardenhire; Mark Green; and John Stevens.

**State and Local Government** – Ken Yager, chairman; Jack Johnson, first vice chairman; Janice Bowling, second vice chairman; Mark Green; Thelma Harper; Bill Ketron; Mark Norris; John Stevens; and Reginald Tate.

**Transportation and Safety** – Jim Tracy, chairman; Mae Beavers, first vice chairman; Frank Niceley, second vice chairman; Janice Bowling; Stacey Campfield; Ophelia Ford; Thelma Harper; Becky Duncan Massey; and Steve Southerland.

## Select Committees

**Calendar** – Becky Duncan Massey, chairman; Mark Norris, first vice chairman; and Jim Kyle, second vice chairman.

**Ethics** – Doug Overbey, chairman; Charlotte Burks, first vice chairman; Bill Ketron, second vice chairman; Douglas Henry; and Mark Norris.

**Rules** – Mark Norris, chairman; Randy McNally, first vice chairman; Douglas Henry, second vice chairman; Jim Kyle; and Bo Watson.

# Bo Watson

## Speaker Pro Tempore



**District:** 11

1607 Gunston Hall Road, Hixson, TN 37343

**Occupation:**

Physical Therapist, Parkridge Medical Center

**Office Address:**

13 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

sen.bo.watson@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-3227

**Birth Date:**

10/21/60

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** One child; B.A., biology, Magna Cum Laude, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; physical therapy, University of Tennessee Center for Health Sciences, Memphis.

**Community Service:** Past board member, Wesley Center, UTC; board member, Baylor School Alumni Association; Baylor School Board of Trustees; Junior Achievement, Orchard Knob Elementary School; Pachyderm Club; Habitat for Humanity; past board member, American Cancer Society Relay for Life; past board member, University of Tennessee National Alumni Association; American Heart Association volunteer.

**Service in Public Office:** Speaker Pro Tempore; first vice chairman: Finance, Ways and Means Committee, and Health and Welfare Committee; member: Commerce Committee and Senate Rules Committee.

**Membership History:** Senate: 105th through 108th General Assemblies. House: 104th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Hamilton.

**Religion:** Methodist.





# Steve Southerland Deputy Speaker

**District: 1**

4648 Harbor Drive, Morristown, TN 37814

<b>Occupation:</b>	Mortgage Broker
<b>Office Address:</b>	10 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.steve.southerland@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3851
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/08/55
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican



**Personal Information:** Wife, Cheri, and one child, Mattea; Walters State Community College; President, Mortgage 1st Corporation, Morristown, retired.

**Community Service:** Morristown Area Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club; National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Deputy Speaker of the Senate; chairman, Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee; member: Commerce Committee, and Transportation and Safety Committee; financial services standing committee of the National Conference on State Legislatures; and the energy and environment task force of the Council of State Governments.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year Award, Tennessee Development Districts, 2005; Outstanding State Senator, County Officials Association of Tennessee, 2007; One of Ten National Rising State Leaders recognized by the Canadian Embassy, 2011; Legislator of the Year Award, Tennessee Forestry Association, 2011.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Cocke, Greene, Hamblen, and part of Sevier.

**Religion:** Baptist, Buffalo Trail Baptist Church.

## Mark S. Norris, Sr.

### Majority Leader



**District:** 32

853 South Collierville-Arlington Road, Collierville, TN 38017

**Occupation:**

Attorney, Adams and Reese LLP, and Farmer

**Office Address:**

9A Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

sen.mark.norris@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-1967

**Birth Date:**

07/09/55

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** Married, two sons; B.A., political science, Colorado College, 1977; J.D., University of Denver, 1980.

**Community Service:** Board member, UT Health Center Advisory Board; board member, Memphis Research Consortium, 2011-present; director, University of Memphis Intermodal Freight Institute, 2010-present; trustee, Tennessee Historical Society, 2007-present; director, National Ornamental Metal Museum, 2001-present; West Star, class of 1999; Tennessee and Shelby County Farm Bureaus, 1998-present; trustee, The Nature Conservancy, 1998-2007; director, The MED Foundation, 1992-present; director, Boys and Girls Club of Memphis, 1990-1996; National Rifle Association; Tennessee Statesmen; advisory council member, Mississippi River Corridor - Tennessee.

**Service in Public Office:** Senate Majority Leader, 2007-present; member: Finance, Ways and Means Committee, and State and Local Committee; chairman, Rules Committee; chairman, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; board member, Tennessee State Workforce Development Board, 2013-present; vice chairman, West Tennessee River Basin Authority, 2009-2013; member, Tennessee Technology Development Corporation; chairman, The Council of State Governments, 2014; chairman-elect, The Council of State Governments, 2013; chairman, Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; chairman, Senate Republican Caucus, 2006; Southern States Energy Board; chairman, Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments, 2010-2011 (chairman-elect, 2009-2010 and vice chairman, 2008-2009); chairman, SLC Economic Development, Transportation and Cultural Affairs Committee, 2006-2008; member, executive committee of the Council of State Governments, 2007-present; Memphis and Shelby County New Arena Public Building Authority; vice chairman, Shelby County Legislative Delegation, 2003-2007; Shelby County Board of Commissioners (commissioner, 1994-2000, and chairman, 1996-1997).

**Awards and Honors:** 2013 and 2008 National Federation of Independent Business Tennessee Guardian of Small Business Award; 2012 and 2001 Silver Good Citizenship Medal, Isaac Shelby Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; 2011 Tennessee Medical Association Community Service Award; 2008 Tennessee District Attorneys General Conference Legislator of the Year Award; 2008 County Officials Association of Tennessee Outstanding State Senator Award; 2005 Tennessee Parent-Teacher Association Legislator of the Year Award; 2004 Tennessee School Boards Association Legislator of the Year Award; 2002 Henry Toll Fellowship Award from the Council of State Governments; 1998 Shelby County Republican Party Chairman's Award; 1997 Phoenix Old Timers' Award for Community Service.

**Membership History:** 102nd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Tipton and part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Episcopalian.





## Jim Kyle Democratic Leader

**District: 30**

100 Peabody Place, Suite 1375, Memphis, TN 38103

<b>Occupation:</b>	Lawyer
<b>Office Address:</b>	318 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.jim.kyle@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4167
<b>Birth Date:</b>	10/14/50
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat



**Personal Information:** Wife, Sara, and four children; founding partner and lawyer for Domico Kyle (jkyle@domicokyle.com); B.S., Marketing, Arkansas State University; J.D., University of Memphis School of Law.

**Community Service:** Memphis Bar Association; Board of Governors of American Correctional Association, 1994-1998; Tau Kappa Epsilon Social Fraternity; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity.

**Service in Public Office:** Senate Democratic Leader, 104th through 108th General Assemblies; member: Finance, Ways and Means Committee; Government Operations Committee; Joint Government Operations Subcommittee of Commerce, Labor, Transportation and Agriculture; Joint Government Operations Subcommittee of Judiciary and Government; Rules Committee; Calendar Committee; Delayed Bills Committee; Pension and Insurance Committee; Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; chairman, Shelby County Delegation, 2009; Select Oversight Committee on Corrections, chairman (96th through 100th General Assemblies); Democratic Caucus, chairman (95th General Assembly).

**Awards and Honors:** 2013 Africa in April Honorary Chairman; 2008 Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Recreation and Parks Association; 1999 President's Award, Tennessee Council of Teachers of English; 1996 Legislator of the Year, Domestic Violence Task

Force; 1992 Legislator of the Year, County Officials Association of Tennessee and Tennessee District Attorney Generals Conference; 1991 Legislator of the Year, Shelby County Deputy Sheriffs Association; 1985 recipient of the Henry Toll Fellowship of the Council of State Governments.

**Membership History:** 93rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Presbyterian.

## William F. Ketron, Jr.

### Republican Caucus Chairman



#### District: 13

12 Jefferson Square, 805 South Church Street, Murfreesboro, TN 37130

#### Occupation:

Small Business Owner

#### Office Address:

5 Legislative Plaza

#### Office Email:

sen.bill.ketron@capitol.tn.gov

#### Office Phone:

615-741-6853

#### Birth Date:

09/04/53

#### Marital Status:

Married

#### Political Party:

Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Theresa, and daughter, Kelsey; B.S., political science and history, Middle Tennessee State University, 1976; small business owner, Universal International Insurance, Murfreesboro; certified insurance counselor; certified professional insurance agent.

**Community Service:** President, National Exchange Club, 1995-1996; national president, Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse, 2001-present; co-founder and first president, MTSU Blue Raider Athletic Association; president, Rutherford Volunteer Fire Department, 1998-present; state president, Professional Insurance Agents of Tennessee, 1992-1993; Eagle Scout; Leadership Rutherford Alumnus; Mason; Shriner; board member, Rutherford County Convention and Visitors Bureau; Bradley Academy board of directors.

**Service in Public Office:** Republican Caucus chairman; member, Finance, Ways and Means Committee, and State and Local Committee; Rutherford County Commission, 1990-1998 (chairman of Health and Education Committee, Budget Committee, Public Works Committee, and Public Safety Committee).

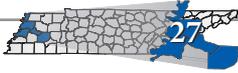
**Awards and Honors:** Advocate of the Year, American Heart Association; Legislative Leadership Award, Tennessee Cable Communications Association; Legislator of the Year, South Central Development District; Legislator of the Year, Greater Nashville Regional Council; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Development District Association; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association; Good Green Deed Award, Tennessee Conservation Voters, 2008 and 2009; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Community Organizations (TNCO); Silver Beaver Award, Boy Scouts; Long Rifle Award, Boy Scouts; Distinguished Alumni, Middle Tennessee State University, 1991.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Rutherford.

**Religion:** First United Methodist Church, Murfreesboro.





## Lowé Finney Democratic Caucus Chairman

**District: 27**

312 East Lafayette Street, Jackson, TN 38301

<b>Occupation:</b>	Attorney
<b>Office Address:</b>	312 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.lowé.finney@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1810
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/01/75
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat



**Personal Information:** Wife, Tiffany; Bachelor's Degree, business administration, University of Tennessee-Martin; Law Degree, Saint Louis University; former instructor, Lane College, Jackson; former instructor, Lambuth University, Jackson.

**Community Service:** Ames Plantation Historical Society; Madison County and Tennessee Bar Associations; National Rifle Association; Southwest Tennessee Development District executive committee; Carroll County Chamber of Commerce; Greater Gibson County Chamber of Commerce; Humboldt Chamber of Commerce; Milan Chamber of Commerce; Jackson-Madison County Chamber of Commerce; member, Committee on Economic Redevelopment, Transportation and Cultural Affairs, Southern Legislative Conference; Legislative Arts Caucus; Ayers Children's Medical Center Community Advisory Board; State Legislative Leadership Foundation Emerging Political Leaders Program, 2007.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Caucus chairman; member: Finance, Ways and Means Committee, Health and Welfare Committee, and Judiciary Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee County Officials Association Outstanding State Senator, 2008; Tennessee Forestry Association Legislator of the Year, 2008; Northwest Development District Legislator of

the Year, 2008; Southwest Development District Legislator of the Year, 2008; United Way Legislator of the Year, 2009; Northwest Development District Legislator of the Year, 2009; Northwest Development District Legislator of the Year, 2010; Southwest Development District Legislator of the Year, 2010; SE4A State Aging Impact Award, 2010; Tennessee Conservation Voters 2010 Environmental Legislative Friend Award; Truman National Security Project Partner, 2011; Good Guy Award, Women's Political Collaborative of Tennessee, 2012; Making the Difference – 2013 Friend of the Jackson Area Center for Independent Living Award.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Crockett, Dyer, Lake, Lauderdale, and Madison.

**Religion:** Deacon, Jackson's First Baptist Church.

# Senate Members

Political makeup of the Senate of the 108th General Assembly, at the time of publication, is 26 Republicans (22 men and 4 women) and 7 Democrats (4 men and 3 women).

Photographs and biographical sketches of the senators of the 108th General Assembly appear on these pages.

## Mae Beavers

**District: 17**

2020 Hunters Place, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122



<b>Occupation:</b>	Retired Businesswoman
<b>Office Address:</b>	6 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.mae.beavers@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2421
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/11/47
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Husband, Jerry Beavers; son, Eric, daughter-in-law, Wendi, and grandchildren, Leighton Mae, Taylor McMullin and Collin McMullin; and son, Jason, daughter-in-law, Angela, and grandchildren, Blake and Brayden; businesswoman; B.S., Trevecca Nazarene University.

**Community Service:** Member, Mt. Juliet and Lebanon Chambers of Commerce; charter member, Mt. Juliet Noon Rotary; National Rifle Association; lifetime member, Tennessee Firearms Association; Wilson County Commission, 1990-1994.

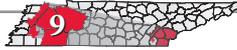
**Service in Public Office:** First vice chairman: Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, and Transportation and Safety Committee; eight years in the House of Representatives; elected to State Senate in 2002.

**Awards and Honors:** Distinguished Alumni Award for Trevecca Nazarene University, Coalition of Christian Colleges and Universities; Patrick Henry Award, Rights Education Fund for support of Second Amendment rights; recognized for support for God, Family, and Country, Eagle Forum.

**Membership History:** Senate: 103rd through 108th General Assemblies. House: 99th through 102nd General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Cannon, Clay, DeKalb, Macon, Smith, and Wilson.

**Religion:** Nazarene Church.



# Mike Bell

**District: 9**

261 County Road 757, Riceville, TN 37370

<b>Occupation:</b>	Small Businessman and Farmer
<b>Office Address:</b>	309 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.mike.bell@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1946
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/16/63
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Lisa; children: Nathan, Laura, Zack, Rachael, and Michaela; Bradley Central High School; Associate of Science Degree, Cleveland State Community College.

**Community Service:** Tennessee Farm Bureau; Tennessee Firearms Association; Claxton Volunteer Emergency Services; McMinn County Republican Party; Athens Area Chamber of Commerce; Etowah Chamber of Commerce; Cleveland/Bradley County Chamber of Commerce; Meigs County Chamber of Commerce; Monroe County Chamber of Commerce.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Government Operations Committee; member: Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, and Judiciary Committee.

**Membership History:** Senate: 107th and 108th General Assemblies. House: 105th and 106th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, and part of Bradley.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Janice Bowling

### District: 16

2315 Ovoca Road, Tullahoma, TN 37388



**Occupation:** Former Special Education Teacher, Former District Director of U.S. District 4 Congressional Office

**Office Address:** 310A War Memorial Building

**Office Email:** sen.janice.bowling@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:** 615-741-6694

**Marital Status:** Married

**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Married to Temple Bowling, IV since 1969; children: son, Temple V, and wife, Kimberly; daughter, Elizabeth; son, Jonathan, and wife, Jackie; six grandchildren; graduate of Auburn University with a B.S. in special education; member, Grace Baptist Church.

**Community Service:** Life member, National Rifle Association; member, The Southern Tennessee Ladies' Society; serves or has served on multiple board of directors: Arnold Community Council (twice president), Coffee County Senior Citizens, Multi-County Cancer Support Network; president, Tennessee Backroads Heritage; executive board president, South Jackson Civic Center Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, State and Local Committee; member: Veteran Affairs Subcommittee, Government Operations Committee, and Transportation and Safety Committee; 15 years as alderman of Tullahoma (mayor pro-tem one term), Airport Authority Planning Commission; Tullahoma Utility Board; chairman, Zoning and Appeals Board; chairman, Policy Committee; Housing Authority; Coffee Joint Economic and Community Development Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Air Force Materiel Command Community Liaison for Arnold Engineering Development Complex; University of Tennessee Space Institute Support Council; charter member, Motlow State Community College Ladies' Philanthropic Society.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Coffee, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Sequatchie, Van Buren, and Warren.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Charlotte Burks

**District: 15**

18131 Crossville Highway, Monterey, TN 38574

<b>Occupation:</b>	Farmer
<b>Office Address:</b>	304 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.charlotte.burks@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3978
<b>Birth Date:</b>	10/03/42
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Widow
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Community Service:** Member, Council on Children's Mental Health Care; member, Domestic Violence State Coordinating Council; Creating Homes Initiative Task Force; March of Dimes Putnam County honorary chairman, 2002; chairman, Tennessee Victims of Crime State Coordinating Council; co-chairman, joint victim's rights study committee and joint committee for the Basic Education Program; vice chairman, upper Cumberland region for the Tennessee tourism caucus leadership committee for the Tennessee Tourism Roundtable; member, Joint Committee on Children and Youth; tobacco certifying board; Southern Regional Education Board; Putnam County Farm Bureau; Putnam County Livestock Association; Tennessee Cattlemen's Association; National Cattlemen's Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, Commerce Committee; member: Education Committee, and Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee; first vice chairman, Ethics Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee Court-Appointed Special Advocates Legislator of the Year, 2010; Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency Legislator of the Year, 1999; Upper Cumberland Development District Legislator of the Year, 2000 and 2009; Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence Legislator of the Year, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005; D.A.R.E. America Leadership Recognition, 2000; Cumberland District of UT Extension Services Friends of Extensions Award, 2000; Tennessee Organization of School Superintendents Tommy Burks Award as an Advocate for K-12 Students, 2000; Tennessee Development District Association Legislator of the Year, 2000; Childhelp USA Award for Service to Tennessee Children and Families, 2002; Tennessee Association of Human Resource Agencies Legislator of the Year, 2002; Friends of 4-H Award, 2002; Honorary State FFA Degree, 2003; U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime Certificate of Appreciation, 2003; Tennessee Home Education Association Friend of the Family Award, 2004; Tennessee Association of Marriage and Family Therapy Legislative Award, 2007; Tennessee Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association Outstanding Cooperation Award, 2005; County Officials Association of Tennessee Outstanding State Senator, 2005; NAMI 2007 Legislator of the Year; Nashville Coalition Against Domestic Violence Award, 2008; Bikers Award for Dismas House.

**Membership History:** 101st through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Bledsoe, Cumberland, Jackson, Overton, Putnam, and White.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.

## Stacey Campfield

**District:** 7

2011 Flagler, Knoxville, TN 37912



**Occupation:**

Real Estate Redeveloper

**Office Address:**

317 War Memorial Building

**Office Email:**

sen.stacey.campfield@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-1766

**Marital Status:**

Single

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** B.S., management, Regents/Excelsior College; Associate's Degree, Broome Community College.

**Community Service:** Young Republicans; College Republicans; West Knox Republican Club; Concord Farragut Republican Club; American Red Cross; C.A.C.; OMNI; United Way; Sertoma Center; Citizens Police Academy; Read With Me program; Knoxville Traffic Calming Committee; Wesley Neighbors; West Hills Homeowners Association; Norwood Homeowners Association; Knox Heritage; Knoxville Education Summit; assistant chairman, Knox County Delegation of Legislators.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, Judiciary Committee; member: Education Committee, and Transportation and Safety Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Statesman Award, Tennessee Home Education Association, 2008-2009; Friend of Taxpayers Award, 2004; First Families of Tennessee.

**Membership History:** Senate: 107th and 108th General Assemblies. House: 104th through 106th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Catholic.

## Dewey "Rusty" Crowe

**District:** 3

808 East 8th Avenue, Johnson City, TN 37601



**Occupation:**

Health Care/Business Development

**Office Address:**

8 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

sen.rusty.crowe@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-2468

**Birth Date:**

04/02/47

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Dr. Sarah Barron; children, Katie and John; B.S., East Tennessee State University; J.D., Atlanta Law School; veteran, United States Army, Southeast Asia.

**Community Service:** Member, Johnson City Lions Club; American Legion Post 24.

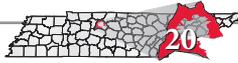
**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Health and Welfare Committee; member: Education Committee, and Government Operations Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** 1993 Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Human Resource Agency; 1994 State Senator of the Year, First District Tennessee Christian Coalition; 1995 Legislator of the Year, Tennessee School Board Association; 1997 and 2003 Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Development District Association; 2011 Legislator of the Year Victory Award, Tennessee Association of Mental Health; Melvin Jones Fellow.

**Membership History:** 97th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Unicoi, Washington, and part of Carter.

**Religion:** Methodist.



## Steven Dickerson

**District: 20**

**Occupation:** Anesthesiologist  
**Office Address:** 310 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** sen.steven.dickerson@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6679  
**Birth Date:** 05/26/64  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; B.A., Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N.C., 1986; MD, 1992.

**Community Service:** Chairman, board of trustees, Middle Tennessee School of Anesthesia.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, Education Committee; member: Finance, Ways and Means Committee, and Health and Welfare Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Chief resident, department of anesthesiology, The University of South Florida; president, Tennessee Society of Anesthesiology, 2012-2013.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Episcopalian.



## Ophelia E. Ford

**District: 29**

54 North Arcadian, #102, Memphis, TN 38103

**Occupation:** Certified Funeral Service Practitioner (CFSP), Life and Health Insurance Agent, Consultant, Notary Public  
**Office Address:** 305 War Memorial Building  
Nashville, TN 37243  
**Office Email:** sen.ophelia.ford@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1767  
**Marital Status:** Single  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Born in Memphis; one daughter, Sophia; son-in-law, Earl; grandchildren: Kayla Vera, Earl III and Jackson; B.S., Business Education/Administration, Tennessee State University, 1972; CFSP from the Academy of Professional Funeral Service Practice. Toll-free office number: 800-449-8366 ext. 11767, and Office fax: 615-253-0357.

**Community Service:** Ambassador, Academy of Professional Funeral Service Practice; Member, Bluff City, Tennessee State, and the National Funeral Directors and Morticians Associations; NAACP; Carnival Memphis; Shelby County Democrats.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Judiciary Committee, Transportation and Safety Committee, and Infant Mortality Subcommittee; Black Caucus of State Legislators; NOBEL Women Association; National Black Caucus of State Legislators; American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC).

**Membership History:** 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, and 108th General Assemblies.

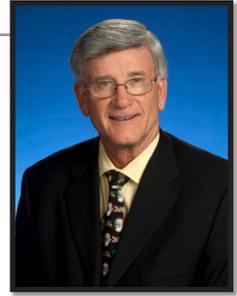
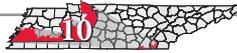
**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Fellowship Church of God in Christ.

## Todd Gardenhire

### District: 10

3171 Waterfront Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37419



<b>Occupation:</b>	Senior Vice President, Wealth Management
<b>Office Address:</b>	11-A Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.todd.gardenhire@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-6682
<b>Birth Date:</b>	05/07/48
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Sylvia Gowen Gardenhire; three children; four grandchildren; graduate, Chattanooga High School, 1967; Bachelor of Science (Business Administration), University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, 1972; Naval War College, Annual Current Strategic Forum, 1983; president, VISTA Hospital Systems, Inc., California, 1991-1992; board chairman, Downtown General Hospital, Chattanooga, 1988-1992; Inducted to the Tennessee Society of Sons of the American Revolution, 2013.

**Community Service:** Awakening, Inc., Board Member, 1994-present; National Rifle Association; Hamilton County Pachyderm Club; former board member, Bethal Bible Village, 2000-2008; University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Alumni Council, 1993-1996; Health Care Facilities Board of Licensing, appointed by Tennessee Governor Don Sundquist, 1998-2002; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Regional Advisory Council on Housing, appointed by Raymond A. Harris, Regional Administrator – Regional Housing Commissioner, 1989-1991; Downtown Kiwanis Club (board of directors, 1988-1990); Hamilton County Air Pollution Control Board appointed by Mayor Gene Roberts, 1985-1991; Hamilton County-Erlanger Hospital Financial Review Board, appointed by County Executive Dalton Roberts, 1982-1983; U.S.S. Tennessee Commission Committee, appointed by Governor Ned McWherter, 1987; Tennessee State Employment and Training Council, appointed by Governor Lamar Alexander, 1982.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Education Committee, Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, and Judiciary Committee; co-chairman, Tennessee Bush/Quayle “88”; member, State Steering Committee (Finance); co-state chairman, Kemp for President, 1988; Republican State Executive Committee, 1982-1986; White House Advance Team for the President, 1983-1984; White House Advance Team for the First Lady, 1984-1988; delegate, GOP Convention, pledge to President Reagan (elected statewide), 1984; delegate, GOP Convention, pledge to Governor Reagan (elected statewide), 1980; alternate delegate, GOP Convention; co-state chairman of Reagan for President, 1976 and 1980; pledge to Governor Ronald Reagan, 1976.

**Awards and Honors:** Former presidential appointee, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) Advisory Committee, 2006-2010; chairman, PBGC, appointed by President George W. Bush by executive order, 2007-2010; chairman, ERISA Advisory Council, appointed for the 2005 session by U.S. Secretary of Labor; ERISA Advisory Council for the 2004 session, appointed vice chairman by U.S. Secretary of Labor; Washington Impact Player of the Year, Institutional Investment News, 2004; Investment Management representative, U.S. Department of Labor, 2003-2005; Investment Counseling representative, U.S. Department of Labor, 1985-1987.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Parts of Bradley and Hamilton.

**Religion:** Baptist, Highland Park Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.



## Mark Green

**District: 22**

1990 Madison St., Suite 102  
Clarksville, TN 37043

<b>Occupation:</b>	Physician and Healthcare Administrator
<b>Office Address:</b>	4 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.mark.green@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2374
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/08/64
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** B.S., business quantitative, West Point; MC, systems management, University of Southern California; MD, Doctorate of Medicine, Wright State University.

**Community Service:** Clarksville Chamber of Commerce; Houston-Stewart County Chamber of Commerce; Clarksville Rotary Club; founder, Align MD Foundation; board member, Soldiers and Families Embraced; National Rifle Association; National Federation of Independent Business; Nature Conservancy; Montgomery County Medical Society; Tennessee Firearms Association; Trout Unlimited, Lifetime Member; Whitetail Unlimited; Gunowners of America, lifetime member; Tennessee Medical Association; Doctors 4 Patient Care; Association of the U.S. Army; Night Stalker Association; 82nd Airborne Division Association; American Legislative Exchange Council; Navigator Mission Organization; member, Grace Community Church; member, Clarksville-Montgomery County Builders Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Senate GOP Caucus chaplain; first vice chairman, Commerce Committee; member: Judiciary Committee, and State and Local Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Bronze Star; Air Medal with "V" Device; Combat Medical Badge; Army Ranger Tab; American Medical Association, Resident Leadership Award; Wright State University, Recent Graduate Award; Army Aviation Association, Flight Surgeon of the Year; U.S. Army Health Professions Scholarship Award.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

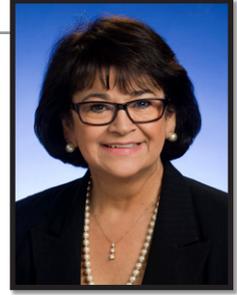
**Counties Represented:** Houston, Montgomery, and Stewart.

**Religion:** Member, Grace Community Church, Clarksville.

## Dolores R. Gresham

### District: 26

3515 Country Club Road, 16980 Hwy. 64 E.  
Somerville, TN 38068



<b>Occupation:</b>	Farmer
<b>Office Address:</b>	308 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.dolores.gresham@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2368
<b>Birth Date:</b>	07/16/42
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** B.A., University of the Incarnate Word; M.S., George Washington University; M.A., Loyola, New Orleans; Lt. Colonel, USMC (retired).

**Community Service:** Past director, Fayette Haywood Enterprise Community; Southwest Tennessee Community College Foundation Board; Fayette County Forestry Association; Fayette County Foster Care Review Board; Local Workforce Investment Board; past president, Fayette County Chamber of Commerce; past president, Tennessee Cattlewomen's Association; past president, Fayette Cares; past director, National Cattlewomen's Association; Fayette County and Tipton County Livestock Associations; Tennessee Farm Bureau; Hardeman County Right to Life; Fayette County Right to Life; Tipton County Heart to Heart; Fayette County Chamber of Commerce; Hardeman County Chamber of Commerce; Oakland Regional Chamber of Commerce; McNairy County Regional Alliance; Hardin County Chamber of Commerce; Chester County Chamber of Commerce; Decatur County Chamber of Commerce; Henderson County Chamber of Commerce; Tennessee Firearms Association; life member, National Rifle Association and National Skeet Shooting Association; member, Marine Corps League, VFW Auxiliary; Pastoral Council, St. Phillip the Apostle Catholic Church.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Education Committee; member: Commerce and Labor Committee, and Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** C.P. Boyd Award, WestStar, 2000; Citizen of the Year, Fayette County, 2000; Legislator of the Year Award, Southwest Tennessee Development District, 2003; Legislator of the Year Award, Tennessee School Board Association, 2005; Community Builder Award, Oakland Regional Chamber of Commerce, 2005; Community Service Award, Whiteville Community, 2006; Legislator of the Year Award, Memphis Area Association of Governments, 2007; Legislator of the Year Award, Southwest Tennessee Development District, 2007; Legislator of the Year, Southwest Tennessee Development District, 2009; Legislator of the Year, Southwest Tennessee Development District, 2011; Statesman Award, Tennessee Homeschoolers Association, 2011; Golden Apple Award, 2012; Legislator of the Year, Junior Leagues of Tennessee, 2013.

**Membership History:** Senate: 106th through 108th General Assemblies. House: 103rd through 105th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, and McNairy.

**Religion:** Catholic.



## Ferrell Haile D.Ph.

**District: 18**

1900 Cairo Road, Gallatin, TN 37066

<b>Occupation:</b>	Pharmacist and Farmer
<b>Office Address:</b>	10A Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.ferrell.haile@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1999
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/02/46
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Kay; four children; five grandchildren; University of Tennessee at Memphis, B.S. Ph., 1970; Lipscomb University, 1965-1968; Sumner County Public Schools, 1952-1965; Pharmacist, Perkins Drugs, Gallatin (previous owner); owner, Haile Farms, Gallatin, 1975-present; previous co-owner, Springfield Drugs and South Side Drugs of Springfield, Gallatin Drugs and McHaile Drugs of Gallatin, and Atrium Pharmacy of Nashville; American Pharmacy Cooperative, Inc. of Birmingham, Ala., board member, 2004-present, vice chairman, 2004-2009; Tennessee Pharmacist Coop, Inc. of Nashville, board member, 1996-2004, chairman, 2002-2004; member: Tennessee Pharmacist Association, National Community Pharmacists Association; board member, Sumner County Health Department.

**Community Service:** Member, Sumner County Farm Bureau; Gallatin Morning Rotary Club, member, 2001-present, president, 2008; Gallatin Rotary Club, Noon, member, 1988-2001 (president in 1999); board member, Christian Towers, Gallatin, 2005-present; president, Southeast Community Fire Department, 2002-present; elder at Station Camp Church of Christ, 2010-present; board member, World Christian Broadcasting, Nashville, 2004-present; Leadership Sumner alumni; member: Gallatin Chamber of Commerce, Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce, Portland Chamber of Commerce, White House Chamber of Commerce, Westmoreland Chamber of Commerce, Donelson-Hermitage Chamber of Commerce, Old Hickory Chamber of Commerce, Trousdale Chamber of Commerce; Tennessee Cattlemen's Association; NRA.

**Service in Public Office:** Republican Caucus treasurer; first vice chairman, Government Operations Committee; member, Finance, Ways and Means Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Eagle Scout; Paul Harris Fellow, Rotary International.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Sumner, Trousdale, and part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Christian, Station Camp Church of Christ, 2010 to present.

## Thelma M. Harper

**District:** 19

P.O. Box 281047, Nashville, TN 37228



**Occupation:**

Entrepreneur

**Office Address:**

303 War Memorial Building

**Office Email:**

sen.thelma.harper@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-2453

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Democrat

**Personal Information:** Married 51 years to Paul Harper; two children (one deceased); B.S., Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** Former commissioner, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; eight-year member, Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County Council (2nd District); host for more than 26 years of annual Easter egg hunt for Davidson County children; member, Nashville Alumni Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated; National HOOK-UP of Black Women, Incorporated; Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame board of directors; Downtown Partnership; president, Tennessee Commemorative Women's Suffrage Commission.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Government Operations Committee, State and Local Government Committee, and Transportation and Safety Committee; served eight years on Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County Council; chairman, Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators; delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992.

**Awards and Honors:** Business Award, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Jaycees' Woman of the Year Award; June Anderson Leadership Award, Middle Tennessee State University; Frances Williams Preston Award for Breast Cancer Awareness, 1999; Who's Who in Politics and Women in Government; first African American female elected to State Senate; first female to preside over Tennessee Senate; Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators (Davidson County delegation).

**Membership History:** 96th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Schrader Lane Church of Christ.



## Douglas Henry

**District: 21**

226 Capitol Boulevard, Suite 200  
Nashville, TN 37219

<b>Occupation:</b>	Lawyer
<b>Office Address:</b>	321 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.douglas.henry@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3291
<b>Birth Date:</b>	05/18/26
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Six children; B.A. and L.L.B., Vanderbilt University.

**Community Service:** YMCA board; Tennessee Historical Society; Tennessee State Museum Commission; Kiwanis club; American Legion Post 5; Tennessee State Museum Foundation board; Tennessee Foreign Language Institute Board.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman Emeritus, Finance, Ways and Means Committee; member, Health and Welfare Committee; past chairman, Southern Legislative Conference; Council on Pensions and Insurance; TACIR; the Douglas Henry Tennessee State Museum Commission; Legal Task Force of Council of State Governments.

**Membership History:** Senate: 87th through 108th General Assemblies. House: 79th General Assembly.

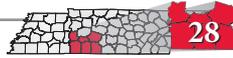
**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Presbyterian.

## Joey Hensley, MD

**District:** 28

855 Summertown Highway  
Hohenwald, TN 38462



<b>Occupation:</b>	Physician
<b>Office Address:</b>	309 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.joey.hensley@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3100
<b>Birth Date:</b>	07/28/55
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Gina; daughters, Jenna and Jada; son, Joseph; A.S., Columbia State Community College; B.S., University of Memphis; M.D., University of Tennessee at Memphis.

**Community Service:** Fellow, American Academy of Family Physicians; member, Tennessee Academy of Family Physicians; American Medical Association; Tennessee Medical Association; member and former chairman, Lewis County School Board; former member, Lewis County Commission; Lewis County Medical Examiner; Lewis County Health Council; founding member, Lewis County Education Foundation; member: Lewis County Chamber of Commerce, Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce, Maury County Chamber of Commerce, Giles County Chamber of Commerce, Lewis County Youth Council, Airplane Owners and Pilots Association, Tennessee Right to Life, National Rifle Association, NFIB, and Sons of Confederate Veterans.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, Health and Welfare Committee; member: Education Committee, and Finance, Ways and Means Committee; Republican Caucus treasurer, 104th through 107th General Assemblies. Assistant Floor Leader, 103rd General Assembly; former member and chairman, Lewis County School Board; former member, Lewis County Commission; former member and chairman, TennCare Oversight Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** President's Award, Leader/Freshman Category, National Republican Legislators Association, 2003; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Development District Association, 2004; Legislator of the Year, National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2006; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Mental Health Consumers' Association, 2006; Cultural Preservation Award, Alliance for Native American Indian Rights of Tennessee, 2006; NFIB Guardian of Small Business Award, 2008; Tennessee Right to Life Legislator of the Year Award, 2009; Lawrence County Right to Life Pro-Life Leadership Award, 2009.

**Membership History:** Senate: 108th General Assembly. House: 103rd through 107th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Giles, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Perry, and Wayne.

**Religion:** Pentecostal.



## Jack Johnson

**District: 23**

330 Franklin Road, Ste. 135-A-178  
Brentwood, TN 37027

<b>Occupation:</b>	Senior Vice President and Financial Advisor, Pinnacle Financial Partners
<b>Office Address:</b>	11 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.jack.johnson@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2495
<b>Birth Date:</b>	07/25/68
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Deanna; three children; B.S. Ed., political science, Texas State University.

**Community Service:** Member: Williamson County Chamber of Commerce, National Rifle Association, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; advisory board member, Williamson County Child Advocacy Center; board member, Williamson County Fair; member, Williamson County Republican Party Chairman's Circle; associate member, Williamson County Young Republicans.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Senate Commerce and Labor Committee; first vice chairman, Senate State and Local Government Committee; first vice chairman, Senate Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee (first session); co-chair, Second Look Commission; co-chair, Holocaust Commission; member, Capitol Commission; member, Three Branches Institute.

**Awards and Honors:** National Federation of Independent Business Guardian of Small Business Award, 2012; Davidson County Republican Party Governor Winfield Dunn Leadership Award, 2011; Williamson County Republican Party Centennial Reagan Day Award for Outstanding Conservative Leadership, 2011; Council of State Government Henry Toll Fellowship Program, 2010; Southern Leadership Conference Center for Advanced Leadership Skills, 2008.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Williamson.

**Religion:** Member, GracePointe Church

## Brian Kelsey

### District: 31

110 East Mulberry Street, Suite 200  
Collierville, TN 38017



### Occupation:

Attorney

### Office Address:

7 Legislative Plaza

### Office Email:

sen.brian.kelsey@capitol.tn.gov

### Office Phone:

615-741-3036

### Birth Date:

12/22/77

### Political Party:

Republican

**Personal information:** Attorney, The Kelsey Firm; B.A. with Honors, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; J.D., Georgetown University.

**Community Service:** University of Memphis, former Adjunct Undergraduate Professor of Constitutional Law; Sunday school teacher and choir member, Fellowship Memphis Church; Methodist LeBonheur Germantown Hospital Advisory Board Member; Federalist Society, Memphis Lawyers Chapter Board Member; Kingsbury High School, former tutor; Christian Legal Society; Republican National Lawyers Association; Lester Community Center, former volunteer children's reader; Shelby County Young Republicans, former Executive Board Member; Shelby County Republican Party, former Steering Committee Member.

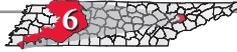
**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Judiciary Committee; Member, Education Committee; Member, Joint Fiscal Review Committee; Former Chairman, House Civil Practice Subcommittee; Former House Republican Floor Leader.

**Awards and Honors:** Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Business, 2012; Legislator of the Year, Memphis Area Association of Governments, 2011; Memphis' Finest Young Professionals, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, 2011; Pro Bono Service Award, Memphis Area Legal Services, 2008; "30 Under 30," *Business Tennessee Magazine*, 2005; "Top 40 Under 40," *Memphis Business Journal*, 2004.

**Membership History:** Senate: 106th through 108th General Assemblies; House: 104th through 106th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby, including Cordova, East Memphis, and Germantown.

**Religion:** Fellowship Memphis Church.



## Becky Duncan Massey

**District: 6**

6932 Westland Drive, Knoxville, TN 37919

<b>Occupation:</b>	Executive Director, Sertoma Center
<b>Office Address:</b>	6-A Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.becky.massey@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1648
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/02/55
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Husband, Morton; two daughters, Courtney and Kristen; granddaughter, Bailey; B.S., business administration, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1977.

**Community Service:** Past-president, Tennessee Community Organizations; member: Downtown Sertoma Club, Leadership Knoxville class of 2005, Alpha Omicron Pi Alumnae, and Community Auction volunteers; sustaining member, Akima Club; co-chaired 1992 Dogwood Arts Festival; former girls softball coach; former Girl Scout leader; delegate, 1988 Republican National Convention; former boards: Overlook Mental Health Center, Dogwood Arts Festival, UT Alumnae Knoxville Chapter, and Big Brothers-Big Sisters.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Senate Calendar Committee; Secretary, Senate Republican Caucus; chairman, Joint Subcommittee of Commerce, Labor, Transportation and Agriculture; member: Health and Welfare Committee, Government Operations Committee, and Transportation and Safety Committee; member, Statewide Planning and Policy Council for the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities; member, Tennessee Technology Access Program Statewide Advisory Council.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police 2012 Legislative Award; Alpha Omicron Pi Outstanding Alumnae Award; YWCA Tribute to Women Finalist.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Presbyterian, Cedar Springs Presbyterian Church.

## Randy McNally

### District: 5

94 Royal Troon Circle, Oak Ridge, TN 37830



<b>Occupation:</b>	Pharmacist
<b>Office Address:</b>	307 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.randy.mcnelly@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-6806
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/30/44
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Jan; children, Melissa and Maggie; grandchildren: Haley, Morgan and Trent; 1962 graduate, Oak Ridge High School; B.S., Memphis State University, 1967; U.T. College of Pharmacy, 1969; Hospital Pharmacist, 1978-2010, Methodist Medical Center, Oak Ridge; Advanced Cardiac Life Support Certification, 2007-present.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Finance, Ways and Means Committee; first vice chairman, Rules Committee; member: Health and Welfare Committee, Fiscal Review Joint Committee, and Pensions and Insurance Committee; TACIR (Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations).

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year Distinguished Service Award, Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers, 107th General Assembly; CASA President's Award, 2012; Legislative Hero Award, Tennessee Association of Mental Health Organizations, 2012; Appreciation of Distinguished Service Award, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, 2012; Small Business Guardian, National Federation of Independent Business, 2012; Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police Legislative Award, 2010; Open Government Award, Tennessee Press Association, 2009; Outstanding State Senator, County Officials Association of Tennessee, 2006; Legislative Award, Tennessee School Boards Association, 2004; Distinguished Service Award, UT College of Pharmacy, 1996; Paul Harris Fellow, Rotary International, 1996; Bill Bates Award, 1994; MADD Outstanding Legislator, Distinguished Service Award, 2004 and 1994; Distinguished Service Award, American Council on Alcohol Problems, 1994; Common Cause "Bird Dog" Award, 1994; Sertoma Man of the Year, 1991; Republican Legislator of the Year, 1990.

**Membership History:** Senate: 95th through 108th General Assemblies. House: 91st through 94th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Anderson, Loudon, and part of Knox.

**Religion:** Catholic.



# Frank Niceley

**District: 8**

1023 Creek Road, Strawberry Plains, TN 37871

<b>Occupation:</b>	Farmer
<b>Office Address:</b>	9 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.frank.niceley@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2061
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/03/47
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Cynthia; four children; B.S., University of Tennessee, 1969.

**Community Service:** Farm Bureau; Tennessee Hunter Alliance.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, Transportation and Safety Committee; member, Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Conservative of the Year Award from the Tennessee Conservative Union, 2012; SAOVA (Sportsman and Animal Owners Voting Alliance) Legislative Leader Award, 2009.

**Membership History:** Senate: 108th General Assembly. House: 96th, 97th, and 104th through 107th General Assemblies.

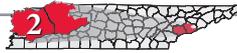
**Counties Represented:** Claiborne, Grainger, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson, and Union.

**Religion:** Methodist.

## Douglas Overbey

### District: 2

1105 North Heritage Drive, Maryville, TN 37803



<b>Occupation:</b>	Attorney at Law
<b>Office Address:</b>	306 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.doug.overbey@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-0981
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/11/54
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Kay; three daughters: Kathleen Thomas, Hannah Millard, and Elizabeth Thomason; B.A., Magna Cum Laude, Carson-Newman College, 1976; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1979; Order of the Coif, U.T. College of Law, 1979; graduate of the year, Roosevelt Inn, Phi Delta Phi, U.T. College of Law, 1979.

**Community Service:** Member, board of directors, Maryville College; member, board of directors, A Secret Safe Place for Newborns of Tennessee Inc.; American, Tennessee, Knoxville, and Blount County Bar Associations; Blount County Chamber of Commerce; United Way of Blount County; Kiwanis Club of Maryville; Leadership Blount; Leadership Sevier; member, board of directors, Jeff Roth Cycling Foundation; member, board of directors, Presbyterian Homes of Tennessee Inc.; past chancellor, The Diocese of East Tennessee; past president, the Standing Committee, The Diocese of East Tennessee; past trustee, Knoxville Museum of Art; past member, board of directors, New Hope-Blount County Children's Advocacy Center; past member, executive committee, Success By Six of Blount County; Major, Tennessee Civil Air Patrol.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Ethics Committee; Chairman, Arts Caucus; first vice chairman, Judiciary Committee; second vice chairman, Finance, Ways and Means Committee; member, Health and Welfare Committee; member, Blount County Board of County Commissioners (1982-1990).

**Awards and Honors:** Carson-Newman University Distinguished Alumnus Award, 2012-2013; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association, 2012; Policy Makers Award, Tennessee Voices for Children, 2012; Legislative Award, ARC of Tennessee, 2012; Inaugural Legislative Leadership Award, Tennessee Road Builders Association, 2012; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Pharmacists Association, 2012; Bud Cramer Award, National Children's Alliance, 2011; Community Leadership Award, Leadership Blount, 2011; Award for Dedication and Outstanding Efforts, March of Dimes, 2011; CPIT Leadership Award, Tennessee Chapter of Children's Advocacy Centers, 2010; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Network of Community Organizations, 2010; Legislator of the Year, National Alliance for Mental Illness, 2010; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Hospitality Association, 2010-2012; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Men's Health Network, 2010; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Development District Association, 2010; Law and Liberty Award, Knoxville Bar Association, 2009; Legislative Victory Award, Tennessee Association of Mental Health Organizations, 2008; Award of Appreciation, Tennessee Silica Justice Coalition, 2006; Legislator of the Year Award, American Physical Therapist Association, 2006; Community Service Award for Public Service, Tennessee Hospital Association, 2004; Life Safety Award, Tennessee Fire Service Coalition, 2004; Outstanding State Representative, County Officials Association of Tennessee, 2004; Legislative Champion, Tennessee Association of Retired Persons, 2004; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Association of Utility Districts, 2003.

**Membership History:** Senate: 106th through 108th General Assemblies. House: 102nd through 105th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Blount and part of Sevier.

**Religion:** St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.



## John David Stevens

**District:** 24

161 Court Square, Huntingdon, TN 38344

**Occupation:** Attorney  
**Office Address:** 3 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** sen.john.stevens@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-4576  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Lives in Huntingdon with his wife, Elicia, and their two daughters; J.D., University of Memphis; B.S. in political science, University of Tennessee at Martin (Cum Laude).

**Community Service:** Coach, youth soccer and basketball; Sunday school leader, First Baptist Church of Huntingdon; former chairman of Carroll County Republican Party.

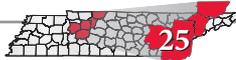
**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Corrections Subcommittee of State and Local Committee; second vice chairman, Government Operations Committee; member: Judiciary Committee, and State and Local Committee; former member of the Post-Conviction Defender Oversight Commission, appointed by Lieutenant Governor Ron Ramsey.

**Awards and Honors:** Graduate, Delta Leadership Institute Executive Academy, appointed by Governor Bill Haslam.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Benton, Carroll, Gibson, Henry, Obion, and Weakley.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Jim Summerville

**District:** 25

208 McCreary Heights, Dickson, TN 37055-1217

**Occupation:** Adjunct Instructor, Austin Peay State University  
**Office Address:** 302 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** sen.jim.summerville@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-4499  
**Birth Date:** 10/27/47  
**Marital Status:** Single  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** University of Tennessee, B.A., political science, 1969; University of Iowa, M.A., English literature, 1972; Vanderbilt University, M.A., American history, 1983; adjunct instructor, Department of Languages and Literature, Austin Peay State University; author: *Educating Black Doctors: A History of Meharry Medical College* (Alabama, 1983); *The Carmack-Cooper Shooting: Tennessee Politics Turns Violent* (McFarland, 1994); *Southern Epic: Nashville Through 200 Years* (Hallmark, 1996); *With Kennedy and Other Stories* (Xlibris, 1998); *Nashville Medicine: A History* (Association Publishing, 1999); contributor: *American National Biography* (Oxford, 1999), *Encyclopedia of Local History* (Altamira, 2000); and *Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age* (M.E. Sharpe, 2003).

**Community Service:** Lead volunteer for the restoration of the Battle of Nashville monument; founder, the Theodore Association Police Award for Nashville and Middle Tennessee; member: National Association of Scholars and Tennessee Eagle Forum.

**Service in Public Office:** Second vice chairman, Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee; member, Government Operations Committee.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Cheatham, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, and Robertson.

**Religion:** Christian, First Presbyterian Church, Dickson.

# Reginald Tate

**District:** 33

P.O. Box 752121, Memphis, TN 38175



<b>Occupation:</b>	Business Development/Design
<b>Office Address:</b>	320 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.reginald.tate@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2509
<b>Birth Date:</b>	09/14/54
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Four children; president and CEO, Accent by Design; B.A., architectural engineering, University of Memphis.

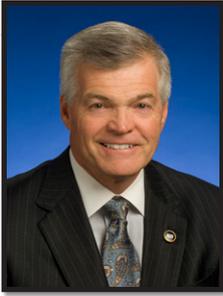
**Community Service:** Vice chairman, Cocaine, Alcohol Awareness Program; member: Shelby County Juvenile Court Advisory Council, Methodist Community Board, and Southern Regional Education Board.

**Service in Public Office:** First vice chairman, Education Committee; member: Commerce Committee, and State and Local Committee; chairman, Shelby County Delegation.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** First Baptist Church Broad Street.



## Jim Tracy

**District: 14**

P.O. Box 331823, Murfreesboro, TN 37133

<b>Occupation:</b>	Insurance Sales
<b>Office Address:</b>	2 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.jim.tracy@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1066
<b>Birth Date:</b>	10/09/56
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Married with three children; B.S., University of Tennessee at Martin.

**Community Service:** From 1996-2004, member, Bedford County Board of Education, serving as vice chairman for five years; president, Shelbyville-Bedford County Chamber of Commerce (1992-1993) and founding member of the Bedford County Economic Development and Tourism Committee; past chairman of the Tennessee leadership council of the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB); Shelbyville Rotary Club; Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce; NCAA basketball official for 10 years; board member, MTSU Honors College Board of Visitors; director, the State Board of Directors of Habitat for Humanity.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Transportation and Safety Committee; member, Commerce Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** 2004-2008, UT Martin College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences Advisory Council award; 2005 Stones River chapter of Sons of the American Revolution certificate of appreciation award; 2005 Tennessee Republican Party Statesman of the Year for the Sixth congressional district; 2006 Bedford County Retired Teachers Association Legislative Award; 2006 and 2007, The Arc of Tennessee Legislative Award; 2007 Tennessee Public Transit Authority Senator of the Year Award; 2007 Tennessee School Board Association legislative award; 2007 Shelbyville Breakfast Rotary Club Service Above Self Award; 2007 Adult Education Task Force Leadership Award; 2007 Bedford County, Shelbyville Community Development Center certificate of appreciation; 2007 and 2009, South Central Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year; 2007 American Heart Association Advocate of the Year; 2008 MTSU Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Fraternity Award; 2008 Friend of TOSS Award; 2008 Habitat for Humanity Appreciation Award; 2009 AAA Auto Club of Tennessee Legislator of the Year; 2009 Boys and Girls Club Appreciation Award; 2011 Courage in Restoring Conservative Principles Award from the Rutherford County 9.12 Project Tennessee; Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police 2011 Legislative Award; 2011 Checks and Balance Award presented by the Tennessee County Services Association in recognition of protecting taxpayer dollars; 2011 Walking Horse Trainers' Auxiliary Merit Award; La Vergne Police Athletic League (P.A.L.) 2011 award in recognition and appreciation for continued support and active involvement; 2011 Center for the Advancement of Leadership Skills certificate of completion; 2012 Housing Hero Award presented by the Tennessee Homebuilders Association; Tennessee Public Transportation Association 2012 Legislator of the Year Award; 2012 Friend of Business Award, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce; 2013 Tennessee Sheriff's Association Award in recognition of outstanding initiative to enhance leadership in law enforcement; 2013 Legislator of the Year Award, South Central Tennessee Development District; the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International named Jim Tracy a "Paul Harris Fellow" in appreciation of his furthering better understanding among people of the world.

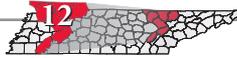
**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and part of Rutherford.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.

## Ken Yager

District: 12



<b>Occupation:</b>	Education
<b>Office Address:</b>	19 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	sen.ken.yager@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1449
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/05
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Married to the former Malinda Raby, Oliver Springs; two children, Bonnie-Marie Christine Yager and William Ashton Wise Yager. Associate Professor of Law, Roane State Community College, Harriman; J.D., University of Memphis, 1977; M.S., University of Tennessee at Martin, 1972; B.A., University of Tennessee at Martin, 1969.

**Community Service:** Member and former president, Rockwood Civitan Club; board member and former chairman, Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee; former board member and former chairman, Mideast Community Action Agency; board member, Roane County Heritage Commission; life member, Roane County Humane Society; member, Chambers of Commerce of Oak Ridge, Dayton, Spring City, Campbell, Fentress, Morgan, Pickett, Roane and Scott counties; Gideon; Southgate Lodge No. 569 F & AM; member, National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, State and Local Government Committee; member: Commerce Committee and Joint Fiscal Review Committee; member: Tennessee Information Systems Council, Tennessee Economic Council on Women, Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability, and National Conference of State Legislators Nuclear Legislative Workgroup; Roane County Executive, 1982-2006; Roane County Attorney, 1978-1982; Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1995-1998 and 2002-2006; Tennessee Workforce Board, 1995-1998; Harriman Public Library Board.

**Awards and Honors:** 2013 Republican of the Year Award, Roane County Republican Party; 2013 Legislator of the Year Award, Greater Nashville Regional Council; 2013 Legislator of the Year Award, East Tennessee Development District; 2013 Legislator of the Year Award, Southeast Tennessee Development District; 2012 Tennessee Sheriffs' Association Award; 2011 Legislator of the Year Award, East Tennessee Development District; 2011 Check and Balance Award, Tennessee County Services Association; 2009 Legislator of the Year Award, Tennessee Association of Community Action Agencies; 2010 Hall of Fame Award, The Bridge at Rockwood, Tenn.; 2006 Distinguished Service Award, Roane County Chamber of Commerce.

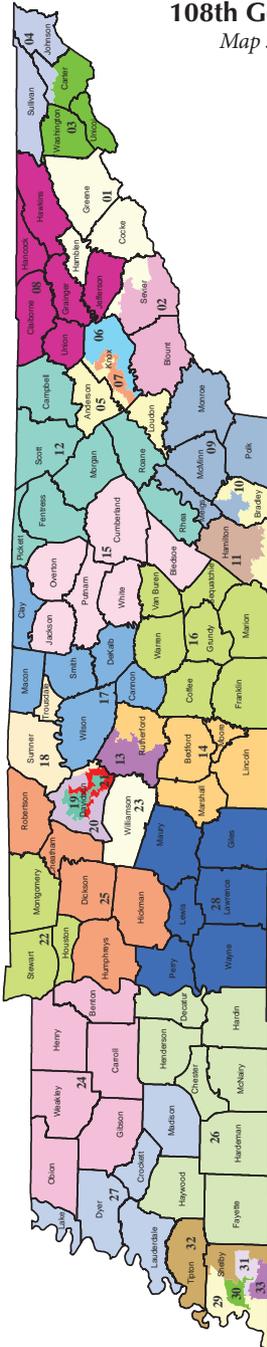
**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Campbell, Fentress, Morgan, Pickett, Rhea, Roane, and Scott.

**Religion:** Baptist.

### 108th General Assembly Senate Districts

Map shows approximate areas represented.



District	County	District	County	District	County
1st	Cocke, Greene, Hamblen, and Sevier (in part)	13th	Rutherford (in part)	24th	Benton, Carroll, Gibson, Henry, Obion, and Weakley
2nd	Blount and Sevier (in part)	14th	Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford (in part)	25th	Cheatham, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, and Robertson
3rd	Carter (in part), Union, and Washington	15th	Bledsoe, Cumberland, Jackson, Overton, Putnam, and White	26th	Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, and McNairy
4th	Carter (in part), Johnson, and Sullivan	16th	Coffee, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Sequachie, Van Buren, and Warren	27th	Crockett, Dyer, Lake, Lauderdale, and Madison
5th	Anderson, Knox (in part), and Loudon	17th	Cannon, Clay, DeKalb, Macon, Smith, and Wilson	28th	Giles, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Perry, and Wayne
6th	Knox (in part)	18th	Davidson (in part), Sumner, and Trousdale	29th	Shelby (in part)
7th	Knox (in part)	19th	Davidson (in part)	30th	Shelby (in part)
8th	Claiborne, Grainger, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson, and Union	20th	Davidson (in part)	31st	Shelby (in part)
9th	Bradley (in part), McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, and Polk	21st	Davidson (in part)	32nd	Shelby (in part) and Tipton
10th	Bradley (in part) and Hamilton (in part)	22nd	Houston, Montgomery, and Stewart	33rd	Shelby (in part)
11th	Hamilton (in part)	23rd	Williamson		
12th	Campbell, Fentress, Morgan, Pickett, Rhea, Roane, and Scott				





## House of Representatives

The lower house of Tennessee's bicameral legislature is called the House of Representatives. One representative is elected from each of the 99 House districts (see map on page 128).

Representatives are elected to two-year terms with all representatives standing for election at the same time. This is consistent with the practice in all other states except for Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, and Mississippi, which allow representatives to serve four-year terms.

To qualify for election to the House, one must be 21 years old, a U.S. citizen, a Tennessee resident for three years, and a resident of the district in which elected for one year immediately preceding the election. The residency requirement is practically universal since only New York has no such prerequisite.

During the organizational session of the House, a speaker and a speaker pro tempore are elected.

The House of Representatives has non-lawmaking powers that are distinct from the Senate's authority.

The House has the sole power to start impeachment proceedings against public officials, who then are brought before the Senate for trial. In this event, the House elects three of its own members to prosecute the case before the Senate.

After the general election, the House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members and may determine its own rules of proceedings. The House, like the Senate, is free to adopt resolutions regarding virtually any issue concerning the state, country, or world community.

## House Leadership

The speaker of the House is the presiding officer of the House. Additionally, the speaker is second in line for succession to the governorship in the event of such need. The speaker appoints members to all House committees, unless directed otherwise by the House, and must give consideration to the abilities, preferences, party representation, and seniority of the members. The chairperson, vice chairperson of each committee, and chair of each subcommittee are also chosen by the speaker and must be given the same considerations in their appointment. The speaker is a voting member of all standing committees of the House, as is the speaker pro tempore. However, if both are seated in a committee meeting, only the speaker of the House may exercise the right to vote unless deferring to the speaker pro tempore. The speaker serves as co-chairperson of the Joint Legislative Services Committee and must approve, in concurrence with the speaker of the Senate, the directors of the offices of Legislative Information Services, Legal Services, Legislative Administration, and Legislative Budget Analysis. The speaker is a member of several special committees including the Fiscal Review Committee, the Council on Pensions and Insurance, and the State Building Commission. The speaker has important administrative responsibilities during the formal sessions of the General Assembly. The speaker signs all acts, proceedings, or orders of the House and is in charge of all facilities, professional and clerical staffs, custodians, and security personnel of the House.

The members of the Tennessee House of Representatives elect a representative to serve as speaker pro tempore for two years during the organizational session of the General Assembly. The speaker pro tempore acts during the absence of the speaker of the House, but the speaker has a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not to exceed one legislative day. The speaker pro tempore is a voting member of all committees of the House. In the event of an interim vacancy or a disability of the speaker, the speaker pro tempore conducts the necessary business of the House until an election can be held in the House to fill the vacancy.

The deputy speaker is appointed to a two-year term by the speaker of the House. The deputy speaker helps to schedule and guide the flow of legislation on the floor. He also assists the speaker in the administrative decisions in the House and serves as liaison with local and national legislatures.

The leaders of the House are the chief spokespeople for their respective parties. Two leaders are chosen: one for the Republican Party and one for the Democratic Party. The leaders rally support of legislation in the House and work closely with the Senate leadership to develop political strategy. The leaders speak on important issues before the House and in meetings with both parties. These positions are elected for a two-year term during the organizational session of each caucus.

The House caucus chairs preside at House caucus meetings. Two chairs are chosen: one for the Republican Party and one for the Democratic Party. The caucus chairs attend leadership meetings of the House. It is the chairs' responsibility to see that all caucus meetings are conducted in a fair and orderly fashion. The caucus chairs work closely with party leaders and members in presenting a unified policy in legislative matters and determining party strategy on key public issues.

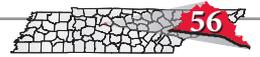




**Beth Harwell**  
*Speaker of the House*

## Beth Harwell

### Speaker of the House



**District:** 56

413 W. Tyne Blvd., Nashville, TN 37205

**Occupation:**

Former Associate Professor, Belmont University

**Office Address:**

19 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

speaker.beth.harwell@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-0709

**Birth Date:**

07/24/57

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children; Ph.D., Vanderbilt University; B.A., David Lipscomb University.

**Community Service:** Speaker Harwell has been an active member of her community as a member of the Tennessee State Museum Foundation, the Douglas Henry State Museum Board, the Lipscomb University advisory council, the Montgomery Bell Academy board, the National Foundation for Women Legislators, the Mental Health Association of Middle Tennessee, Pearl Point Cancer Support Board, and as an alumna of Leadership Nashville. She currently serves on the executive board of the Republican Legislative Campaign Committee and the Republican State Leadership Committee, serves as the Co-Chair of Right Women, Right Now with the Republican State Leadership Committee, and is second vice president of the National Speakers Conference. Speaker Harwell has previously served on the board of directors of Agape, the American Heart Association, the Exchange Club Family Center, the Centennial Medical Center board of directors, the Senior Citizens board of directors, the Middle Tennessee Mental Health Association, and Nashville Children's Theater Board.

**Service in Public Office:** Speaker of the House of Representatives, 107th and 108th General Assemblies; member, Calendar and Rules Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Speaker Harwell has won numerous awards during her career, including the Harold Bradley Legislative Leadership Award, the American Cancer Society Legislative Leadership Award, Champion for Children Award, and the Junior League Legislator of the Year Award. Also, Speaker Harwell has always been a friend of small business and has twice been awarded the coveted Guardian of Small Business Award from the National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB).

**Membership History:** 96th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.

**Staff For the Office of the Speaker**

**Scott W. Gilmer**

*Chief of Staff*

Born March 2, 1971, in Jackson, Tenn. Hometown: Lobelville, Tenn. Married: wife, Amber. Daughter, Adaline. Church of Christ; B.S., Communications and Political Science, University Scholar, University of Tennessee, Martin, 1993. M.P.P., Policy Development and Program Evaluation, Vanderbilt University, 1995. Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. Board member, Martha O'Bryan Center. Teaching and Research Assistant, Vanderbilt University, 1994-1997. Special Assistant for University Relations, Lipscomb University, 1997-1998. Director of Admissions, Lipscomb University, 1999-2002. Director of Transfer and International Recruiting, Lipscomb University, 2002-2007. Research and Policy Analyst, Tennessee House Republican Caucus, 2007-2011. Director of Policy and Research, Tennessee House of Representatives, 2011-2012. Appointed Chief of Staff by Speaker Beth Harwell in August 2012.



**Kara Owen**

*Deputy Chief of Staff for Communications and Policy*

Born September 15, 1983 in Hendersonville, Tenn; Married: husband, Justin. Methodist; B.S. Mass Communication, Focus: Public Relations, Middle Tennessee State University, 2006. MTSU Alumni Board Member, June 2011-Present; Field Staff, Tennessee Republican Party, 2006. Campaign Assistant, Marsha Blackburn for Congress, 2006-2007; Press Secretary, House Republican Caucus, 2007-2011. Appointed Deputy Chief of Staff for Communications and Policy to Speaker Beth Harwell in February 2011.



**Joe McCord**

*Chief Clerk of the House*

Born May 29, 1968 in Knoxville, Tenn. Married: wife, Jules. Children: daughter, Morgan; son, Clay; Episcopalian; B.A., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1991; member, Tennessee House of Representatives, 101st through 106th General Assemblies, represented District 8, Blount and Sevier Counties; member, House Conservation and Environment, House Commerce Committees; member, American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries.



**Lisa Falkenbach**  
Executive Assistant



**Hayden Pendergrass**  
Policy and  
Research Analyst



**Kelly Kirby**  
Security



**Tammy Letzler**  
Assistant Chief Clerk



Betty K. Francis  
Chief Engrossing Clerk



Victor Thompson  
Chief Sergeant at Arms

## 108th General Assembly

### Officers of the House

**Beth Harwell**, Speaker

**Curtis Johnson**, Speaker Pro Tempore

**Steve McDaniel**, Deputy Speaker

#### Republican Caucus

**Gerald McCormick**, Majority Leader

**Kevin Brooks**, Assistant Republican  
Leader

**Vance Dennis**, Republican Floor Leader

**Jeremy Durham**, Republican Assistant  
Floor Leader

**Glen Casada**, Republican Caucus  
Chairman

**Dennis Powers**, Republican Caucus  
Vice Chairman

**David Alexander**, Republican Caucus  
Secretary

**Joshua Evans**, Republican Caucus  
Treasurer

**Cameron Sexton**, Republican Whip

#### Democratic Caucus

**Craig Fitzhugh**, Democratic Leader

**Joe Towns**, Assistant Democratic  
Leader

**Lois DeBerry**, Democratic Deputy  
Leader

**Mike Turner**, Democratic Caucus  
Chairman

**JoAnne Favors**, Democratic Caucus  
Vice Chairman

**Karen Camper**, Democratic  
Floor Leader

**Harold Love, Jr.**, Democratic Caucus  
Secretary

**Mike Stewart**, Democratic Caucus  
Treasurer

**Sherry Jones**, Democratic Whip

### Standing Committees

**Agriculture and Natural Resources** – Curtis Halford, chairman; Andy Holt, vice chairman; Sheila Butt; Charles Curtiss; Richard Floyd; John Forgety; Brenda Gilmore; David Hawk; Gloria Johnson; Ron Lollar; Pat Marsh; Judd Matheny; Steve McDaniel; Dennis Powers; Billy Spivey; Art Swann; John Tidwell; Ron Travis; and John Mark Windle.

**Business and Utilities** – Pat Marsh, chairman; Tim Wirgau, vice chairman; Kent Calfee; Charles Curtiss; Barry Doss; Tilman Goins; Timothy Hill; William Lamberth; Gerald McCormick; Mark

Pody; Jason Powell; Cameron Sexton; Art Swann; John Tidwell; Curry Todd; Joe Towns; Dawn White; and Kent Williams.

**Civil Justice** – Jon Lundberg, chairman; Rick Womick, vice chairman; Harry Brooks; Mike Carter; Jim Coley; John DeBerry; Vance Dennis; Andrew Farmer; Ryan Haynes; Sherry Jones; and Mike Stewart.

**Consumer and Human Resources** – Jimmy Eldridge, chairman; Mark Pody, vice chairman; Glen Casada; Susan Lynn; Steve McManus; Joe Towns; Johnnie Turner; Mike Turner; Mark White; and Rick Womick.

**Criminal Justice** – Eric Watson, chairman; Jeremy Faison, vice chairman; Karen Camper; Andrew Farmer; Brenda Gilmore; G.A. Hardaway; William Lamberth; Antonio Parkinson; Barrett Rich; Courtney Rogers; Tony Shipley; Micah Van Huss; and Terri Lynn Weaver.

**Education** – Harry Brooks, chairman; John Forgety, vice chairman; Kevin Brooks; Jim Coley; John DeBerry; Lois DeBerry; Bill Dunn; Roger Kane; Ron Lollar; Harold Love, Jr.; Debra Moody; Joe Pitts; Dawn White; Mark White; and Ryan Williams.

**Finance, Ways and Means** – Charles Sargent, chairman; David Alexander, vice chairman; Joe Armstrong; Kevin Brooks; Kent Calfee; Mike Carter; Barbara Cooper; Lois DeBerry; Craig Fitzhugh; Steve Hall; Michael Harrison; David Hawk; Matthew Hill; Curtis Johnson; Gerald McCormick; Steve McDaniel; Larry Miller; Gary Odom; Dennis Roach; and Johnny Shaw.

**Government Operations** – Judd Matheny, chairman; John Ragan, vice chairman; Joe Carr; Glen Casada; Joshua Evans; Craig Fitzhugh; Curtis Halford; G.A. Hardaway; Curtis Johnson; Gerald McCormick; Johnnie Turner; and Mike Turner.

**Health** – Bob Ramsey, chairman; Ryan Williams, vice chairman; Vance Dennis; Barry Doss; JoAnne Favors; Michael Harrison; Timothy Hill; Darren Jernigan; Gloria Johnson; Mary Littleton; Gary Odom; Barrett Rich; Cameron Sexton; David Shepard; Tony Shipley; Mike Turner; Micah Van Huss; and Tim Wirgau.

**Insurance and Banking** – Steve McManus, chairman; Kelly Keisling, vice chairman; Glen Casada; Jeremy Durham; JoAnne Favors; Craig Fitzhugh; Curtis Johnson; Roger Kane; Harold Love, Jr.; Jon Lundberg; Susan Lynn; Jimmy Matlock; Joe Pitts; Dennis Powers; John Ragan; Charles Sargent; David Shepard; and Ron Travis.

**Local Government** – Matthew Hill, chairman; Richard Floyd, vice chairman; Dale Carr; Joe Carr; Vince Dean; Jeremy Durham; Jimmy Eldridge; Jeremy Faison; Steve Hall; Andy Holt; Sherry Jones; Larry Miller; Bo Mitchell; Antonio Parkinson; Mike Sparks; and Mike Stewart.

**State Government** – Ryan Haynes, chairman; Sheila Butt, vice chairman; Joshua Evans; Darren Jernigan; Debra Moody; Jason Powell; Bob Ramsey; Bill Sanderson; Johnny Shaw; Billy Spivey; Curry Todd; Eric Watson; and Kent Williams.

**Transportation** – Vince Dean, chairman; Mike Sparks, vice chairman; David Alexander; Joe Armstrong; Karen Camper; Dale Carr; Barbara Cooper; Bill Dunn; Tilman Goins; Kelly Keisling; Mary Littleton; Jimmy Matlock; Bo Mitchell; Dennis Roach; Courtney Rogers; Bill Sanderson; Terri Lynn Weaver; and John Mark Windle.

## Select Committees

**Calendar and Rules** – Bill Dunn, chairman; Dennis Roach, vice chairman; Harry Brooks; Glen Casada; Vince Dean; Jimmy Eldridge; Craig Fitzhugh; Curtis Halford; Ryan Haynes; Matthew Hill; Timothy Hill; Curtis Johnson; Jon Lundberg; Pat Marsh; Judd Matheny; Gerald McCormick;

Steve McManus; Bo Mitchell; Antonio Parkinson; Bob Ramsey; Charles Sargent; Cameron Sexton; Mike Turner; and Eric Watson.

**Ethics** – Steve McDaniel, chairman; Kevin Brooks; Karen Camper; Mike Carter; John Forgety; Antonio Parkinson; Joe Pitts; Barrett Rich; David Shepard; and Mike Stewart.

**Rules** – Steve McDaniel, chairman; David Alexander; Karen Camper; Glen Casada; JoAnne Favors; Craig Fitzhugh; Matthew Hill; Curtis Johnson; Jon Lundberg; Gerald McCormick; Charles Sargent; Mike Turner; and Mark White.



# Curtis Johnson

## Speaker Pro Tempore



**District: 68**

2599 Memorial Drive, Clarksville, TN 37043

**Occupation:**

Small Business Owner

**Office Address:**

15 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

rep.curtis.johnson@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-4341

**Birth Date:**

09/29/52

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Marsha; three sons; three grandchildren; Clarksville High School; B.B.A., Austin Peay State University; Tennessee School of Banking.

**Community Service:** Past president, Association of the U.S. Army, TN/KY Chapter; past president, Austin Peay Alumni Association; past president, Clarksville Shrine Club; former president, Austin Peay Governor's Club; Clarksville City Council, 1994-2002 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1996-1997); Leadership Clarksville alumnus.

**Service in Public Office:** Speaker Pro Tempore; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Finance Committee, Government Operations Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Insurance and Banking Subcommittee.

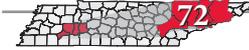
**Awards and Honors:** Clarksville Jaycees Boss of the Year; Department of Army, Commanders Award for Public Service.

**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Montgomery.

**Religion:** First Presbyterian.





# Steve K. McDaniel

## Deputy Speaker

**District: 72**

97 Battleground Drive, Parkers Crossroads, TN 38388

<b>Occupation:</b>	Businessman
<b>Office Address:</b>	18 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.steve.mcdaniel@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-0750
<b>Birth Date:</b>	10/20/51
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican



**Personal Information:** B.S., University of Memphis.

**Community Service:** Member, Chester, Decatur, Henderson and Perry County Chambers of Commerce; Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, Civil War Trust, Douglas Henry State Museum Commission; board of directors: American Legislative Exchange Council, Tourism Association of Southwest Tennessee; advisory board member, Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association; historian, Parkers Crossroads Battlefield Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Deputy Speaker; chairman, House Ethics Committee; chairman, Rules Committee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Finance Committee, and Finance Subcommittee; Council on Pensions and Insurance, Information Systems Council.

**Membership History:** 96th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Chester, Decatur, Henderson, and Perry.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.

## Gerald McCormick

### Majority Leader



#### District: 26

P.O. Box 1087, Chattanooga, TN 37401

#### Occupation:

Commercial Real Estate Broker

#### Office Address:

18A Legislative Plaza

#### Office Email:

rep.gerald.mccormick@capitol.tn.gov

#### Office Phone:

615-741-2548

#### Birth Date:

02/22/62

#### Marital Status:

Married

#### Political Party:

Republican

**Personal Information:** Married; two daughters; graduate, University of Tennessee (Knoxville) and Germantown High School; United States Army veteran, Operation Desert Storm.

**Community Service:** Kappa Alpha Order; board member, Chattanooga Convention and Visitors Bureau; member, Harrison and East Hamilton County Ruritan; former Chattanooga/Hamilton County Planning Commissioner; past vice chairman and finance chairman, Hamilton County Republican Party; past president, Pachyderm Club; VFW; American Legion; Farm Bureau; life member, National Rifle Association.

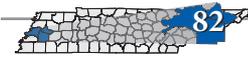
**Service in Public Office:** Majority Leader; member: Business and Utilities Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, Finance Committee, Government Operations Committee, and Finance Subcommittee; Tennessee Capitol Commission.

**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Hamilton.

**Religion:** Methodist.





# Craig Fitzhugh Democratic Leader

**District: 82**

135 South Alpine Street, Ripley, TN 38063

<b>Occupation:</b>	Banker and Lawyer
<b>Office Address:</b>	33 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.craig.fitzhugh@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2134
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/22/50
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat



**Personal Information:** Wife, Pam; two children, Elizabeth (Chaz Molder) and Tom (Windy); one grandchild, Marley Molder; B.S. finance, University of Tennessee, 1972; J.D., University of Tennessee, 1975; deacon, First Baptist Church; retired major, U.S. Air Force Reserve.

**Community Service:** Chamber of Commerce; Rotary International; Ducks Unlimited; Boy Scouts; past chairman, Tennessee Bankers Association; Tennessee Bar Association; Douglas Henry State Museum Commission; Tennessee Technology Development Corporation; Union University trustee; University of Tennessee Alumni Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Leader; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Finance Committee, Government Operations Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, Finance Subcommittee, and Joint Council on Pensions and Insurance.

**Awards and Honors:** Jaycees' Outstanding Young Man; FOP Man of the Year; Junior Auxiliary Person of the Year; Tennessee Bar Foundation Fellow; TSSAA Sportsman Award; Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year; Tennessee Mental Health Consumers' Association Legislator of the Year; Memphis Area Association of Governments and Northwest Development District Association Legislator of the Year; Tennessee Development

District Association Legislator of the Year; Women's Political Collaborative's Good Guy Award; Tennessee Association of Conservation Districts Legislator of the Year.

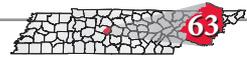
**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Crockett, Haywood, and Lauderdale.

**Religion:** Baptist.

# Glen Casada

## Republican Caucus Chairman



**District:** 63

3144 Natoma Circle, Thompson Station, TN 37179

**Occupation:**

**Office Address:**

**Office Email:**

**Office Phone:**

**Birth Date:**

**Marital Status:**

**Political Party:**

Sales  
25 Legislative Plaza  
rep.glen.casada@capitol.tn.gov  
615-741-4389  
08/02/59  
Married  
Republican

**Personal Information:** Four children, one granddaughter; B.S., agriculture and education, Western Kentucky University.

**Community Service:** Williamson County Chamber of Commerce; Franklin Noon Rotary; Community Housing Partnership for Williamson County; board of directors, Brightstone.

**Service in Public Office:** Republican Caucus Chairman; member: Consumer and Human Resources Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, Government Operations Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Consumer and Human Resources Subcommittee; Williamson County Commission, 1994-2001.

**Membership History:** 102nd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Williamson.

**Religion:** Brentwood Baptist Church.





# Mike Turner Democratic Caucus Chairman

**District: 51**

1408 Hadley Avenue, Old Hickory, TN 37138

<b>Occupation:</b>	Fire Captain and EMT
<b>Office Address:</b>	17 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.mike.turner@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3229
<b>Birth Date:</b>	02/06/55
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat



**Personal Information:** Three children; attended Dupont High School, Middle Tennessee State University, and Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** Mason; Old Hickory Village Association; Donelson-Hermitage Exchange Club; Andrew Jackson Elementary PTO; Dupont Hadley PTO; board member and treasurer, Tennessee Fire Fighters Emergency Relief Fund; Farm Bureau; Tennessee State Employees Association; Old Hickory, Madison and Donelson Chambers of Commerce; vice president, Nashville Fire Fighters Association; vice president, Tennessee AFL-CIO; former president, Tennessee Professional Fire Fighters; former board member, Tennessee Fire Commission.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Caucus Chairman; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Consumer and Human Resources Committee, Government Operations Committee, Health Committee, and Health Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 102nd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Old Hickory United Methodist.

## House Members

Political makeup of the House of Representatives of the 108th General Assembly, at the time of publication, was 70 Republicans (63 men and 7 women), 27 Democrats (20 men and 7 women), 1 independent, and 1 vacancy.

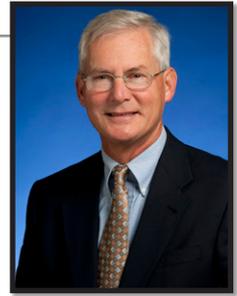
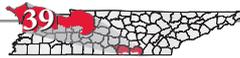
Photographs and biographical sketches of the House members of the 108th General Assembly appear on these pages.

Lois DeBerry was elected to the 108th General Assembly and served until her passing on July 28, 2013. See page 74 for more information.

### David Alexander

**District: 39**

512 South High Street, Winchester, TN 37398



**Occupation:**

Co-owner Reliable Rentals

**Office Address:**

107 War Memorial Building

**Office Email:**

rep.david.alexander@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-8695

**Birth Date:**

10/29/52

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children; B.A., English, Mississippi College.

**Community Service:** Lions Club; National Rifle Association; Winchester Downtown Program Corporation; American Rental Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Republican Caucus Secretary; vice chairman, Finance Committee; member: Transportation Committee, and Finance Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Moore and parts of Franklin and Marion.

**Religion:** Presbyterian.



### Joe Armstrong

**District:** 15

4708 Hilldale Drive, Knoxville, TN 37914

<b>Occupation:</b>	Businessman
<b>Office Address:</b>	35 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.joe.armstrong@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-0768
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/30/56
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** B.S., business administration, University of Tennessee, 1981.

**Community Service:** Board member, East Tennessee Broadcasting; Knoxville Community Action Committee; University of Tennessee Alumni Association; member, National Action Network; Optimist Club; Tennessee Association of Broadcasters; lifetime member, Beck Cultural Exchange Center; Boys and Girls Club; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; NAACP; Knoxville College Boosters Club; Men’s Health Network; First Tee Golf Program; First AME Zion Church trustee and usher; State Legislators for Healthcare Reform; MW Prince Hall Grand Lodge-CC Russell Lodge #262.

**Service in Public Office:** President, National Black Caucus of State Legislators; member: Finance Committee, Transportation Committee, and Finance Subcommittee; Knox County Commissioner, 1982-1988 (vice chairman, 1986-1988); Democratic Executive Committeeman; National Conference of State Legislatures; Council of State Governments.

**Awards and Honors:** MLK Distinguished Award Recipient, 2013, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemorative Commission; Crystal Gavel Award, 2012, National Black Caucus of State Legislators; Omega Man of the Year, 2012, Omega Psi Phi Incorporated, Iota Alpha Chapter; Outstanding Legislative Leadership Award, 2012, Tennessee Men’s Health Network; Good Guy Award, 2010, Tennessee Women’s Caucus; Legislator of the Year Award, 2006 and 2008, Tennessee Men’s Health Network; Legislator of the Year Award, 2006, National Black Caucus of State Legislators; Health Disparities Leadership Award, 2005, National Black Caucus and National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislators; Legislator of the Year Award, 2005, Tennessee Men’s Health Network; Hardest Working Volunteer Award, 2004, Tom Joyner Foundation; Humanitarian Award, 2004, National Conference for Community and Justice; Legislative Champion Award, 2004, AARP; Legislator of the Year Award, 2003, National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI); Nathaniel Brayboy Humanitarian Award, 2003, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, Tennessee State Association; Legislator of the Year Award, 2003, Tennessee Association of Human Resource Agencies; Legislator of the Year Award, 2002-2003, County Officials Association of Tennessee; Appreciation Award, 2002, Tennessee Reflexologist Association.

**Membership History:** 96th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Methodist.

# Harry R. Brooks

**District: 19**

6600 Washington Pike, Knoxville, TN 37918



**Occupation:** Retired Law Enforcement and Business Employer  
**Office Address:** 117 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.harry.brooks@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6879  
**Birth Date:** 09/04/46  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Two children; graduate work, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; undergraduate work, Speech and Communication, Carson Newman College; Maryville High School.

**Community Service:** Knox County School Board, 1992-1996; Knox County Retirement and Pension Board, 1987-1995; American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS); North East Knox Preservation Association; East Knox Business and Professional Association; Knoxville Civitan; Powell Business and Professional Association; Knox County Republican Clubs; past advisory board for Millertown Group Home; past member, Chamber of Commerce; United Way Associations; Gideon’s International; National Rifle Association; deacon board member, Union Baptist Church; Sunday school teacher; Halls Business and Professional Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Education Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Civil Justice Committee, and Education Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Kevin D. Brooks

**District:** 24

P. O. Box 4801, Cleveland, TN 37320-4801

<b>Occupation:</b>	Public Relations/Conference Management
<b>Office Address:</b>	103 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.kevin.brooks@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1350
<b>Birth Date:</b>	05/04/67
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Two children; B.A., Lee University, Cleveland.

**Community Service:** Former officer and board member, Cleveland Rotary Club; former division chairman, United Way of Bradley County; former board member, Main Street Cleveland; Religious Conference Management Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Assistant Majority Leader, 107th and 108th General Assemblies; former vice chairman, House Republican Caucus (2008-2010); member: Education Committee, Ethics Committee, Finance, Ways and Means Committee, and Finance, Ways and Means Subcommittee; member, Main Street Cleveland, (former board member); past Cleveland City Planning Commissioner; past chairman, Blue Ribbon Advisory Council, Cleveland City Schools.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year, 2011, Southeast Tennessee Development District; Tennessee Civil Air Patrol Legislative Squadron Member of the Year, 2012; Legislator of the Year, 2010, Rural Health Association; TNCO Legislator of the Year, 2011; TICUA Harold Bradley Leadership Award for Excellence in Higher Education Policy, 2013.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Bradley.

**Religion:** Church of God.



## Sheila Butt

**District:** 64

3870 Albert Matthews Road, Columbia, TN 38401

<b>Occupation:</b>	Retired Publishing Businesswoman, Author, Motivational Speaker
<b>Office Address:</b>	106 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.sheila.butt@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3005
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/20/51
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children; B.S., Cum Laude, East Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** National Rifle Association; Tennessee Right to Life; Tennessee Firearms Association; Maury Chamber and Alliance; Spring Hill Chamber of Commerce; Maury County Right to Life; Fraternal Order of Police; Maury County Farm Bureau; Rotarian.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, State Government Committee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, and State Government Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Kay Battles Service Award, Horizons Program, Freed-Hardeman University; Golden Pen Award, Publishing Designs, Huntsville, Ala.; South Central Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year Award, 2013.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Maury.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.

# Kent Calfee

**District:** 32

476 Dogwood Valley Road, Kingston, TN 37763



<b>Occupation:</b>	Farmer, Retired ORNL
<b>Office Address:</b>	219 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.kent.calfee@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7658
<b>Birth Date:</b>	05/15/49
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Marilyn; four children; six grandchildren; farmer; retired ORNL; attended East Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** Life member, NRA; Tennessee Army National Guard; American Legion; Roane County Cattlemen's Association; Tennessee Cattlemen's Association; National Cattlemen's Beef Association; Roane County Soil Conservation District; area director, Tennessee Soil Conservation District; Board of Directors, Roane County Farm Bureau; Roane County Chamber of Commerce; Loudon County Chamber of Commerce; Roane County Forestry Association; Rockwood Civitan Club.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Finance Committee, Business and Utilities Committee, Business and Utilities Subcommittee, and Council on Pensions and Insurance; Republican Caucus Energy Task Force; Veterans Caucus; Rural Caucus; Prayer Caucus. Roane County Commissioner for 20 years.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Parts of Roane and Loudon.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Karen Camper

**District:** 87

4206 Webbway Drive, Memphis, TN 38116

<b>Occupation:</b>	Business Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	32 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.karen.camper@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1898
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/15/58
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Divorced
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** One child, Bruce Jr.; Graduate, State Legislative Leaders Foundation Emerging Leaders Program, UVA, 2010; Graduate, State Legislative Leaders Foundation Summit, SNU Ziglar Center for Ethical Leadership, 2009; Graduate, CSG Southern Legislative Conference Center of the Advancement of Leadership Skills, 2009; Graduate, State Legislative Leaders Foundation Harnessing the Power of Innovation, 2008; Continuing education and seminars in Non-profit Planning, Board and Program Development; University of the State Of New York, Albany, NY. Associate of Science; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Knoxville, TN; Graduate, Primary, Basic, and Advanced Leadership Development Courses, US Army; Graduate, Basic, Operations, and Advance Management Courses, US Army; U.S. Army Retired Chief Warrant Officer Three.

**Community Service:** Chair, Region IV National Black Caucus of State Legislators; National Corresponding Secretary, National Organization of Black Elected Legislative Women; Board Member, Tennessee Economic Council on Women; Board Member, Women's Action for New Directions; Member, National Caucus of Environment Legislators; Advisory Board, China International Council; Former Junior Vice, VFW Post #11333; Member, Maryland Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Awards Dinner Committee; Charter Member, Women in Military Service for America; Life Member, NAACP; Life Member, Blacks In Government; International Business Council Advisory Board.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Floor Leader; Chair, Women's Caucus, Chair, Veteran's Caucus; Member: Criminal Justice Committee, Ethics Committee, Transportation Committee, and Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Civil: National Action Network; Outstanding Community Service Award; National Organization of Black Elected Legislative Women Rising Star Award; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "Drum Major Award;" Fort Meade Maryland Volunteer of the Year Award; Intelligence Security Command's 1st Runner up NAACP Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "Keeping the Dream Alive" Award; Maryland Governor's Citation for Community Service (2); Maryland House of Delegates Citation; Anne Arundel County Executive Citation (2); Anne Arundel County Council Citation; Annapolis City Mayor's Certificate of Distinguished Citizenship; Anne Arundel County Superintendent of Schools Certificate of Recognition; Military: Meritorious Service Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters); Army Commendation Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters); Army Achievement Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Military Volunteer Medal; Military Intelligence Corps Association Knowlton 1776 Award.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Dale Carr

### District: 12

2150 Murphys Chapel Drive  
Sevierville, TN 37876



**Occupation:** Realtor/Auctioneer  
**Office Address:** 107 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.dale.carr@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-5981  
**Birth Date:** 08/04/54  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Jo Ann; son, Brandon, daughter-in-law, Jamie; granddaughter, Finley Grace; Sevier County High School class of 1972; TVA accounting school; Indiana University - CAI.

**Community Service:** Founding member and first treasurer, Boys and Girls Club of the Smoky Mountains; Sevier County High School Alumni Association; Sevierville City Council (two terms); Robert F. Thomas Foundation; Sevierville Housing Authority; Leadership Sevier; Sevierville Downtown Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Local Government Committee, Transportation Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Rotary Volunteer of the Year; Woodmen of the World Hometown Hero.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

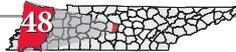
**Counties Represented:** Part of Sevier.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Joe S. Carr

### District: 48

3750 Overall Road, Lascassas, TN 37085



**Occupation:** Business Owner/Farmer  
**Office Address:** 205 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.joe.carr@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2180  
**Birth Date:** 03/25/58  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children: Erin, Maddie and Joe, Jr.; grandson, Colby; B.S., Middle Tennessee State University; 60-plus hours of graduate work at Middle Tennessee State University; private pilot.

**Community Service:** National Federation of Independent Businesses; National Rifle Association; National Right to Life; Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce; Middle Tennessee Business Future 50; past treasurer, Murfreesboro Lions Club; Blue Raider Athletic Association; Tennessee Cattlemen's Association; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Local Government Subcommittee; member: Government Operations Committee, Local Government Committee; member, Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Rutherford.

**Religion:** Christian.



## Mike Carter

**District: 29**

3306 Ooltawah Ringgold Road  
Ooltawah, TN 37363

<b>Occupation:</b>	Attorney/Small Business Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	G-3 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.mike.carter@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3025
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

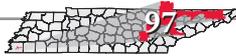
**Personal Information:** Ooltawah High School, 1971; Middle Tennessee State University, B.S., Pre-Law, 1975; University of Memphis, J.D., 1978; private law practice, 1978-1997; appointed to General Session Court bench in 1997; elected to same position, 1998; retired from the bench, 2005; assistant to chairman and director of Life Care Centers of America, Cleveland, Tenn., 2005-2007; special assistant to County Mayor Claude Ramsey, 2009-2011 when the mayor left to become Deputy Governor to Governor Bill Haslam; elected District 29 State Representative November 2012.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Civil Justice Committee, Ethics Committee, Finance Committee, and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Hamilton.

**Religion:** Baptist. Member, Ooltawah Baptist Church.



## Jim Coley

**District: 97**

2498 Kenwood Lane, Bartlett, TN 38134

<b>Occupation:</b>	Teacher, Bolton High School
<b>Office Address:</b>	207 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.jim.coley@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-8201
<b>Birth Date:</b>	02/11/51
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Married to Paula Coley; two children, Erin and Evan; B.A. with Honors, Memphis State University; M.A.T., University of Memphis.

**Community Service:** Co-founder, Friends of the Orpheum and of Bartlett/Northeast Republican Club; sponsor, Memphis Bridges; Shelby County Education Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Civil Justice Subcommittee; member: Civil Justice Committee, and Education Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Lincoln Award, Shelby County Republican Party; Grassroots Award, Shelby County Republican Party; two-time Rotarian nominee, Teacher of the Year; Central China Normal University; recipient, Fulbright-Hayes Study Abroad Grant for 2008, Hubei University.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.

## Barbara Ward Cooper

**District:** 86

668 Birthstone Avenue, Memphis, TN 38109



**Occupation:** Retired Memphis City Schools Teacher; Title I Coordinator, Community Relations Specialist

**Office Address:** 38 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:** [rep.barbara.cooper@capitol.tn.gov](mailto:rep.barbara.cooper@capitol.tn.gov)

**Office Phone:** 615-741-4295

**Birth Date:** 08/04/29

**Marital Status:** Widow

**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Captain John Cooper (deceased), City of Memphis Fire Department; Three Children; Graduate, Manassas High School, Memphis; B.S. and Master's Degrees in Education, Tennessee State University; Doctrine of Religious Philosophy in Christian Psychology, Jacksonville Theological Seminary, Jacksonville, Fla., 1999.

**Community Service:** Shelby County Democratic Party; Shelby County Democratic Legislative Chair; Education Leadership Commission; Shelby County Democratic Women; Social Action Committee (St. Augustine Church); Universal African American People's Organization (UAAPO); NAACP; National Council of Negro Women, Social Action Chair; Memphis and Shelby County League of Women Voters; District 86 Advisory Council; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Memphis and Shelby County Tennessee State University Alumni Association; Women in Education; Past President, Tennessee Community Education Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Finance Committee, Transportation Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee; Former Black Caucus Chair; Founder, Cooper/Jones Initiative.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year, 2011, Memphis Area Association of Governments, Tennessee Area Development District Association; Chairlady Emeritus, Honorary Member, Manassas High School, GQ/PVL Clubs; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority (AKA), Extraordinary Leadership, AKA Day on the Hill; TSU, Memphis and Shelby County Alumni, Shining Star; AFL/CIO Leadership; Citizens for Better Service; Public Service, Dr. Raymond Winbush Award; NUAJ (National Union of American Families) Outstanding Leadership; Honorary Member, Shelby Forest Community; Equal Opportunity Group, Inc. Project Save-a-Student Award; HBCU (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) Wellness Award, LeMoyné College; Honored by Women of Distinction.

**Membership History:** 100th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby and part of Memphis.

**Religion:** Catholic.



## Charles Curtiss

**District: 43**

120 General Jones Road, Sparta, TN 38583

<b>Occupation:</b>	Manufacturing
<b>Office Address:</b>	34 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.charles.curtiss@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1963
<b>Birth Date:</b>	02/09/47
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** One child, Nichole; graduate, Glencliff High School; veteran, United States Marine Corps.

**Community Service:** American Legion; White County Farm Bureau; past master, Sparta Lodge #99; York Rite Mason; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason; Shriner; U.S.M.C. veteran; White County Commissioner; Lions Club.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Business and Utilities Committee, Fiscal Review Committee, and Business and Utilities Subcommittee; four years as White County Commissioner; four years as White County Executive; four years as Cassville Volunteer Fire Department Chief.

**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Grundy, White, and part of Warren.

**Religion:** Freewill Baptist.



## Vince Dean

**District: 30**

1633 John Ross Road, East Ridge, TN 37412-1476

<b>Occupation:</b>	Retired Police Officer and Retired Mayor
<b>Office Address:</b>	107 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.vince.dean@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1934
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/07/59
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Two daughters, Sallie Kate and Olivia; one son, Justin; wife, Debbie; graduate, Baylor High School; attended University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and Cleveland State University.

**Community Service:** Three-term council member in East Ridge; deacon, Central Baptist Church (Abba's House); former Tennessee Municipal League board member; chairman, TML Public Safety Policy Committee; former member, National League of Cities Public Safety Advisory Committee; East Ridge Education Committee; East Ridge Ministerial Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Transportation Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Local Government Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee; Commissioner, TACIR (Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations); board of directors, SETDD (South East Tennessee Development District); East Ridge City Council, 1996-2006 (council member, vice mayor and mayor); member, NCSL Energy, Transportation and Agriculture Standing Committee; Transportation Coordination Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year, 2010, Tennessee Clerks Association; Chattanooga Boys Choir Distinguished Alumnus, 2012.

**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

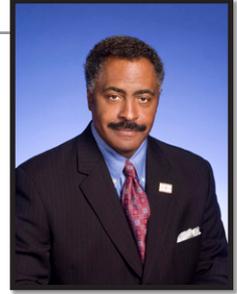
**Counties Represented:** Part of Hamilton.

**Religion:** Baptist.

# John J. DeBerry, Jr.

**District:** 90

1207 Sledge Street, Memphis, TN 38104



**Occupation:** Marketing, Advertising and Public Relations Executive  
**Office Address:** 26 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.john.deberry@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2239  
**Birth Date:** 02/05/51  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Two children, Chevida and Victoria; graduate, Freed-Hardeman University and University of Memphis.

**Community Service:** NAACP; Boy Scouts of America; Operation Weed and Seed; chairman, Memphis Alcohol Committee; Junior Achievement; regional manager, YFU International Youth Exchange; counselor, Bethany Homes; chairman, DMC Task Force; Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth; board of trustees, Freed-Hardman University; chairman, Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators (106th General Assembly).

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Civil Justice Committee, Education Committee, and Education Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Church of Christ..



## Lois M. DeBerry

**District:** 91

2429 Verdun Street, Memphis, TN 38114

<b>Occupation:</b>	Educator
<b>Office Address:</b>	33 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.lois.deberry@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3830
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** One child; B.A., Lemoyn-Owen College, 1971.

**Community Service:** Chairman, board of directors, State Legislative Leaders Foundation; NAACP; PUSH; NOBEL Women; Women in Government; NBCSL; Memphis Chapter of Links; Memphis Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; first African American woman elected to the House of Representatives from Memphis; first African-American woman elected Speaker Pro Tempore; founder and chairman, Annual Legislative Retreat of NOBEL Women.

**Service in Public Office:** House Speaker Pro Tempore, 95th through 106th General Assemblies; Democratic Floor Leader, 107th General Assembly; Deputy Minority Leader; Speaker Pro Tempore Emeritus, 108th General Assembly; member: Education Committee, Finance Committee, and Finance Subcommittee; former chairman, Special Committee to Study Integration of Ex-Offenders into Mainstream of Society; Governor's Juvenile Justice Reform Commission; former member, House Committee to Study School Safety Issues; Governor's Minority Business Development Advisory Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** President Emeritus, National Black Caucus of State Legislators; Dr. Henry Logan Starks Distinguished Service Award; Memphis City Schools Alumni Hall of Fame; KWAM Gospel Outstanding Woman of the Year; NBCSL Legislator of the Year; Delta Sigma Theta - Mary Church Terrell Award; William M. Bulger Excellence in State Legislative Leadership; 100 Most Influential African-Americans, Kansas City Globe; Women's Foundation Legends Award; NBCSL/Phizer Humanitarian Award; Martin Luther King Drum Major Award; Arthur Holmon Lifetime Achievement Award.

**Membership History:** 88th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Baptist.

*Representative Lois DeBerry was a trailblazer during her long legislative career which spanned more than four decades. In a career full of highlights, she was the first African-American woman to serve as Speaker Pro Tempore and second African-American woman elected to serve in the General Assembly. She was also the first chairwoman of the Shelby County Legislative Delegation. She was active in numerous civic groups and the recipient of many awards and honors including being named President Emeritus of the National Conference of Black State Legislators and being recognized with the William M. Bulger Excellence in Leadership Award from the State Legislative Leaders Foundation. Representative DeBerry had the distinction of delivering the presidential nomination speech for Vice President Al Gore at the 2000 Democratic National Convention. An outspoken advocate for pancreatic cancer awareness, Lois DeBerry passed away on July 28, 2013 after a long and courageous battle fighting the disease.*

## Vance Dennis

**District:** 71

545 Cedar Cove Lane, Savannah, TN 38372



<b>Occupation:</b>	Attorney
<b>Office Address:</b>	102 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.vance.dennis@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2190
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/09/75
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican



**Personal Information:** Two children; B.S., agriculture, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law.

**Community Service:** Savannah Lions Club, member and past president; Hardin County Skills, Inc., board member and past chairman; Hardin County Chamber of Commerce, past board member; Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Kappa Chapter, past president.

**Service in Public Office:** Republican Floor Leader; member: Civil Justice Committee, Health Committee, and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Hardin, Lewis, Wayne, and part of Lawrence.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Barry Jay Doss

**District:** 70

66 Shoally Branch Drive, Leoma, TN 38468



<b>Occupation:</b>	General Contractor
<b>Office Address:</b>	106 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.barry.doss@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7476
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/26/62
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican



**Personal Information:** Wife, Shirley; children: Michael (deceased), Tray, Tyler and McKenzie; graduate, Lawrence County High School, 1980; B.S., University of Tennessee at Knoxville, 1985.

**Community Service:** Lions Club, president and past member; National Rifle Association; Economic Development Board; Lawrence County Commissioner, 1988-2002.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, Health Committee, and Business and Utilities Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Lawrence County Chamber; Small Business Hall of Fame.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Giles and part of Lawrence.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Bill Dunn

**District: 16**

5309 LaVesta Road, Knoxville, TN 37918

**Occupation:** Businessman  
**Office Address:** 115 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.bill.dunn@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1721  
**Birth Date:** 07/03/61  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Five children: Daniel, Katie, Elizabeth, Rachel and Michael; daughter-in-law, Mary Amber; Qual Pro; B.S., animal science; M.S., extension education, University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

**Community Service:** Halls Business and Professional Association; Fountain City Business and Professional Association; Powell Business and Professional Association; Tennessee Right to Life; Fountain City, Powell and Halls Republican clubs.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Calendar and Rules Committee; member, Education Committee, Transportation Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** 2008 Conservative of the Year; East Tennessee Extension Agent of the Year; Chamber of Commerce Person of the Year; Tennessee Conservative Union's Legislator of the Year.

**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Catholic.



## Jeremy Durham

**District: 65**

802 Founders Pointe Boulevard  
 Franklin, TN 37064

**Occupation:** Business Attorney  
**Office Address:** 202 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.jeremy.durham@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1864  
**Birth Date:** 12/11/83  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Married to Dr. Jessica Durham.

**Community Service:** Franklin Noon Rotary; Fairview Lions Club; Westhaven Men's Fellowship; Williamson County Bar Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Assistant Republican Floor Leader; member: Insurance and Banking Committee, Local Government Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Williamson.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Jimmy Eldridge

**District:** 73

29 Emerald Lake Drive, Jackson, TN 38305



<b>Occupation:</b>	Insurance Agent, Businessman, Farm Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	208 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.jimmy.eldridge@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7475
<b>Birth Date:</b>	04/01/48
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Two children; B.S., chemistry and biology, Lambuth University.

**Community Service:** Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Jackson Rotary Club; Pinson Ruritan Club; chairman, Madison County Republican Party, 1998-2000; board of directors, Jackson Symphony; board of directors (advisory), BancorpSouth; The Chamber, Jackson; Madison County Farm Bureau; National Rifle Association; former chairman of the board, Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Partner in Education, Jackson-Madison County School System; National Association of Sportsmen Legislators; American Legislative Exchange Council; Madison County Commissioner, (served on eight committees and chaired insurance committee, 1998-2003); National Council of State Legislators; Member, NCSL Labor and Economic Development Committee.

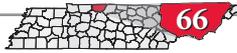
**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Consumer and Human Resources Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Local Government Committee, Consumer and Human Resources Subcommittee, and Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation.

**Awards and Honors:** Paul Harris Fellow; Legislator of the Year, 2005, Tennessee Development District Association; Jo Helen Imani Award, 2007, Jackson Affordable Housing; United Way Legislator of the Year, 2009; Man of the Year, 2011, Tennessee Men's Health Network's (TMHN); NFIB Guardian of Small Business Award, 2012; Southwest Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year, 2012; Southwest Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year, 2013.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Madison.

**Religion:** Evangelical Christian.



## Joshua G. Evans

**District: 66**

P.O. Box 743, Greenbrier, TN 37073

<b>Occupation:</b>	Small Business Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	G-28 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.joshua.evans@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2860
<b>Birth Date:</b>	06/27/83
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Greenbrier High School, 2001; B.S., Mass Communication, Middle Tennessee State University, 2005.

**Community Service:** Board Member and Paul Harris Fellow, Springfield Rotary Club; Board Member, GreenRidge Civitan Club; Robertson County Historical Society; Greenbrier Historical Society; Tennessee Right to Life; Robertson County, Cheatham County, Dickson County, Hickman County, Humphreys County, White House, and Cross Plains Chambers of Commerce; Executive Committee Member and Past Chairman, Robertson County Republican Party; Robertson County Young Republicans; Executive Committee, Robertson County Baptist Association; RCBA Disaster Relief Team; Member, Robertson County Amateur Radio Club; Member, Robertson County Farm Bureau; Member, CMT/ABATE; Life Member, Tennessee Firearms Association; Life Member, National Rifle Association; Life Member, Gun Owners of America; Firefighter/Medical First Responder, Greenbrier Fire Department and North Robertson Fire Department; Hazardous Material Technician, Robertson County EMA Special Response Team; Active volunteer with mission work in Haiti.

**Service in Public Office:** Republican Caucus Treasurer; Member: Government Operations Committee, Joint Government Operations Commerce, Labor, Transportation and Agriculture Subcommittee, Joint Government Operations Judiciary and Government Subcommittee, State Government Committee, and State Government Subcommittee; Alderman, City of Greenbrier, 2004-2012; Graduate, UT-MTAS Elected Officials Academy; Task Force Member, American Legislative Exchange Council.

**Awards and Honors:** Henry Toll Fellow, Council of State Governments; Graduate: Leadership Robertson County, Leadership Middle Tennessee, Emerging Leaders Program, Center for the Advancement of Leadership Skills; Graduate and Alumni Member, National Security Forum of the Air War College; Alumni, American Council of Young Political Leaders.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Robertson.

**Religion:** Ebenezer Baptist Church, Greenbrier.

## Jeremy Faison

### District: 11

1009 Country Mountain Road, Cosby, TN 37722



**Occupation:** Small Business Owner, Rocky Top Pest Control  
**Office Address:** 202 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.jeremy.faison@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6871  
**Birth Date:** 09/14/76  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Five children; attended Clearwater Christian College and Northland Baptist Bible College.

**Community Service:** Past President, Cocke County Republicans; Board Member, Douglas Coop. Inc.; Cocke County Chamber of Commerce; Worship Leader, Crossroads Community Church; National Rifle Association; National Federation of Independent Business; Tennessee Right to Life; Tennessee Bear Hunters Association; Brushy Mountain Bear Club.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice Chairman, Criminal Justice Committee; Member, Local Government Committee, and Criminal Justice Subcommittee; Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Policy and Planning Council; Joint Fiscal Review Committee; Environment Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures; Redistricting Committee; Board Member, Mountain View Youth Development Center Citizen's Involvement Council Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year Award, 2013, East Tennessee Development District; Public Servant Award, 2012, Tennessee Bear Hunters Association.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Cocke and parts of Greene and Jefferson.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Andrew Farmer

### District: 17

121 Court Avenue, Sevierville, TN 37862



**Occupation:** Attorney/Businessman  
**Office Address:** 109 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.andrew.farmer@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-4419  
**Birth Date:** 12/14/79  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Mariah; two children; B.A., East Tennessee State University, business administration; J.D., Thomas M. Cooley Law School, Lansing, Mich.

**Community Service:** Member, First Baptist Church, Sevierville, Tenn.; Board of Directors, Smoky Mountain Area Rescue Ministry; National Rifle Association; Tennessee Bar Association; Knoxville Bar Association; Sevier County Bar Association; National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers; member, Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce; member, Sevierville Chamber of Commerce.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Civil Justice Committee, Criminal Justice Committee, and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Parts of Jefferson and Sevier.

**Religion:** Baptist.



# JoAnne H. Favors

**District: 28**

2441 Meade Circle, Chattanooga, TN 37406

<b>Occupation:</b>	Health Administrator, Consultant and Motivational Speaker
<b>Office Address:</b>	35 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.joanne.favors@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2702
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Widow
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Four children: Marva, Kimberly, Randy and Karen; six grandchildren; RN, M.S., nursing administration and adult health; B.S.N.; A.S.N.

**Community Service:** Gamma Theta Sigma Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.; board of directors, Senior Neighbors; Women's Leadership Council; Tennessee and American Nurses Associations; Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society for Nurses; co-chairman and organizer, annual Southside family reunion; Daughters of Elks Temple #364; Unity Group, PUSH; Women in Government; Women's Economic Development Council; Hamilton County Democratic Women's Club; Howard High School Alumni Association; National Association of State Legislatures; Hamilton County Democratic Party; vice chairman, Democratic Caucus; founding member, 100 Black Women.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Caucus vice chairman; member: Health Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Insurance and Banking Subcommittee; Select Committee on Rules; Hamilton County Commission, 1998-2005; trustee, Erlanger Health System, 1997-1999.

**Awards and Honors:** Whitney Young Distinguished Service Award, Urban League; Outstanding Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Nurses Association; Pioneer Women of the Year, 100 Black Women; Mary Walker Historical Association Award; Southside Reunion Distinguished Service Award; Southside and Dodson Avenue Community Health Centers Distinguished Service Award; William V. Corr Award for Leadership, Tennessee Primary Care Network; Nurse of the Year, District Four, Tennessee Nurses Association; Citizen of the Year, Excelsior Grand Chapter O.E.S.; Sounds of Unity Heritage Distinguished Service Award; Unbought, Unbossed Award, Girls, Inc.

**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Hamilton.

**Religion:** Baptist, Olivet Baptist Church.

## Richard Floyd

**District:** 27

306 Altoona Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37415



**Occupation:** Retired, Chattanooga Coca-Cola  
**Office Address:** G-24 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.richard.floyd@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2746  
**Birth Date:** 04/17/44  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children.

**Community Service:** Bethel Bible Village; Chattanooga Resource Foundation; Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Hamilton County; Fellowship of Christian Athletes; P.T.A. Christian Businessmen Committee; Pachyderm Club; N.R.A.; Stuart Heights Baptist Church.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Local Government Committee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Outstanding Legislator, Tennessee PTA, 2013; Southeast Tennessee Development District Association's Legislator of the Year Award, 2013; Lookout Valley Neighborhood Association Community Service Award, 2008; Red Bank Chamber Council Citizen of the Year, 2007.

**Membersahip History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Hamilton.

**Religion:** Baptist, Stuart Heights Baptist Church.

## Dr. John Forgety

**District:** 23

120 County Road 447, Athens, TN 37303



**Occupation:** Retired Educator and National Guardsman  
**Office Address:** 109 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.john.forgety@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1725  
**Birth Date:** 03/28/46  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Two children; B.S., M.A., Ed.S., and Ed.D.

**Community Service:** President, Athens Kiwanis Club; CEO, International MooFest.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Education Committee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Ethics Committee, and Education Subcommittee; superintendent of schools, McMinn County, 1992-2008; retired Tennessee Army National Guard.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee Superintendent of the Year, 2007; Athens, Tenn., Chamber Man of the Year, 2008; awarded Bronze Star, Legion of Merit, and Tennessee National Guard Distinguished Service Medal for Service in Operation Iraqi Freedom III.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** McMinn and part of Monroe.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Brenda Gilmore

**District: 54**

3009 Vista Valley Court, Nashville, TN 37218

<b>Occupation:</b>	Retired Director at Vanderbilt University
<b>Office Address:</b>	26 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.brenda.gilmore@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1997
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/09/52
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** One child; one grandchild; B.S., business, Tennessee State University, 1984; Master's Degree, human resource development, Vanderbilt University, 1988; graduate: Tennessee Government Executive Institute, Leadership Vanderbilt, and Leadership Nashville.

**Community Service:** Former president, C.A.B.L.E.; League of Women Voters, chairman of the Nominating Committee; Nashville Women Political Caucus; Women in the Numbers (WIN); lifetime member, NAACP; Tennessee State University Alumni Association; president, National Hook-Up of Black Women; Music City Chapter of Links; Top Ladies of Distinction; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Tennessee State Coordinator; member, Regional Social Action; vice president, Minerva Foundation Board; Senior Expo, 2003-2004; former advisory board member, Junior League; former president and chairman of strategic planning and leadership committees, Senior Citizens, Inc.; board member, YMCA; trustee, Belmont University; chairman, capital campaign, Northwest YMCA.; member, Fifty Forward Foundation Advisory Board.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Criminal Justice Committee, and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; Nashville Metro Council, 1999-2003 (re-elected August 2003); Chairman, Davidson County Delegation, 2010-2012; Co-chairman, STEM, 2012-present; Vice Chairman, Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators.

**Awards and Honors:** Numerous awards including being inducted into the YWCA Academy for Women of Achievement; Harriet Foley Volunteer Award; YMCA Volunteer of the Year; Thurgood Marshall Community Award; Advocacy Award, Metro Human Relations Commission.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Tilman Goins

### District: 10

536 Valley View Drive, Morristown, TN 37813



<b>Occupation:</b>	Small Business Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	113 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.tilman.goins@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-6877
<b>Birth Date:</b>	04/10/77
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Lenka Goins; son, Tilman Goins III; A.S., history and geography, Walters State Community College; B.S., history, East Tennessee State University; B.A., international affairs, East Tennessee State University; veteran, United States Marine Corps; veteran, United States Army; member, Mensa; life member, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, Transportation Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee; former Hamblen County Commissioner.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

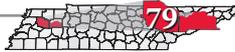
**Counties Represented:** Hamblen.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Curtis Halford

### District: 79

127 Old Dyer Trenton Road, Dyer, TN 38330



<b>Occupation:</b>	Production and Administration (Retired)
<b>Office Address:</b>	108 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.curtis.halford@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7478
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/27/43
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Charlotte; two children, Lori and Brad; four grandchildren: Kate, Charlotte, Noah and Jeremiah; graduate, Kenton, Tenn., High School, class of 1961; graduate, Newbern Area Vocational Technical School of Drafting.

**Community Service:** Veteran of the United States Air Force Reserve; board member, Carey Counseling Center's peer support group; member: Gibson County Planning Commission, Gibson County Chamber of Commerce, and National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Government Operations Committee, and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; former Gibson County Commissioner (chairman of the emergency medical service and public safety committees); member, Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; member, National Conference of State Legislators Environment Standing Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Northwest Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year, 2011.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Gibson and part of Carroll.

**Religion:** Cumberland Presbyterian, elder and member of the board of trustees.



# Steve Hall

**District: 18**

5748 Acapulco Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37921

<b>Occupation:</b>	Business Owner and Contractor
<b>Office Address:</b>	113 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.steve.hall@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2287
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/12/56
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Five children; five grandchildren; Associate's Degree, Pellissippi State, construction engineering.

**Community Service:** Knoxville City Council, 2001-2009; chairman, Knoxville Beer Board; past board member, Community Television; Center City Republican Club; West Knoxville Republican Club; State Republican Executive Committee; Tennessee Right to Life; National Rifle Association; Tennessee Conservative Union; Knoxville Tea Party.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Finance Committee, Local Government Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee Conservative Union's Ax The Tax Award.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

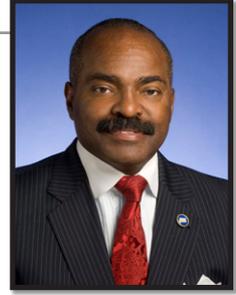
**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## G.A. Hardaway

**District:** 93

1243 Worthington Street, Memphis, TN 38114



**Occupation:**

Real Estate Investor

**Office Address:**

37 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

rep.ga.hardaway@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-5625

**Birth Date:**

06/18/54

**Marital Status:**

Divorced

**Political Party:**

Democrat

**Personal Information:** Three children; B.S., finance, DePaul University.

**Community Service:** Board of directors: Africa in April Festival and Black Family Channel; Al-Kadosh Shrine Temple; Black Business Association; CBU Black Alumni Association; CBU Oliver Thornton Scholarship Fund; Herndon #10 Masonic Lodge; founder/visionary, chairman, board of advisors, and vice chairman, board of governors, MAHS (Memphis Academy of Health Sciences); NAACP; Rosa Parks Academy; Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church; Southern Christian Leadership Conference; political director, Rainbow PUSH Coalition; Save LibertyLand Organization; Shelby County Juvenile Court Advisory Council; Shelby County Democratic Women; Shelby County Debt Collaborative; DADS/DADS Against Discrimination; charter member, Juvenile Court Advisory Council; National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Memphis; Men of Excellence.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Criminal Justice Committee, Government Operations Committee, and Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Middle College High School Appreciation Award, 2011; *Tri-State Defender* Newspaper "Men of Excellence" Vision, Leadership and Achievement Award, 2009; National Coalition of 100 Black Women Inc. Community Service Award, 2010; MYPAC Appreciation Award; Rozelle-Annesdale Association Outstanding Service Award, 2007; Shelby County Juvenile Court Special Recognition Award, 2006; Hanley Elementary School Service Award, 2008; National Coalition of 100 Black Women Inc. Appreciation Award, 2009; National Coalition of 100 Black Women Inc. Appreciation Award, 2007.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church and New Sardis Baptist Church.



## Mike Harrison

**District: 9**

115 Green Acres Drive, Rogersville, TN 37857

<b>Occupation:</b>	Healthcare
<b>Office Address:</b>	206A War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.mike.harrison@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7480
<b>Birth Date:</b>	09/09/58
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children; one grandchild; Walters State Community College; East Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** Northeast Community Services, Sneedville; Hancock Community Partners; Rural Health Associates of Tennessee; Northeast Regional Health Council.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Finance Subcommittee; member: Finance Committee and Health Committee; former Hancock County Executive; Sessions Judge, Hancock County.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Hancock and Hawkins.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## David Hawk

**District: 5**

407 Crockett Lane, Greeneville, TN 37745

<b>Occupation:</b>	Businessman
<b>Office Address:</b>	201 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.david.hawk@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7482
<b>Birth Date:</b>	06/21/68
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Daughters, Lily and Kaitlyn; attended Tusculum College; graduate, East Tennessee State University with Honors, degree in marketing; Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government Senior Executive Program for State and Local Government, 2006.

**Community Service:** Kiwanis of Greeneville and Erwin; Unicoi County Chamber of Commerce; Greene County Partnership; Main Street: Greeneville; Little Theatre of Greeneville, Inc.; Greeneville Parks and Recreation Department youth baseball coach; Greene County Republican Party.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Finance Committee, and Finance Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers Legislator of the Year, 2012; NAMI Tennessee Legislator of the Year, 2009; First Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year, 2008; George Clem Multi-Cultural Association Award, 2008; American Council of Young Political Leaders Delegate to China, 2008; Greene County Heritage Trust Award of Merit, 2007.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Greene.

**Religion:** Lutheran.

## Ryan A. Haynes

**District:** 14

P.O. Box 22091, Knoxville, TN 37933



<b>Occupation:</b>	Insurance
<b>Office Address:</b>	214 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.ryan.haynes@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2264
<b>Birth Date:</b>	05/08/85
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Single
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** B.A., Magna Cum Laude, University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

**Community Service:** Knox County Legislative Delegation, Chairman; East Tennessee Development District, Board of Executive Directors; East Tennessee Historical Society; Epilepsy Foundation of East Tennessee, Board of Directors; Big Brothers Big Sisters of East Tennessee; Introduction Knoxville; Knox Achieves; Knoxville Civitan Club; NRA; Read With Me; Red Cross Development Council; Tennessee Alumni Association; American Council of Young Political Leaders; UT Political Science Advisory Board; West Knox Republican Club; Mental Health Association of East Tennessee.

**Service in Public Office:** 108th General Assembly: Chairman, State Government Committee; Member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Civil Justice Committee, and State Government Subcommittee; Member, Mental Health Statewide Planning and Policy Council; Member, Information Systems Council; Member, Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR); Speaker's Designee and Ex Officio Member, Fiscal Review Committee. 107th General Assembly: Secretary, State and Local Government Committee; Vice Chairman, General Subcommittee of State and Local Government; Commerce Committee; Calendar and Rules Committee; General Subcommittee of Commerce; Joint Corrections Oversight Committee; Joint Fiscal Review Committee; Ad Hoc Lottery Stabilization Committee; State and Local Government Bill Review Committee; Council for Insurance and Pensions; Information Systems Council; Area Redistricting Leader; Vice Chairman, House Republican Caucus; Caucus Campaign Committee; Arts Caucus and Freshmen Coordinator. 106th General Assembly: House Education Committee; State and Local Government Committee; Higher Education Subcommittee; State and Local Government Subcommittee; Republican Budget and Economic Development Task Force.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee Development District Association Legislator of the Year Award, 107th General Assembly; Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers, Distinguished Service Award – Legislator of the Year, 106th General Assembly.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Matthew Hill

**District: 7**

P.O. Box 322, Jonesborough, TN 37659

<b>Occupation:</b>	Broadcaster
<b>Office Address:</b>	23 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.matthew.hill@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2251
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** A.S., Northeast State Community College; B.S., East Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** National Rifle Association; Washington County Republican Party; National Federation of Independent Business.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Local Government Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Finance Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Friend of the Taxpayer Award; “Celebrating Freedom” Service Award; “30 Under 30” recipient, *Business Tennessee Magazine*.

**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Washington.

**Religion:** Christian.



## Timothy Hill

**District: 3**

P.O. Box 3071, Blountville, TN 37617

<b>Occupation:</b>	Small Business Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	23 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.timothy.hill@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2050
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/09/81
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Single
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** B.S.S., public relations, East Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** Mountain Trail Riders Association; Sullivan County Republican Party; Johnson County Republican Party; Carter County Republican Party; CMT/Abate; National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, Health Committee, and Health Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** *Tri-Cities Business Journal* “40 Under 40.”

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Johnson and parts of Carter and Sullivan.

**Religion:** Blountville Community Chapel.

## Andy Holt

### District: 76

461 Jewell Store Road, Dresden, TN 38225



<b>Occupation:</b>	Farmer, Businessman and Economics Instructor
<b>Office Address:</b>	205 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.andy.holt@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7847
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/22/81
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Ellie; four children: Josie, Andrew Jr., Libby, and Martha Ann; MBA, University of Tennessee-Martin, 2007; B.S., agricultural economics and business with a minor in animal science, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, 2004; graduate, South-Doyle High School, Knoxville.

**Community Service:** Carroll, Obion and Weakley County Chambers of Commerce; Carroll, Obion and Weakley County Republican parties; Weakley County Farm Bureau board of directors; member, Weakley County and Tennessee Young Farmers and Ranchers; Tennessee Agritourism Association; Tennessee Pork Producers Association; Tennessee Cattlemen's Association; past treasurer, Dresden Rotary Club; The Heritage Foundation; National FFA Alumni Association; State Farmer Degree recipient; Tennessee Right to Life; National Rifle Association; Beta Gamma Sigma-International Business Studies Society.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee; member: Local Government Committee and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; Weakley County Commissioner.

**Awards and Honors:** Agriculture Legislator of the Year Award, Tennessee Cattlemen's Association, 2013; American Farm Bureau Federation, Excellence in Agriculture Award winner, 2012.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Weakley and parts of Carroll and Obion.

**Religion:** Member and deacon, Long Heights Baptist Church, McKenzie, Tenn.



## Darren Jernigan

**District: 60**

4837 Rainer Drive, Old Hickory, TN 37138

**Occupation:** Director of Government Affairs  
**Office Address:** 24 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.darren.jernigan@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6959  
**Birth Date:** 12/07/69  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Married to Michelle Morse Jernigan; four children: Harris, Elise, Amanda, and Claire; M.C.J., Middle Tennessee State University; B.S., Austin Peay State University; member, Nashville/Davidson County Metro Council, 2007-present; commissioner, Old Hickory Utility District, 2001-2006.

**Community Service:** Steering committee, Paralyzed Veterans of America; Occupational Therapy Board, Belmont University; vice president, Old Hickory Veterans Memorial Park; Ladies Hermitage Association; Friends of Two Rivers Mansion; Donnelson/Hermitage Chamber of Commerce; member, Old Hickory Masonic Lodge; Shriner, Al Menah Temple; Tennessee Disability Coalition.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Health Committee, State Government Committee, and Health Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Friendship Community Church.



## Gloria Johnson

**District: 13**

2506 Brice Street, Knoxville, TN 37917

**Occupation:** Special Education Teacher  
**Office Address:** 38 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.gloria.johnson@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2031  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** B.S. Degree, Education, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; Special Education teacher for 25 years. Personal Phone: (865) 660-9800.

**Community Service:** Chairman, Knox County Democratic Party, 2009-2013; Member: Knox County Education Association, Tennessee Education Association, and National Education Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Health Committee, and Health Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Sherry Jones

**District:** 59

301 6th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37243



**Occupation:**

Advisor

**Office Address:**

26 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

rep.sherry.jones@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-2035

**Marital Status:**

Single

**Political Party:**

Democrat

**Personal Information:** Children: Ricky and Summer; grandchildren: Bailey, Aidan, Isabella, and Parker.

**Community Service:** Chairman, Domestic Violence State Coordinating Council; advisor, Exchange Club; Nashville Women's Political Caucus; Davidson County Democratic Women; volunteer for CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate); chairman, Davidson County delegation, 1996-2000; Committee on Housing Solutions for Mental Health; member, Metro Nashville Council, 1987-1995; Metro Nashville Planning Commission, 1991-1994; Rescue and Restore Coalition; Vanderbilt Kennedy Community Advisory Council.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Minority Whip; member: Civil Justice Committee, Local Government Committee, and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year Namesake Award, Nashville Coalition Against Domestic Violence Leadership Award; United Way Leadership Award, Mid Cumberland Council on Children and Youth; Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association Outstanding Leadership Award; Tennessee AFL-CIO Leadership Award; Tennessee Citizen Action Leadership Award; Tennessee March of Dimes Leadership Award; Vanderbilt Law School Leadership Award; Tennessee Podiatric Medical Association Legislator of the Year Award; Tennessee Firefighters Legislator of the Year; Nashville Firefighters Legislator of the Year; Senior Citizens Leadership Award; Tennessee Alarm Association Legislator of the Year; Outstanding Legislator; Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Tennessee Development District Association Leadership Award; AARP Legislative Leadership Award; Tennessee Association of Social Workers Leadership Award; Family and Children's Services Leadership Award; Association of Retarded Citizens Outstanding Leadership Award; Boys and Girls Club Leadership Award; Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic Violence Outstanding Legislator; Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Leadership Award; Kinship Champion Award by the Tennessee Department of Children's Services; Tennessee State Employees Leadership Award; Tennessee Conservation Voters Award.

**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Christian.



### Roger Kane

**District: 89**

7031 Cherry Grove Road, Knoxville, TN 37931

**Occupation:** Insurance Broker  
**Office Address:** 202A War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.roger.kane@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-4110  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Married with four children.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Education Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Education Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** President, Karns Business Association; president for 10 years, Karns Fair.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Knox.

**Religion:** Baptist.



### Kelly T. Keisling

**District: 38**

1042 Cordell Hull Memorial Drive  
Byrdstown, TN 38549

**Occupation:** Insurance  
**Office Address:** 108 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.kelly.keisling@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6852  
**Birth Date:** 03/16/51  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife: Janet; three children: Jamie, John, and Karissa; seven grandchildren; attended Belmont University.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Insurance and Banking Committee; member: Transportation Committee; Insurance and Banking Subcommittee; Member, Board of Directors, Access Tennessee's Health Insurance Pool; Pickett County Executive, 1994-1998.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year, Upper Cumberland Development District, 2012 and 2013; Legislator of the Year, East Tennessee Development District, 2012.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

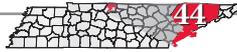
**Counties Represented:** Clay, Macon, Pickett, Scott, and part of Fentress.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## William Gary Lamberth II

**District:** 44

P.O. Box 812, Portland, TN 37148



<b>Occupation:</b>	Attorney
<b>Office Address:</b>	22 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.william.lamberth@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1980
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/05/77
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Married; two children, ages 5 and 2; J.D., College of William and Mary; Bachelor of Arts, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Portland High School graduate; Assistant District Attorney, Sumner County, 2005-2012.

**Community Service:** Gallatin Rotary Club (former president); Republican Party of Sumner County (former treasurer); Sumner County Bar Association (former president); chairman, Portland Community Education Foundation; Cumberland Crisis Pregnancy Center (donor and table host); Middle Tennessee Mission Outreach (donor and Honduras team member).

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, Criminal Justice Committee, and Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** 2009-2010, Rotarian of the Year.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

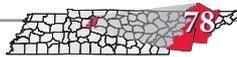
**Counties Represented:** Part of Sumner.

**Religion:** Christian. First Baptist Church.

## Mary Littleton

**District:** 78

104 Steven Nicks Drive, Dickson, TN 37055



<b>Occupation:</b>	Littleton Trucking
<b>Office Address:</b>	104 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.mary.littleton@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7477
<b>Birth Date:</b>	09/07/57
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Four children and four grandchildren.

**Community Service:** 23rd District Judicial Child Advocacy board; Dickson County Cancer board; Dickson County Habitat for Humanity; Dickson Relay for Life; Dickson County Zoning and Planning board; Dickson County sanitation board; member, Cheatham County Chamber of Commerce; member, Dickson County Chamber of Commerce; Dickson High Noon Rotary; NRA.

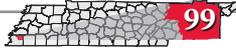
**Service in Public Office:** Member: Health Committee, Transportation Committee, and Health Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Tennessee GOP SEC for 25th District; 2001 Statesman of the Year; Tennessee GOP vice chairman.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Cheatham and part of Dickson.

**Religion:** Church of Christ.



## Ron Lollar

**District:** 99

7559 Olivia Hill Drive, Bartlett, TN 38133

<b>Occupation:</b>	Manager
<b>Office Address:</b>	214 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.ron.lollar@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7084
<b>Birth Date:</b>	08/13/48
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Brenda; three children: Kelly, Shelby, and Matthew; charter member and deacon, Faith Baptist Church; member, Gideon International; B.S., Austin Peay State University, 1975; Associate Degree, Jackson State Community College, 1973; U.S. Marine Corps, 1967-1971; Sgt., Ceremonial White House Guard; Army National Guard (E-7), 1980-1982.

**Community Service:** Shelby County School Board, District 2, three terms; representative, Tennessee Legislative Network; chairman, Tennessee Legislative Network, 2006; chairman elect, Tennessee Legislative Network, 2005; TSBA, member of board of directors, 2006; selected as Tennessee Legislative Network board member, Tennessee School Board Association, 2001-2002 and 2005; member, All Tennessee School Board, Tennessee School Board Association, 2004; panel moderator, Tennessee State School Board Association. Active participant in all policy and upgrading changes of the Shelby County Schools System and in Nashville to lobby for legislation pertinent to all interests in Shelby County schools. Charter member, Arlington Kiwanis Club, 2005; president, Future Farmers of America; president, Student Body Association, Jackson State, 1973; president, Student Government Association, Austin Peay, 1975; various university committees; Judicial Curriculum Alumni; F&AM Masonic Lodge, Park Avenue 362; Memphis Jaycees.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee and Education Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Memphis Jaycees, Jaycees Outstanding Young Men of America, 1978; Clarksville Civitan Award, 1975; Tennessee Outstanding Student Legislator; Intercollegiate State Legislature, 1974 and 1975; Who's Who Among Junior Colleges; honorary lifetime membership, State PTA; Level V Boardmanship Award, Tennessee State School Board Association; Military Awards: Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry; Navy Commendation Medal W/V; Combat Action Ribbon; Navy Unit Citation; Meritorious Unit Citation; Good Conduct Medal, Vietnamese Service Medal; and Vietnamese Campaign Medal; recipient, Carlisle Award.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Faith Baptist Church.

# Harold Moses Love, Jr.

**District:** 58

2516 Buchanan Street, Nashville, TN 37208



**Occupation:**

Pastor

**Office Address:**

35 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:**

rep.harold.love@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-3831

**Birth Date:**

12/14/72

**Marital Status:**

Single

**Political Party:**

Democrat

**Personal Information:** Parents: Rep. Harold M. Love, Sr. (deceased) and Mary Y. Love; sisters: Chrystal, Candyce, Cheryl, and Caralyn; graduate, Whites Creek High School, 1990; graduate, Tennessee State University, 1994 with a degree in economics and finance and a minor in political science; graduate, Vanderbilt University School of Divinity in 1998 with a master's degree in theological studies.

**Community Service:** Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; 33rd Degree Mason; Hella Temple #105 Shriner; board of trustees, Tennessee State University Foundation; advisory board member, Meharry Medical College Elam Mental Health Center; 18th Avenue Family Enrichment Center; past vice president, ScoutReach for Middle Tennessee Boy Scout Council; Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth; second vice president, Nashville Branch of the NAACP.

**Service in Public Office:** Democratic Caucus Secretary; member: Education Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Education Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, "Mighty" Rho Psi Chapter Founder's Award, 1993.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** African Methodist Episcopal Church.



# Jon C. Lundberg

**District: 1**

212 Skyline Drive, 619 Volunteer Parkway  
Bristol, TN 37620

<b>Occupation:</b>	Public Relations
<b>Office Address:</b>	20 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.jon.lundberg@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7623
<b>Birth Date:</b>	06/26/61
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Two children, Samantha and Nelson; Bachelor’s Degree in communications, University of Southern Colorado; attended graduate school at Wichita State University.

**Community Service:** Captain, U.S. Navy Reserve; Bristol Morning Rotary Club; Kingsport Chamber of Commerce; Bristol Chamber of Commerce; Bloomingdale Ruritan; Tusculum College president’s advisory board; King College president’s roundtable; Virginia Intermont board of fellows; Thomas Green Lecture Series; advisory board, Neff Center for Science and Technology; Rocky Mount Living History Museum; Past President, Tri-Cities Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America; National Federation of Independent Business Owners; Sullivan County Republican Party; American Legislative Exchange Council; National Conference of State Legislatures; United States Naval Institute; Naval Reserve Association; Reserve Officer’s Association; 32nd Degree Mason; Shriner.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Civil Justice Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Multiple awards, Public Relations Society of America; 40 Under 40, *Tri Cities Business Journal*; AAA Legislator of the Year, 2009; NFIB Guardian of Small Business Award.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Sullivan.

**Religion:** Presbyterian.

## Susan Lynn

**District:** 57

2204 Aventura Drive, Mt. Juliet, TN 37122



**Occupation:** Regulatory Compliance and Process Improvement  
**Office Address:** 104 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.susan.lynn@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-7462  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican



**Personal Information:** Married; two children; three grandchildren.

**Community Service:** Mt. Juliet Chamber of Commerce; Wilson County Republican Party; Republican Women of Mt. Juliet; American Legislative Exchange Council; Heartland Institute Advisory Board.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Consumer and Human Resources Subcommittee; member: Consumer and Human Resources Committee and Insurance and Banking Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** CIED Task Force Chairman, American Legislative Exchange Council, 2006-2010; Eagle Forum, 2010; NFIB Guardian of Small Business, 2008; NFIB Champion of Small Business, 2007; Friend of Home Schooling Award, 2006; Legislator of the Year, GNRC, 2006; World Trade Council Essay Award for Article on Energy, 2006; Recipient of the Rush Limbaugh Feminazi Resistance, 2006; Ribbon, *The Tennessee Journal*; Tennessee Right to Life: 2012, 2008, 2006, 2004, 2002; NFIB: 2012, 2008, 2006, 2004; A+ NRA and Endorsed: 2010, 2008, 2006, 2004, 2002; A+ Tennessee Chamber of Commerce: 2008, 2006, 2004.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly; 103rd through 106th General Assemblies.

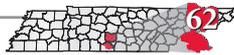
**Counties Represented:** Part of Wilson.

**Religion:** Southern Baptist.

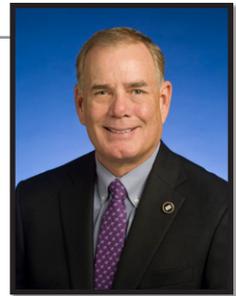
## Pat Marsh

**District:** 62

P.O. Box 1650, Shelbyville, TN 37162



**Occupation:** Co-Owner, Big G Express  
**Office Address:** G-19A War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.pat.marsh@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6824  
**Birth Date:** 01/06/49  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican



**Personal Information:** Wife, Mary; son, Rob and daughter-in-law, Katherine Marsh; son, John; one grandson, Walker Marsh (born January 2012); B.S., business with a major in transportation, University of Tennessee; T-Club member and football manager 1968-1972; Sigma Chi Fraternity.

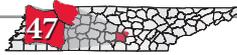
**Community Service:** Member and past president, Rotary Club; board member, National Walking Horse Celebration; member: Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce, Tennessee Trucking Association, American Trucking Association, National Rifle Association, and Ducks Unlimited.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Business and Utilities Committee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, and Business and Utilities Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Bedford and part of Lincoln.

**Religion:** First Presbyterian Church.



# Judd Matheny

**District:** 47

398 Vanguard Lane, Tullahoma, TN 37388

<b>Occupation:</b>	Auctioneer and Physician Services
<b>Office Address:</b>	215 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.judd.matheny@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7448
<b>Birth Date:</b>	04/09/70
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Graduate, Tullahoma High School; graduate, Excelsior College, Albany, N.Y., with a B.A. in criminal justice administration and political science; eight-year veteran, U.S. Army and Tennessee Army National Guard; tactical shooting/executive: VIP Protection Academy, 2000; reserve deputy sheriff, Coffee County; eight-year veteran, state and local law enforcement; president and founder of Advanced Protective Services, Inc.; wife, Christy, and two children, Abigail and Aulden.

**Community Service:** Tennessee Farm Bureau; National Rifle Association; Master Mason; Tullahoma Rotary; Tullahoma, Manchester, and McMinnville Chambers of Commerce; past chairman, Davidson County Crimestoppers; past chairman, Coffee County Republican Party; Coffee County Leadership in Progress, class of 2001-2002; agent with the 13th Judicial District Drug Task Force as a K-9 officer; special agent, Tennessee Alcohol Beverage Commission.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Government Operations Committee; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; Speaker Pro Tempore, 107th General Assembly; chairman, Coffee County Republican Party.

**Membership History:** 103rd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Coffee and part of Warren.

**Religion:** Methodist.

## Jimmy Matlock

**District:** 21

190 Matlock Road, Lenoir City, TN 37771



**Occupation:** Business Owner  
**Office Address:** 219 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.jimmy.matlock@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-3736  
**Birth Date:** 02/05/59  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Married 28 years to Déan; three children: Lindsay, Joe, and Reagan; attended Middle Tennessee State University and University of Tennessee.

**Community Service:** Board member, Tellico Reservoir Development Agency; Eaton Crossroads Ruritan Club; board member, Loudon County United Way; board member, Habitat for Humanity; East Tennessee Church of the Nazarene Advisory Board; board member, Barnabus Ministries; past president, Tennessee/Kentucky Tire Dealers Association; former chairman, Loudon County Republican Party; member, Chambers of Commerce (Loudon, McMinn, Monroe, and Blount counties).

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Insurance and Banking Subcommittee; member: Insurance and Banking Committee and Transportation Committee.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Parts of Loudon and Monroe.

**Religion:** Christian, Church of Nazarene.

## Steve McManus

**District:** 96

9406 Riveredge Drive, Cordova, TN 38018



**Occupation:** Investment Advisor  
**Office Address:** 20 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.steve.mcmanus@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1920  
**Birth Date:** 10/16/51  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Two children; B.A., College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

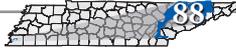
**Community Service:** Finance chairman, Shelby County Republican Party; executive committee, Shelby County Republican Party; co-chairman, Cordova Leadership Council; chairman of the board, Germantown Community Theatre; Leadership Memphis graduate, class of 2005; regional business commentator, Fox News.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Insurance and Banking Committee; member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Consumer and Human Resources Committee, and Insurance and Banking Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Catholic.



## Larry J. Miller

**District: 88**

1778 Overton Park Avenue, Memphis, TN 38112

<b>Occupation:</b>	Professional Fireman
<b>Office Address:</b>	32 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.larry.miller@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4453
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/11/54
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Single
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Daughter, Nikayla; graduate, Booker T. Washington High School, Memphis; B.A., social science, LeMoyné Owen College.

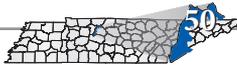
**Community Service:** Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; NAACP; Shelby County Democratic Party; Memphis-Shelby County New Arena Public Building Authority; Black Pioneers Fire Fighters; former member, Tennessee Democratic Executive Committee.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Finance Committee, Local Government Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee; chairman, Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators.

**Membership History:** 98th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Christian.



## Bo Mitchell

**District: 50**

6421 Riverplace Drive, Nashville, TN 37221

<b>Occupation:</b>	Director of Sales, Employee Benefits
<b>Office Address:</b>	37 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.bo.mitchell@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4317
<b>Birth Date:</b>	09/05/70
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Bo and his wife, Chastity, along with their sons, Parker (8) and Brady (6), live in the Newsom Station area of Bellevue. Bo graduated from David Lipscomb University in 1992 with a Bachelor's Degree in political science. He earned his law degree from Nashville School of Law in 2003.

**Community Service:** Bo is a member of the Harpeth River Watershed Association, Joelton Civitan Club, Gower Elementary PTO, Bellevue Family YMCA, FiftyForward J.L. Turner Center, Tennessee Conservation Voters, Goodlettsville Chamber of Commerce, Bellevue Chamber of Commerce, and Tennessee Farm Bureau.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Local Government Committee, Transportation Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee; Metro Council, District 35, 2007-present; director of Community Affairs for Governor Phil Bredesen.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

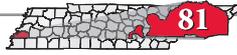
**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Member of Cross Point Church.

# Debra Moody

**District: 81**

3176 Oil Mill Road, Covington, TN 38019



<b>Occupation:</b>	Wife/Mother/Homemaker
<b>Office Address:</b>	108 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.debra.moody@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3774
<b>Birth Date:</b>	05/28/56
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Husband, Terry; four children; attended Memphis State University and Arkansas State University.

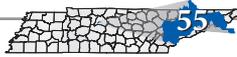
**Community Service:** Board of directors for Confidential Care; National Day of Prayer, Covington, former co-chairman; Community Bible Study International, Tipton County class; Bible teacher, student ministry for eighth-grade girls; Covington Chamber of Commerce; South Tipton Chamber of Commerce; Tri-County Republican Women; Tipton County Republican Party (various offices); volunteer in numerous Republican campaigns; National Rifle Association; Gun Owners of America.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Education Committee, State Government Committee, and Education Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Tipton.

**Religion:** Christian/Southern Baptist.



## Gary Odom

**District:** 55

119 Dunham Springs Lane, Nashville, TN 37205

<b>Occupation:</b>	Association Executive Director
<b>Office Address:</b>	36 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.gary.odom@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4410
<b>Birth Date:</b>	11/01/51
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Wife, Rachel; two children, John Paul and Sarah Elizabeth; B.S., East Tennessee State University, 1973; Master's Degree, Eastern Kentucky University, 1975.

**Community Service:** Chairman, Nashville Master's Golf Classic benefitting Monroe Carell, Jr. Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt; past president, Tennessee Society of Association Executives.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Finance Committee, Health Committee, and Finance Subcommittee; Metro Council of Nashville, 1983-1995.

**Awards and Honors:** Honored by the Tennessee Primary Care Association, Tennessee Academy of Physician Assistants, Tennessee Physical Therapists Association, Tennessee Task Force Against Domestic Violence, and twice by the Tennessee Nurses Association; Legislator of the Year Award, National Rural Health Association, 1996, when he was the first state legislator in the country to receive this honor. Received Tennessee Environmental Council's 1998 Outstanding Conservation Advocate Award; Legislator of the Year, Environmental Action Fund; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Environmental Council; Legislator of the Year, National Wildlife Federation; Legislator of the Year twice, Tennessee Chiropractic Association; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Psychological Association; Statesman of the Year, Tennessee Optometric Association; certificate of appreciation, Mayor's Advisory Committee for People with Disabilities; 2004 Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Assembly of Surgical Technologists; 2004 Legislator of the Year, American Association of Surgical Technologists.

**Membership History:** 95th through 108th General Assemblies.

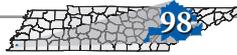
**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** St. George's Episcopal Church.

## C. Antonio Parkinson

**District:** 98

P.O. Box 281453, Memphis, TN 38168



**Occupation:** Firefighter, Lieutenant, Shelby County Fire Department  
**Office Address:** 36-B Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.antonio.parkinson@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-4575  
**Birth Date:** 07/14  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Retired U.S. Marine; Desert Storm veteran.

**Community Service:** Founder, ABetterMemphis.com; founder/organizer, The Block Party for Peace; Memphis and Shelby County Music Commission; former president, Frayser Exchange Club; Frayser Community Development Corporation (board member, 2007); former vice president, Raleigh Community Council; president, The Voice of Raleigh and Frayser Community Action Network; Fresh Starts Community Baby Shower Initiative to lower the infant mortality rate in Shelby County.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Ethics Committee, Criminal Justice Committee, Local Government Committee, and Local Government Subcommittee; Shelby County Legislative Delegation vice chairman; Tennessee Legislative Black Caucus Member; State Child Fatality Review Team member.

**Awards and Honors:** 2011 Legislator of the Year.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Non-denominational, Breath of Life Christian Center.

## Joe Pitts

**District:** 67

544 Hay Market Road, Clarksville, TN 37043



**Occupation:** Banker  
**Office Address:** 32 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.joe.pitts@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2043  
**Birth Date:** 08/15/58  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Spouse, Cynthia; five children; four grandchildren; B.S., Austin Peay State University.

**Community Service:** Board of directors, Clarksville-Montgomery County Education Foundation; board of directors, Austin Peay State University Foundation; board of directors, Two Rivers Company; member: NAACP, Tennessee Patriot Fund; APSU Stem Center Advisory Board; APSU School of Nursing Advisory Board.

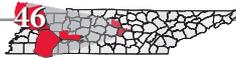
**Service in Public Office:** Member: Ethics Committee, Education Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Education Subcommittee; member, Family Impact Seminar Panel.

**Awards and Honors:** 2009 Public Official of the Year, Tennessee Chapter, National Association of Social Workers; 2009 recipient, William V. Corr Award, Tennessee Primary Care Association; 2011-2012 recipient of the Tennessee Information Enforcement System (TIES) Award; 2009 recipient of the Jackie W. Goad Hall of Fame Award from the Clarksville-Montgomery County Home Builders Association.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Montgomery.

**Religion:** Faith Outreach Church.



## Mark A. Pody

**District: 46**

505 Windham Trail, Lebanon, TN 37090

<b>Occupation:</b>	Insurance
<b>Office Address:</b>	203 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.mark.pody@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7086
<b>Birth Date:</b>	04/23
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Two daughters; 12 grandchildren.

**Community Service:** NRA; Right to Life; Tennessee Firearms Association; Lebanon/Wilson County Chamber of Commerce; DeKalb County Chamber of Commerce; Cannon County Chamber of Commerce; Watertown Chamber of Commerce; Lebanon Rotary Club; Civil Air Patrol; NAFA; CLU; CHFC; LUTCF; past president, GAMA; private pilot; Gideons International.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Consumer and Human Resources Committee; member: Business and Utilities Committee, Consumer and Human Resources Subcommittee, and Fiscal Review Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce 2012 Friend of Business Award for 100 percent voting in the 107th General Assembly.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Cannon and parts of DeKalb and Wilson.

**Religion:** Christian and Gideon



## Jason Powell

**District: 53**

P.O. Box 112003, Nashville, TN 37222

<b>Occupation:</b>	Real Estate / Non-Profit
<b>Office Address:</b>	34 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.jason.powell@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-6861
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/25/78
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Wife, Heather; Daughter, Sophie; B.A., History/Political Science, University of Colorado at Boulder; M.P.A., Tennessee State University; Phi Alpha Alpha Honor Society.

**Community Service:** Member, Caldwell-Abbey Hall Neighborhood Association; member, Crieve Hall Neighborhood Association; member, Glencliff Neighborhood Association; member, Woodbine Neighborhood Association; board member, Nashville Emerging Leaders; member, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce, South Area Advisory Council; Tennessee certified prevention specialist; member, Tennessee Association of Realtors.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, State Government Committee, and Business and Utilities Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Varsity letterman, Colorado Buffaloes football.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Episcopal.

## Dennis H. Powers

### District: 36

139 Preston Circle, Jacksboro, TN 37757



<b>Occupation:</b>	Insurance Agent
<b>Office Address:</b>	G-27 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.dennis.powers@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3335
<b>Birth Date:</b>	09/14/53
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Tracy; LaFollette High School; B.S., Business Administration, University of Tennessee.

**Community Service:** Board of Directors, Campbell County Chamber Leadership; past president, South Campbell County Rotary Club; Campbell, Anderson and Union Chambers of Commerce; past president, Campbell County Young Republicans; Committee Chairman, Goodwill Industries; golf coach and adopter; Jacksboro Middle School coach; senior league baseball; volunteer, LaFollette Medical Center; committee chairman, Boy Scouts of America; mentor program, West LaFollette Elementary School; Friends of Cove Lake State Park; National Right to Life; National Rifle Association; Campbell County Habitat for Humanity Board; American Cancer Society; Relay for Life; committee chairman, Adopt-A-School program; committee chairman, First Baptist Church of Jacksboro; Campbell County Jaycees; Heritage Foundation; American Legislative Exchange Council; Tennessee Farm Bureau; Leadership Campbell County; Wounded Warrior Project; National Conference of State Legislators; National Federation of Independent Business; The Tenth Amendment Center.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice Chairman, House Energy Task Force; Vice Chairman, Republican Caucus; member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Insurance and Banking Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Rotary, Paul Harris Fellow.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Campbell and parts of Anderson and Union.

**Religion:** First Baptist Church of Jacksboro.



## John David Ragan, Jr.

**District: 33**

119 Morningside Drive, Oak Ridge, TN 37830

<b>Occupation:</b>	Business Consultant
<b>Office Address:</b>	G-24 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.john.ragan@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4400
<b>Birth Date:</b>	12/16/48
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** More than four decades of experience in governmental, industrial, educational, and commercial organizations. Ragan's military career spanned 24 years that encompassed more than 4,000 jet hours and time in two combat theaters in addition to ever-increasing positions of responsibility and accomplishment in both management and technical activities. These responsibilities have not only included wartime command, but also experience in managing civil engineering operations, logistics, communications, and police organizations among others. Family: wife of 41 years, Liz; a daughter, Amanda, an Oak Ridge High School choral director; a son, Patrick, a U.S. Air Force major and F-16 pilot. Education: bachelor's degree, engineering sciences, Air Force Academy; master's degree, aeronautical sciences, Embry-Riddle University; postgraduate studies, University of Tennessee; professional and certificate studies, University of North Carolina, University of Oklahoma, University of Southern California; former adjunct faculty, University of Tennessee and Embry-Riddle University.

**Community Service:** Video ministry at Grace Baptist Church; substitute teacher for local school system; Member, Daedalians (Fraternal Order of Military Pilots); Air Force Association, USAF Academy Association of Graduates; former little league baseball coach; former youth basketball coach.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice Chairman, Government Operations Committee; Chairman, Judiciary Subcommittee of Government Operations; Member: Insurance and Banking Committee and Insurance and Banking Subcommittee; Chairman, House Energy Task Force; Vice Chairman, National Council of State Legislatures Nuclear Legislative Working Group; Member: National Council of State Legislatures Agriculture and Energy Committee; member, Southern States Energy Board; Commander, Legislative Squadron of the Tennessee Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Anderson.

**Religion:** Southern Baptist.

## Bob Ramsey

**District:** 20

2120 Middlewood Drive, Maryville, TN 37803



<b>Occupation:</b>	Dentist
<b>Office Address:</b>	212 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.bob.ramsey@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3560
<b>Birth Date:</b>	03/13/47
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Margaret; two children, Heather and Haley; two granddaughters, Greer and Valentina; Maryville High School; B.S., Biology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; D.D.S., University of Tennessee at Memphis, Licensed in Florida and Tennessee; Professional: Dental Director of Okaloosa County Health Department (1974-1976), Private Practice of General Dentistry (1976-present); Second District Dental Peer Review Board (eight years); Blount County Dental Society; Second District Dental Society; Tennessee Dental Society; American Dental Society (1976-present); Blount County Board of Health (1990-present), Chairman for four years; Blount Memorial Hospital Medical Executive Committee Representative (1982); Choir Member: First Baptist Church of Maryville, upright bass player for the church symphony; Trustee, Member of the Jail Ministry, and a past youth teacher.

**Community Service:** Blount County Commissioner, 1990-2009; Commission Chairman, 1990-1992, 2002-2008; Appointed Interim County Executive, 1992; Appointed Acting County Mayor, 2006; Chairman for four years, Regional Solid Waste Authority (2002-2008); Chairman (2006), Tellico Reservoir Development Agency; Agricultural Extension Committee; Board member (2004- present), Blount Community Action Agency; Member, Kiwanis Club of Maryville (1976-present); Past member, County Executives Association, County Mayors Association, East Tennessee Human Resources Agency; Member, East Tennessee Development District; Member, Emergency Communications Committee, Information Technology Committee, Long Range Planning Committee, Properties, Purchasing and Public Service Committee, Parks and Recreation Committee; Member, Nominating and Reapportionment Committee; Member, Blount County Chamber of Commerce, 1976-present; County Forensic Dental Examiner, 1976-1994; President, Friends of Blount County Library, 1993; Graduate, Leadership Blount, 2001; Sponsor, Little River Watershed Association; Martin Luther King Community Choir, 2001-present.

**Service in Public Office:** Tennessee House of Representatives; Chairman: Health Committee; State and Local Government Committee; State and Local Subcommittee; Member: Calendar and Rules Committee, State Government Committee, and Health Subcommittee, and House Ethics Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Outstanding Representative, County Officials Association of Tennessee, 2012; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers, 107th General Assembly; Arc Legislators of the Year, 2012; Motorcycling Safety and Freedom, CMT/ABATE Inc.; Legislator of the Year, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2012; Check and Balance Award, 2011; Winner, TSCA Protecting Local Taxpayer Dollars Award, 2011.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Blount.

**Religion:** First Baptist Church of Maryville.



## Barrett Rich

**District:** 94

P.O. Box 505, Somerville, TN 38068

<b>Occupation:</b>	Business
<b>Office Address:</b>	212 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.barrett.rich@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-6890
<b>Birth Date:</b>	06/14/77
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Daughter, Alexis Dunn Rich; B.S. in management, Bethel College; J.D., Nashville School of Law; graduate, Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy; graduate, Tennessee Highway Patrol Trooper School; 32nd Degree Mason; Eagle Scout.

**Community Service:** Somerville Rotary; Young Republicans; 32nd Degree Mason; Tennessee Right to Life; Fraternal Order of Police; Farm Bureau; board of directors, Fayette County Chamber of Commerce; Oakland Chamber of Commerce; South Tipton Chamber of Commerce.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Health Subcommittee; member: Criminal Justice Committee, Ethics Committee, and Health Committee; Majority Whip, 107th General Assembly; Assistant Floor Leader, 106th General Assembly.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Fayette, McNairy, and part of Hardeman.

**Religion:** Methodist.



## Dennis E. "Coach" Roach

**District:** 35

4519 Highway 92, Rutledge, TN 37861

<b>Occupation:</b>	Teacher, Coach, Farm Owner
<b>Office Address:</b>	217 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.dennis.roach@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2534
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** B.S., M.S. (over 45 hours).

**Community Service:** Gideon's International; Tennessee Coaches Association; Tennessee Farm Bureau; National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Calendar and Rules Committee; member: Finance Committee, Transportation Committee, and Finance Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Father of the Year, 1991-1992; Coach of the Year 11 times; Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Development Association, 2005.

**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

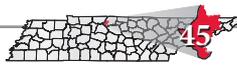
**Counties Represented:** Claiborne, Grainger, and part of Union.

**Religion:** Baptist.

# Courtney Leigh Rogers

**District: 45**

432 Chickasaw Trail, Goodlettsville, TN 37072



**Occupation:** Retired Air Force, Tennessee Air National Guard;  
Affiliate Host, One Nation Under God Radio

**Office Address:** 110-A War Memorial Building

**Office Email:** rep.courtney.rogers@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:** 615-741-3893

**Marital Status:** Married

**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Master of Science in administration, Central Michigan University; Bachelor of Arts in international relations, University of Southern California; Squadron Officer’s School; Air Force Air Command and Staff College; Air War College.

**Community Service:** Military Officer’s Association of America; Volunteer Humane Society, Hendersonville; Goodlettsville Chamber of Commerce; Sumner County Republican Women; Leadership Middle Tennessee; board member, One Nation Under God Radio; affiliate host and member, “Salt and Light Institute.”

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Criminal Justice Committee, Transportation Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** USAF Outstanding Targeting Officer of the Year, 1990; distinguished graduate Targeting Officer School, 1985; Outstanding Performer 1982, 1984, 1988; Bridgestone Vice President’s Award, 1997; Leadership Middle Tennessee graduate, 2011; named Tennessee Ambassador of Goodwill by Governor Bill Haslam, April 2011.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Sumner.

**Religion:** Christian, Church of the Nazarene.



# Bill Sanderson

**District:** 77

3804 Concord Road, Kenton, TN 38233

<b>Occupation:</b>	Retailer, Farmer-Viticulturist
<b>Office Address:</b>	204 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.bill.sanderson@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-0718
<b>Birth Date:</b>	09/26/59
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Marjie; three children; Bachelor of Science, business administration, Lambuth University.

**Community Service:** Life Choices Advisory Board; chairman, Kenton Merchants Association; member, Kenton City Zoning and Appeal Board; Kenton Special School District trustee; Obion County Chamber of Commerce; Kappa Alpha Order alumni; First State Bank Advisory Board; Obion County Republican Party; National Rifle Association; Tennessee Firearms Association; Tennessee Farm Bureau; Tennessee Viticulture Association; Union City Rotary Club; Western Sun Masonic Lodge.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, State Government Subcommittee; member: State Government Committee, and Transportation Committee; Governor’s Council on Physical Fitness and Health; Alliance for Fitness and Health; chairman, Kenton Merchants Association; member, Kenton City Zoning and Appeal Board.

**Awards and Honors:** Republican Party Statesman of the Year; Northwest Tennessee Development District Legislator of the Year.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

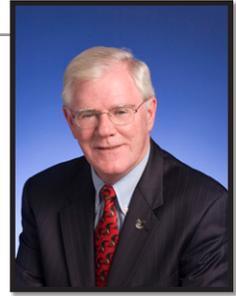
**Counties Represented:** Dyer, Lake, and part of Obion.

**Religion:** Methodist.

## Charles M. Sargent, Jr.

**District:** 61

117 Ashton Park Boulevard, Franklin, TN 37067



**Occupation:** Insurance Agent  
**Office Address:** 206 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.charles.sargent@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6808  
**Birth Date:** 02/03/45  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Three children; three grandchildren; served in the United States Navy from 1965-1967 in Corpus Christi, Texas; moved to Nashville in 1970 and then to Franklin in 1977.

**Community Service:** Williamson County Chamber of Commerce; Brentwood Chamber of Commerce; Williamson County Heritage Foundation; Williamson County Republican Party; Williamson Medical Foundation board member; board member, Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA); former president-elect of Grassland Parents Association; co-founder and president of Grassland Athletic Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Finance Committee; Member: Calendar and Rules Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Finance Subcommittee; Williamson County Commission, 1990-1996; Williamson County Planning Commission, 1989-1997.

**Membership History:** 100th through 108th General Assemblies.

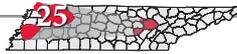
**Counties Represented:** Part of Williamson.

**Religion:** Hillsboro Presbyterian Church.

## Cameron Sexton

**District:** 25

186 Homestead Drive, Crossville, TN 38555



**Occupation:** Banking  
**Office Address:** 20 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.cameron.sexton@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2343  
**Birth Date:** 11/11/70  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Lacey; two children, Nathaniel and Olivia; B.A., University of Tennessee, 1994; Oak Ridge High School, 1989.

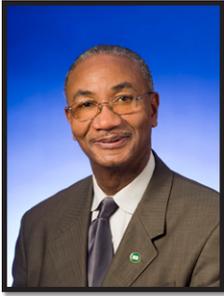
**Community Service:** Crossville Noon Rotary Club; board member, Friends of Cumberland Mountain State Park; board member, Good Samaritans Society; Relay for Life Committee; Fairfield Glade Lions Club.

**Service in Public Office:** Majority Whip; member: Business and Utilities Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, Health Committee, and Health Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Cumberland, Van Buren, and part of Putnam.

**Religion:** Baptist, Central Baptist Church, Crossville.



# Johnny W. Shaw

**District: 80**

P.O. Box 191, 123 West Market Street  
Bolivar, TN 38008

**Occupation:** CEO/Co-owner, Shaw Broadcasting Co., LLC.; Minister

**Office Address:** 36-C Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:** rep.johnny.shaw@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:** 615-741-4538

**Marital Status:** Married

**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Six children; CEO and co-owner, Shaw Broadcasting Co., LLC.

**Community Service:** Board member, National Civil Rights Museum; board chairman, Western Mental Health Institute; member, West Tennessee River Basin Authority Board; board member, Community Rehabilitation Agencies of Tennessee; lifetime member, NAACP; Madison and Hardeman County Capitol Talk Forums.

**Service in Public Office:** Past chairman, Tennessee Legislative Black Caucus; member: Finance, Ways and Means Committee, State Government Committee, State Government Subcommittee, Joint Council on Pension and Insurance, Joint Fiscal Review Committee, Legislative Arts Caucus, and Rural Caucus; past committees: Agriculture Committee, Ethics Committee, General Subcommittee of Agriculture, General Subcommittee of Finance, Ways and Means, Children and Family Committee, Joint Fiscal Review Committee, and Health Equity Commission; former Hardeman County Commissioner.

**Awards and Honors:** Southeastern Association of Area Agencies on Aging Impact Award, 2012; Tennessee Association of Broadcasters Distinguished Service Award, 2012; National Phi Delta Kappa, Inc. Educating Leader's Award, 2011; C.A. Rawls Bridge Builder Award, West Tennessee African American Entrepreneurs; American Cancer Society's Capitol Dome Service Award; William Henry Miles Outstanding Community Service Award; Jackson Affordable Housing's Jo Helen Imani Award; Legislator of the Year Award, Tennessee Development District Association; West Tennessee Black Business Association's Chairman Award.

**Membership History:** 102nd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Parts of Hardeman and Madison.

**Religion:** Pastor, St. John Missionary Baptist Church, Stanton.

# David A. Shepard

**District:** 69

204 McCreary Heights, Dickson, TN 37055



<b>Occupation:</b>	Pharmacist
<b>Office Address:</b>	34 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.david.shepard@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-3513
<b>Birth Date:</b>	10/06/47
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Three children; B.S., University of Tennessee-Martin; B.S. and Pharm D., University of Tennessee-Memphis College of Pharmacy; US Army, 1969-1971; Vietnam Veteran.

**Community Service:** Member and former board member, Dickson County Chamber of Commerce; past president and charter member, High Noon Rotary Club; Hickman County Chamber of Commerce; past member, UT Alumni Board of Governors.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Ethics Committee, Health Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Insurance and Banking Subcommittee; Dickson City Council and vice mayor, 1977-1989.

**Awards and Honors:** Distinguished Service to Pharmacy Award, 2006; Hubert H. Humphrey Award, American Pharmaceutical Association, 2008; University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy Alumni Association Outstanding Alumnus, 2008; Shelby Rhinehart Service Award for Pharmacy, 2012.

**Membership History:** 102nd through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Dickson and parts of Hickman and Maury.

**Religion:** Methodist.



## Tony Shipley

**District: 2**

P.O. Box 6173, Kingsport, TN 37663

<b>Occupation:</b>	USAF (retired)
<b>Office Address:</b>	114 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.tony.shipley@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2886
<b>Birth Date:</b>	08/23/53
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Susan; five children; graduate, Sullivan Central High School in Blountville; B.A., University of Tennessee in Knoxville; Post Graduate Intelligence Program (PGIP) at Defense Intelligence College in Washington D.C.; U.S.A.F. Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.; U.S.M.C. Command Staff College, Camp Smith, Hawaii; paramedic, Northeast State Community College, Blountville; critical care paramedic, Roane State Community College, Knoxville.

**Community Service:** Kingsport Chamber of Commerce; Sullivan County Republican Party; Colonial Heights Optimist Club (past president, 2007, and Lt. governor, 2008); Lions Club of Sullivan County; Masonic Lodge 688, 32nd Degree Mason; Order of the Eastern Star, Liberty Chapter; York Rites; Mountain Region Speech and Hearing, board of directors; Greater Kingsport Pro-Life Volunteers; and National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Criminal Justice Subcommittee; member: Criminal Justice Committee, and Health Committee; Arts Caucus.

**Awards and Honors:** U.S.A.F. Bronze Star; Optimist Citizen of the Year; Legislator of the Year, 2009, American Automobile Association; Legislator of the Year, 2009, Tennessee Psychologists Association; Legislator of the Year, 2010, Rural Health Association of Tennessee; Legislator of the Year, 2011, First Tennessee Development District Association.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Sullivan.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Mike Sparks

### District: 49

114 Woodland Drive, Smyrna, TN 37167



**Occupation:** Business Owner, Business and Marketing Consultant  
**Office Address:** 207 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.mike.sparks@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6829  
**Birth Date:** 01/11/67  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Felicia (24 years); sons, Preston and Payton; two dogs; graduated Smyrna High School; attended: Castle Heights Military Academy, Middle Tennessee State University, Motlow State Community College, Volunteer State Community College, Nashville School of Real Estate; Dale Carnegie Institute; graduate, Nashville Auction School, University of Tennessee Governing Principles, class of 2011; attended CCIM Institute; author, “How to Buy, Sell, Barter and Out-Negotiate Any Car Dealer.”

**Community Service:** NFIB; Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce; Farm Bureau; NRA; Smyrna Rotary Club; Gideon’s International; American Legislative Exchange Council; past member, Motlow College Advisory Board; past board member, American Red Cross, Heart of Tennessee Chapter; co-host of biweekly radio show “Rutherford Issues” on 100.5 FM and 1450 AM, WGNS; former member, Nissan Community Involvement Committee; Tennessee Firearms Association; Sheriff’s Citizen Academy.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Transportation Committee; member: Local Government Committee and Transportation Subcommittee; former member, House Health and Human Resources Committee; Rutherford County Commissioner, 2002-2010; Smyrna Planning Commission, 2001-2010; Rutherford County public works and planning committee; Rutherford County property management committee; Rutherford County health and education committee; Rutherford County purchasing committee; Tennessee Energy Task Force; founding member, TN-ZERO Drug and Crime Task Force.

**Awards and Honors:** Ruthies Small Business Award winner, 2008-2009; Smyrna Rotary Club perfect attendance award; business featured nationwide as Tennessee’s first “Dot.com” car company, *Business Journal Magazine*; biography featured in the book “No More Mondays” by Dan Miller of 48days.com; service award for “Innovative Ideas for Cost Savings” while employed with Whirlpool Corporation; initiated Rutherford County’s “Efficiency Task Force.”

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Rutherford, including Smyrna and LaVergne.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Billy Spivey

**District: 92**

1523 Cornersville Hwy, Lewisburg, TN 37091

<b>Occupation:</b>	Maintenance Manager
<b>Office Address:</b>	110 War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.billy.spivey@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-4170
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/18/69
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Father of six children; Cornersville High School; A.A.S., technology, Columbia State; U.S Army veteran.

**Community Service:** Marshall County Republican Party (past chairman); graduate, Leadership Marshall County; Tennessee Technology Center Advisory Board (past member).

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, State Government Committee, and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; past chairman, Marshall County Commission.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Marshall and parts of Franklin, Lincoln, and Marion.

**Religion:** Reform Baptist.



## Mike Stewart

**District: 52**

412 North 16th Street, Nashville, TN 37206

<b>Occupation:</b>	Attorney
<b>Office Address:</b>	24 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.mike.stewart@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-2184
<b>Birth Date:</b>	01/30/65
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Three children; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law; B.A., History, University of Pennsylvania.

**Community Service:** Past president, Lockeland Springs Neighborhood Association; past member, Davidson County Emergency Communications District Board.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Civil Justice Committee, Local Government Committee, Ethics Committee, and Civil Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Veteran, Operation Desert Storm; U.S. Eighth Army Distinguished Leader Award; selected for Tennessee Young Democrats Shining Star Award; Legislative Friends Award and Good Green Deeds Award, Tennessee Conservation Voters; selected by State Legislative Leaders Foundation to attend emerging leaders program at Darden School, University of Virginia; selected as a NewDEAL Leader, NewDEAL Network.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Davidson.

**Religion:** Methodist.

## Art Swann

### District: 8

1507 S. Court Street, Maryville, TN 37803



<b>Occupation:</b>	Businessman
<b>Office Address:</b>	G-19A War Memorial Building
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.art.swann@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-5481
<b>Birth Date:</b>	10/17/52
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** Married; B.S., University of Tennessee-Martin, 1975; Maryville High School, 1971; Former Vice President of student government at University of Tennessee-Martin.

**Community Service:** Member, Blount County Chamber of Commerce; Member, Blount County Republican Party Executive Committee; Former Chairman, Blount County Republican Party; Former Director, Maryville College Building and Grounds Committee; Former Director, Metropolitan Knoxville Airport Authority; Former Board of Directors, Nine Counties One Vision; Former Director, Maryville Alcoa Home Builders Association; Former Board of Directors, Overlook Mental Health; Former Vice Chairman, Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau; Former Member, Tennessee Private Industry Council.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Business and Utilities Subcommittee; Member, Business and Utilities Committee; Member, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee; Former Secretary, Children and Family Affairs Committee; Former Member, General Subcommittee of Children and Family Affairs; Former Member, Conservation and Environment Committee; Former Member, General Subcommittee of Conservation and Environment; Former Member, Commerce Committee; Former Member, State and Local Government Committee; Former Republican Floor Leader (95th General Assembly); Former Blount County Commissioner.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies, 94th and 95th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Blount.

**Religion:** Episcopal.



## John C. Tidwell

**District:** 74

158 Harbor Circle, New Johnsonville, TN 37134

<b>Occupation:</b>	Civil Engineer
<b>Office Address:</b>	22 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.john.tidwell@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-7098
<b>Birth Date:</b>	08/15/41
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Democrat

**Personal Information:** Wife, Charlotte; children, Nikki and John Jr.; daughter-in-law, Christy; grandchildren, Cassie and Trey Tidwell; attended high school in Adamsville, Tenn.; post graduate, Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn.; B.S., civil engineering, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; professional engineering license #7772.

**Community Service:** Historical Society; Caldwell Masonic Lodge; member, USAA; Poor Boys Antique Car Club; Tennessee T's; board of directors, Raise the Gun Boats; Civil Air Patrol.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Business and Utilities Committee, and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee; New Johnsonville City Council; Humphreys County Commission; New Johnsonville Regional Planning Commission; Tennessee River Port Authority; National Legislative Environmental Conference.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year (twice), Tennessee Forestry Association; Governor's Forestry Management Advisory; Legislator of the Year, South Central Development District; Conservation Award, Woodman of the World; Meritorious Service Award, American Legion; Tennessee Squire.

**Membership History:** 100th through 108th General Assemblies.

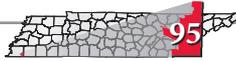
**Counties Represented:** Houston, Humphreys, and part of Montgomery.

**Religion:** Methodist.

## Curry Todd

**District:** 95

170 Legacy Farm, Apt. 102, Collierville, TN 38017



**Occupation:** Administrator, Business Owner, Retired  
**Office Address:** 209 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.curry.todd@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1866  
**Marital Status:** Single  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** One child; University of Memphis, law enforcement.

**Community Service:** Shelby County Conservative Republican Club; East Shelby County Republican Club; Republican Women of Purpose; Shelby County Republican Women; Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame; National Rifle Association; American Legislative Exchange Council, board of directors and state chairman; University of Memphis Society Inc. past member, board of directors; University of Memphis, M-Club board of directors; Collierville Republican Club; former member of Shelby County Republican Party steering committee; Fisherville Civic Club; Collierville Rotary Club; Memphis/Shelby County job conference committee; Memphis Zoological Society; Tennessee Correction Volunteer Advisory Board; Member, National Association of Sportsman Legislators; Memphis/Shelby County Amateur Sports Hall of Fame; Wolf River Conservancy.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, State Government Committee, and Business and Utilities Subcommittee; Tennessee Peace Officers and Training Commission (appointed by Governor Lamar Alexander to develop, plan and implement uniform standards of employment, training, and certification for police officers in Tennessee), 1981-1987; elected by Peace Officers Standard Training Commission (POST) to develop and implement police legislation with the Tennessee General Assembly, 1981-1987; served on legislative study committees of the Tennessee General Assembly in the area of corrections and criminal justice, 1981-1984; chairman, POST Commission, 1984-1987; legislative liaison/lobbyist for Tennessee Fraternal Order of Police, 1982-1987; Memphis and Shelby County Job Conference, 1982-1983; Criminal Justice Committee; chairman, subcommittee on development of law enforcement legislation, Memphis and Shelby County Job Conference, 1982-1983; chairman, subcommittee on Neighborhood Crime Prevention, 1976-1988; Memphis Police Department/Memphis Police Association (legislative liaison/lobbyist in the Tennessee General Assembly for both the department and the association), 1974-1986; American Legislative Exchange Council, board of directors and state chairman for Tennessee.

**Awards and Honors:** Legislator of the Year, Tennessee Professional Firefighters Association, 2011; Outstanding Legislator, Tennessee PTA, 2011; 2008-2009 NASS Medallion Award presented by Secretary of State Tre Hargett; Outstanding Representative Award, County Officials Association of Tennessee, 2008 and 2010; Legislator of the Year, American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), 2008; Legislator of the 106th General Assembly, Tennessee Association of Assessing Officers.

**Membership History:** 101st through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Joe Towns Jr.

**District:** 84

4528 St. Honore, Memphis, TN 38116

**Occupation:** Businessman  
**Office Address:** 37 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.joe.towns@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2189  
**Marital Status:** Single  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** Business/entrepreneur, former college instructor, and has a management, consulting and entertainment company; B.A., political science, LeMoyné-Owen College; M.S., operational management, University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Hobbies: writing poetry and acting; recently acted in Eddie Murphy's "The Kingdom;" performs stage acting and the spoken word. Professional service: management in the cargo line industry; management in the hospital industry; management in the customer service arena; real estate investor; sales profession and telecommunications industry.

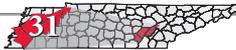
**Community Service:** Former member, Community Service Action Board and Democratic Executive Committee; Co-founder of C.U.T.E.C. anti-crime organization; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Men of Progress; 100 Black Men; Gardenvue Home Owner Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Assistant Democratic Leader; member: Business and Utilities Committee, Consumer and Human Resources Committee, and Consumer and Human Resources Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 99th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Mississippi Boulevard Christian Church.



## Ron Travis

**District:** 31

1318 Armstrong Ferry Road, Dayton, TN 37321

**Occupation:** Insurance Agent  
**Office Address:** G-3 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.ron.travis@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1450  
**Birth Date:** 11/03/54  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Laura; two daughters, Rachel and Jessica; son-in-law, Ben Shannon.

**Community Service:** Member, Downtown Dayton Association; member, Bledsoe, Dayton, Roane, Sequatchie and Spring City Chambers of Commerce; member, Civitan; member, Emmaus Community; member, Mainstreet Dayton; lifetime member, NRA.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Insurance and Banking Committee, and Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Agent, Nationwide (since 1983); Nationwide Insurance President's and Champion's conference qualifier multiple years; Life Underwriter's Training Council Fellow (LUTCF).

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Bledsoe, Rhea, Sequatchie, and part of Roane.

**Religion:** Methodist.

## Johnnie R. Turner

**District:** 85

752 West Levi Road, Memphis, TN 38109



**Occupation:** Retired Educator and Civil Rights Advocate  
Administrator

**Office Address:** 38 Legislative Plaza

**Office Email:** [rep.johnnie.turner@capitol.tn.gov](mailto:rep.johnnie.turner@capitol.tn.gov)

**Office Phone:** 615-741-6954

**Marital Status:** Widow

**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** One child; four grandchildren; B.S., LeMoyné Owen College; M.Ed., University of Memphis; postgraduate studies at the University of Memphis and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

**Community Service:** Executive committee, NAACP Tennessee State Conference; board member: New Memphis Arena Public Building Authority (PBA); Leadership Memphis; LeMoyné Owen College National Alumni Association; founding member and past president, Memphis Alliance of Black School Educators; Memphis Retired Teachers Association; United Teaching Profession; Memphis/Shelby County Anti-Predatory Lending Coalition; Westwood Neighborhood Association; past member advisory board of the Memphis juvenile court system; past vice chairman, Health, Educational and Housing Facility Board of Shelby County; past president, Memphis Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc.; board of trustees, Greater Middle Baptist Church.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Consumer and Human Resources Committee, Government Operations Committee, and Consumer and Human Resources Subcommittee; Treasurer, Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators.

**Awards and Honors:** Living Legends Award, Northeast Region of the NAACP; Living Legends Award, Memphis Grizzlies and the National Civil Rights Museum; Addie G. Owen Racial Justice Award, YWCA of Greater Memphis; Legends of Memphis Award for community involvement, National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Memphis Chapter; Freedom Award for community service, University of Memphis Chapter of the NAACP; Women of Excellence Award, *Tri-State Defender*; Friend of Education Award, Memphis Education Association; Memphis "Freedom Sister Recognition," Smithsonian Institute/National Civil Rights Museum; Women Making a Difference Award, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc.; Ruby R. Wharton Award for outstanding service in race relations, Mayor A C Wharton; Kwanzaa honoree for community service, Mid-South Kwanzaa Inc.; annual listing in "100 Most Influential Movers and Shakers in Memphis" (1997-2010), *Memphis Magazine*.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Protestant, Greater Middle Baptist Church.



# James "Micah" Van Huss

**District: 6**

1835 Gray Station Sulphur Springs Road  
Jonesborough, TN 37659

<b>Occupation:</b>	Web Programmer
<b>Office Address:</b>	23 Legislative Plaza
<b>Office Email:</b>	rep.james.vanhuss@capitol.tn.gov
<b>Office Phone:</b>	615-741-1717
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Married
<b>Political Party:</b>	Republican

**Personal Information:** U.S. Marine Scout Sniper; B.S., computer science, Pensacola Christian College.

**Community Service:** National Rifle Association; David Crockett High School wrestling assistant coach.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Criminal Justice Committee, Health Committee, and Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

**Awards and Honors:** Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal; platoon honor graduate, School of Infantry, U.S.M.C.; platoon high shooter, Boot Camp, U.S.M.C.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Washington.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Eric Watson

**District:** 22

605 Ocoee Hills Circle, Cleveland, TN 37323-8771



**Occupation:**

Law Enforcement

**Office Address:**

112 War Memorial Building

**Office Email:**

rep.eric.watson@capitol.tn.gov

**Office Phone:**

615-741-7799

**Birth Date:**

09/14/73

**Marital Status:**

Married

**Political Party:**

Republican

**Personal Information:** Detective, Benton Police Department; Tennessee private investigator; Tennessee certified handgun instructor; Tennessee boater safety education instructor; graduate, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation State Academy (class president); graduate, Tennessee Sheriffs School; graduate, Tennessee Law Enforcement Academy; graduate, Tennessee public school system; Andersonville Theological Seminary, Master's Degree, Summa Cum Laude; Andersonville Theological Seminary, Bachelor of Education, Summa Cum Laude; University of Tennessee at Martin, professional certificate in law enforcement; United States Marshall Service Academy, Glynco, Ga.

**Community Service:** Fraternal Order of Police; National Rifle Association; Southern Gospel Music Association; Cleveland/Bradley County Economic Development Council; Coats for the Cold; Tennessee Sheriff's Association.

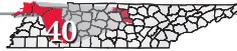
**Service in Public Office:** Chair, Criminal Justice Committee; member: State Government Committee, Calendar and Rules Committee, and Criminal Justice Subcommittee; co-chair, NCSL Law and Criminal Justice Standing Committee; Tennessee Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

**Awards and Honors:** 2013 Housing Hero Award, Home Builders Association of Tennessee; 2012 Veterans of Foreign Wars Loyalty Day Award; 2012 Best Political Leader Award of Bradley County; 2012 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation Award; 2011 "Legislator of the Year" by the Tennessee District Attorneys General Conference; 2010 Outstanding Representative Award presented by the County Officials Association of Tennessee; 2010 Bradley County Sheriff's Office, promoted to captain; 2010 Fraternal Order of Police Outstanding Service Award; 2008 Tennessee Realtors Association, "Legislator of the Year;" Tennessee at-large delegate for the 2008 Republican National Convention; 2006 Bradley County Sheriff's Office, promoted to lieutenant; 2005 United States Marshals Service recognition for dedication and service during "Operation Falcon;" 2004 Bradley County Sheriff's Office, career deputy one stripes; 2003 Bradley County Public Service Award, "Coats for the Cold;" 2001 Bradley County Life Saving Award for saving the life of senior citizen James Garrett; 1998 Tennessee's Governor's Award of Excellence; 1998-2005 Eric Watson and Tennessee Harmony charted six top 80 songs across America in the Christian music charts.

**Membership History:** 104th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Meigs, Polk, and part of Bradley.

**Religion:** Baptist.



## Terri Lynn Weaver

**District:** 40

100 Seabowisha Lane, Lancaster, TN 38569

**Occupation:** Singer/Songwriter/Small Business Owner  
**Office Address:** 105 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.terri.lynn.weaver@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2192  
**Birth Date:** 09/19/57  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** One child and two grandchildren.

**Community Service:** Previous chairman, Smith County Republican Party; previous chairman, Smith County Republican Women; member, Chambers of Commerce of Smith County, Smithville-DeKalb County, Gallatin Area, Hendersonville Area, and Hartsville-Trousdale County; Rotary Club; Farm Bureau; National Rifle Association; Cattleman's Association; chairman, Lancaster Independence Day Parade; host musician of annual Christmas Eve service, Smith County.

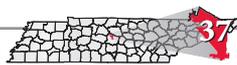
**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Transportation Subcommittee; member: Criminal Justice Committee and Transportation Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Female Vocalist of the Year; singer/songwriter with three number one gospel songs; 2013 Upper Cumberland Development District Legislator of the Year.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Smith, Trousdale, and parts of DeKalb and Sumner.

**Religion:** Nondenominational.



## Dawn White

**District:** 37

1522 Riverview Drive, Murfreesboro, TN 37129

**Occupation:** Small Business Owner; Former Teacher  
**Office Address:** 205 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.dawn.white@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6849  
**Birth Date:** 10/22/75  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Husband, Chad; B.S., Middle Tennessee State University; Master of Education, Middle Tennessee State University; Specialist in Education, Middle Tennessee State University.

**Community Service:** Member, LifePoint Church; member, BRAA (Blue Raider Athletic Association); board member, CASA of Rutherford County; advisory board member, Discovery Center; sustainer member, Junior League of Murfreesboro; board member, Linebaugh Library Foundation; board member, Middle Tennessee Medical Center Ambassadors; member, Rutherford Cable; affiliate member, Smyrna Lions Club; member, Tennessee Economic Council on Women.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, Education Committee, and Education Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 108th General Assembly.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Rutherford.

**Religion:** Baptist.

## Mark White

**District:** 83

P.O. Box 17409 Memphis, TN 38187



**Occupation:** Business Owner and Consultant  
**Office Address:** 110 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.mark.white@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-4415  
**Birth Date:** 03/11/50  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Kathy; one daughter, Bonny; two grandsons, Jack and Ty; B.S., University of Memphis; current student in Lipscomb University Institute of Conflict Management; Rule 31 Certificate.

**Community Service:** Past board member, Collierville Chamber of Commerce; past chairman, NFIB Tennessee Leadership Council; member, past chairman, NFIB Memphis Action Council; member, National Federation of Independent Business; board of directors, Collierville Chamber of Commerce; Memphis Regional Chamber of Commerce; Germantown Kiwanis Club; past vice president, Greentrees Civic Association; director/founder, Global Children's Educational Foundation which provides educational opportunity to children in the Republic of Panama; Shelby County Republican Party.

**Service in Public Office:** Chairman, Education Subcommittee; vice chairman, Fiscal Review Committee; member: Consumer and Human Resources Committee and Education Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** 2008 NFIB Small Business Person of the Year; 2008 Regional Kiwanis Lay Person of the Year; 2007 Tennessee GOP Party Statesman of the Year; board member, LaunchTN; Holocaust Commission; Second Look Commission.

**Membership History:** 106th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Shelby.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Kent Williams

**District:** 4

126 South Main Street, Elizabethton, TN 37643



**Occupation:** Retired Restaurant Owner, Farmer  
**Office Address:** G-2 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.kent.williams@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-7450  
**Birth Date:** 06/23/49  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Independent

**Personal Information:** Spouse, Gayle; four sons: David, Mark, Roby, and John; graduate, Unaka High School, 1967.

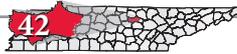
**Community Service:** Chairman, United Way Campaign (2008); Carter County Republican Party; Elizabethton-Carter County Chamber of Commerce; Elizabethton-Carter County Hunting and Fishing Club; National Rifle Association.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Business and Utilities Committee, State Government Committee, and State Government Subcommittee; Speaker, 106th General Assembly; Joint Legislative Services Committee, 2009-2010; Joint Committee on Diabetes Prevention Committee, 2009-2010.

**Membership History:** 105th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Unicoi and part of Carter.

**Religion:** Southern Baptist.



## Ryan D. Williams

**District: 42**

570 Pleasant Hill Drive, Cookeville, TN 38501

**Occupation:** Construction and Business Development  
**Office Address:** 109 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.ryan.williams@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1875  
**Birth Date:** 06/01/74  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Born in Kingsport, Tenn.; graduated with a B.S. degree in biology from Carson-Newman College where he met his wife, Abby; married 16 years; two children: Tyson, 11, and Carson, 9.

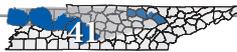
**Community Service:** Cookeville/Putnam County Chamber of Commerce; After Dark Series; Carson-Newman soccer alumnus.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Health Committee; member: Education Committee and Health Subcommittee; Cookeville City Council; Cookeville Planning Commission.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Putnam.

**Religion:** Christian.



## John Mark Windle

**District: 41**

P.O. Box 215 Jamestown, TN 38556

**Occupation:** Attorney  
**Office Address:** 24 Legislative Plaza  
**Office Email:** rep.john.windle@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-1260  
**Birth Date:** 05/21/62  
**Marital Status:** Single  
**Political Party:** Democrat

**Personal Information:** B.S., finance, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law; former Assistant District Attorney.

**Community Service:** Member, Post 5062 Veterans of Foreign Wars; member, Post #4 American Legion; member, Farm Bureau; 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Tennessee Army National Guard.

**Service in Public Office:** Member: Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Transportation Committee, and Transportation Subcommittee.

**Membership History:** 97th through 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Jackson, Morgan, Overton, and part of Fentress.

**Religion:** Christian.

## Tim Wirtgau

**District:** 75

245 Savannah Drive, Buchanan, TN 38222



**Occupation:** Printing Business Owner  
**Office Address:** 204 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.tim.wirtgau@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-6804  
**Birth Date:** 09/02/63  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Wife, Bonnie; children, Brad and Tonya; attended Bronson High School and Glen Oaks Community College.

**Community Service:** Former president, Paris/Henry Chamber of Commerce; member and former president, Paris Rotary Club; former vice president, Henry County Helping Hand; former vice chairman, Henry County Republican Party; Paris Elks.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice chairman, Business and Utilities Committee; member: Health Committee and Business and Utilities Subcommittee; former Henry County Commissioner.

**Awards and Honors:** Chamber of Commerce "Person of the Year," 2005; awarded Jaycee lifetime membership in 2004.

**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

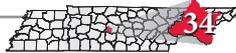
**Counties Represented:** Benton, Henry, and Stewart.

**Religion:** Pentecost, The Tabernacle of Stewart County.

## Rick Womick

**District:** 34

P.O. Box 332, Rockvale, TN 37153



**Occupation:** Commercial Airline Pilot  
**Office Address:** 207 War Memorial Building  
**Office Email:** rep.rick.womick@capitol.tn.gov  
**Office Phone:** 615-741-2804  
**Birth Date:** 07/10/58  
**Marital Status:** Married  
**Political Party:** Republican

**Personal Information:** Married for 27 years; Four Children; Airline Pilot and U.S. Air Force F-15 Fighter Pilot; retired U.S. Air Force with 23 years service; B.S., Education, University of Dayton; U.S. Air Force Undergraduate Pilot Training; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

**Community Service:** Rutherford County Republican Party; Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce; National Rifle Association; Air Force Association; Allied Pilots Association; Focus on the Family; Tennessee Eagle Forum; Boy Scouts of America; World TaeKwonDo Federation.

**Service in Public Office:** Vice Chairman, Civil Justice Committee; Member: Consumer and Human Resources Committee and Civil Justice Subcommittee; Chairman, Technology Subcommittee, Tennessee Energy Task Force; Security Committee.

**Awards and Honors:** Chairman, Rutherford County Republican Party; Eagle Scout.

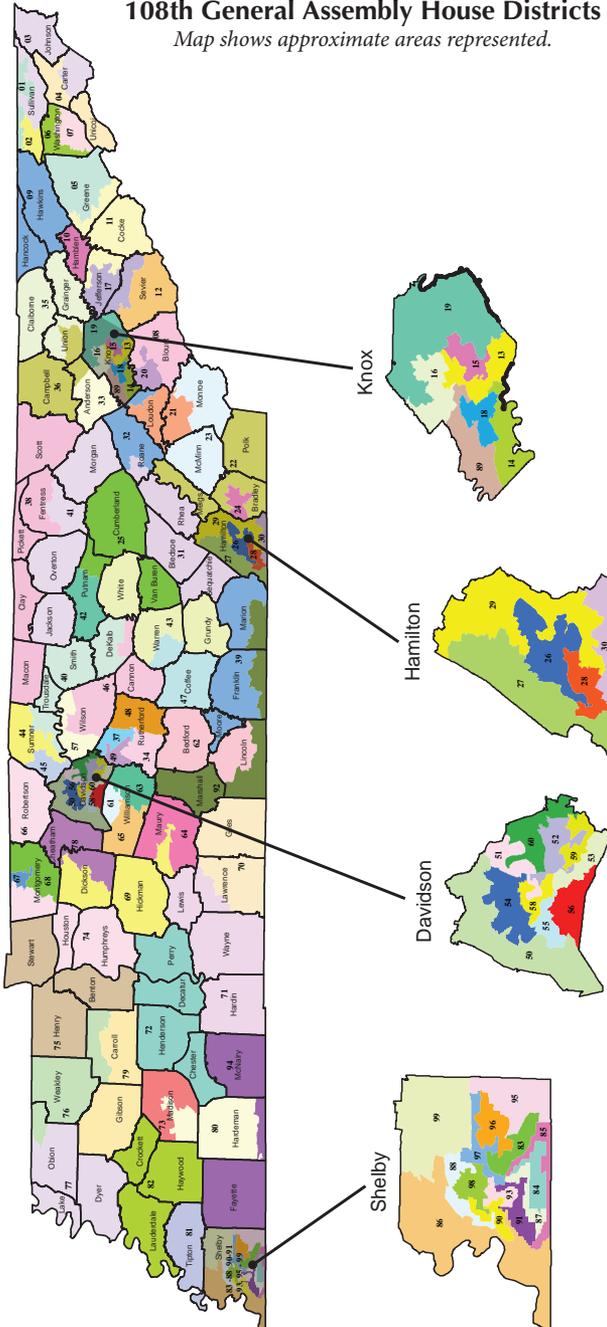
**Membership History:** 107th and 108th General Assemblies.

**Counties Represented:** Part of Rutherford.

**Religion:** New Vision Baptist Church.

### 108th General Assembly House Districts

Map shows approximate areas represented.



District	County	District	County
1st	Sullivan (in part)	68th	Montgomery (in part)
2nd	Sullivan (in part)	69th	Dickson (in part), Hickman, and Maury (in part)
3rd	Carter (in part), Johnson, and Sullivan (in part)	70th	Giles and Lawrence (in part)
4th	Carter (in part) and Unicoi	71st	Hardin, Lawrence (in part), Lewis, and Wayne
5th	Greene (in part)	72nd	Chester, Decatur, Henderson, and Perry
6th	Washington (in part)	73rd	Madison (in part)
7th	Washington (in part)	74th	Houston, Humphreys, and Montgomery (in part)
8th	Blount (in part)	75th	Benton, Henry, Stewart
9th	Hancock and Hawkins	76th	Carroll (in part), Obion (in part), and Weakley
10th	Hamblen	77th	Dyer, Lake, and Obion (in part)
11th	Cocke, Greene (in part), and Jefferson (in part)	78th	Cheatam and Dickson (in part)
12th	Sevier (in part)	79th	Carroll (in part) and Gibson
13th	Knox (in part)	80th	Hardeman (in part) and Madison (in part)
14th	Knox (in part)	81st	Tipton
15th	Knox (in part)	82nd	Crockett, Haywood, and Lauderdale
16th	Knox (in part)	83rd	Shelby (in part)
17th	Jefferson (in part) and Sevier (in part)	84th	Shelby (in part)
18th	Knox (in part)	85th	Shelby (in part)
19th	Knox (in part)	86th	Shelby (in part)
20th	Blount (in part)	87th	Shelby (in part)
21st	Loudon (in part) and Monroe (in part)	88th	Shelby (in part)
22nd	Bradley (in part), Meigs, Polk	89th	Knox (in part)
23rd	McMinn and Monroe (in part)	90th	Shelby (in part)
24th	Bradley (in part)	91st	Shelby (in part)
25th	Cumberland, Putnam (in part), and Van Buren	92nd	Franklin (in part), Lincoln (in part), Marion (in part), and Marshall
26th	Hamilton (in part)	93rd	Shelby (in part)
27th	Hamilton (in part)	94th	Fayette, Hardeman (in part), and McNairy
28th	Hamilton (in part)	95th	Shelby (in part)
29th	Hamilton (in part)	96th	Shelby (in part)
30th	Hamilton (in part)	97th	Shelby (in part)
31st	Bledsoe, Rhea, Roane (in part), and Sequatchie	98th	Shelby (in part)
32nd	Loudon (in part) and Roane (in part)	99th	Shelby (in part)
33rd	Anderson (in part)		
34th	Rutherford (in part)		
35th	Claiborne, Grainger, and Union (in part)		
36th	Anderson (in part), Campbell, and Union (in part)		
37th	Rutherford (in part)		
38th	Clay, Fentress (in part), Macon, Pickett, and Scott		
39th	Franklin (in part), Marion (in part), and Moore		
40th	DeKalb (in part), Smith, Sumner (in part), and Trousdale		
41st	Fentress (in part), Jackson, Morgan, and Overton		
42nd	Putnam (in part)		
43rd	Grundy, Warren (in part), and White		
44th	Sumner (in part)		
45th	Sumner (in part)		
46th	Cannon, DeKalb (in part), and Wilson (in part)		
47th	Coffee and Warren (in part)		
48th	Rutherford (in part)		
49th	Rutherford (in part)		
50th	Davidson (in part)		
51st	Davidson (in part)		
52nd	Davidson (in part)		
53rd	Davidson (in part)		
54th	Davidson (in part)		
55th	Davidson (in part)		
56th	Davidson (in part)		
57th	Wilson (in part)		
58th	Davidson (in part)		
59th	Davidson (in part)		
60th	Davidson (in part)		
61st	Williamson (in part)		
62nd	Bedford and Lincoln (in part)		
63rd	Williamson (in part)		
64th	Maury (in part)		
65th	Williamson (in part)		
66th	Robertson		
67th	Montgomery (in part)		



# Joint Staff

## Joint Committees, Commissions, and Councils

Committees to study specific subjects may be created by Senate resolutions, by House resolutions, or by joint action of both houses. Joint committees have been created by statute to meet specific needs as recognized by a majority vote of each house and approved by the governor.

Legislation creating joint committees has generally been enacted on a permanent basis to give continuity to the legislative process and to meet a continuing need for legislative review of the implementation of policies established by the General Assembly.

**Fiscal Review Committee.** The Fiscal Review Committee was created by statute in 1967 as a special continuing committee of the General Assembly. The committee is composed of six senators and nine representatives, elected by members of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively. In addition, the speaker of each house and the chairman of the Finance, Ways and Means Committee of each house serve as ex officio members. The committee reviews such items as revenue collections, budget requests, the recommended executive budget, appropriations, work programs, allotments, reserves, impoundments, the state debt, and the condition of the various state funds. It prepares estimates of state revenues and revenues from the Tennessee Education Lottery for the State Funding Board. The committee conducts oversight of the fiscal operations of state departments and agencies. The committee also prepares fiscal notes for all general bills or resolutions which are introduced in the General Assembly that have a fiscal effect on state or local government. The committee reviews and provides comments on all proposed noncompetitive contracts exceeding \$250,000 in value and one year in length. The committee must approve any proposed acquisition by the state of leased property prior to action by the State Building Commission. The committee reviews all audits prepared by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The committee conducts public hearings on significant repeat audit findings.

Fiscal Review Committee members are: Senator Bill Ketron, chairman; Representative Mark White, vice chairman; Lieutenant Governor Ron Ramsey, ex officio; Senators: Douglas Henry, Brian Kelsey, Steve Southerland, Reginald Tate, and Ken Yager; Senate Finance, Ways and Means Chairman Randy McNally, ex officio; House Speaker Beth Harwell, ex officio; House Finance, Ways and Means Chairman Charles Sargent, ex officio; Representatives: Charles Curtiss, Jeremy Faison, Brenda Gilmore, Matthew Hill, Pat Marsh, Mark Pody, David Shepard, and Tim Wirgau.

**Joint Legislative Services Committee.** Created in 1977, this special committee is composed of 10 members, with the speaker of each house serving as a co-chairman. Two members of the majority party and two members of the minority party are appointed by the respective speaker to serve on the committee. The committee recommends management, policies, and procedures to be employed in providing services to the General Assembly or either house thereof. The committee appoints the directors of the offices of Legislative Administration, Legal Services, Legislative Information Systems, and Legislative Budget Analysis.

### Office of Legislative Administration

*Connie Ridley, Director*

This office has the responsibility to prepare the budget for the General Assembly; to maintain accounting, payroll, and personnel records; to purchase and distribute supplies and materials; to disburse funds for expenses of the General Assembly; to provide maintenance services for all legislative facilities; and to administer the legislative internship program. The office is also responsible for human resources management and administration, including classification and compensation; policy development; employee relations; recruitment and interviewing; work environment issues; and compliance with state and federal employment policies for the General Assembly.



### Office of Legal Services

*Joseph Barnes, Director*

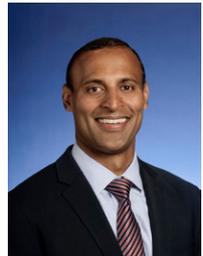
This office prepares and assists in the preparation of proposed legislation and amendments, reviews legislation for form and style, enters all proposed legislation in the legislative database, submits recommendations on defective or anachronistic laws, provides legal and research staff services to legislators and committees as requested by committee chairs or the speakers, provides staff services to the Tennessee Code Commission, and advises the General Assembly on provisions of the Tennessee Code Annotated which have been repealed by implication or which have been held unconstitutional by the Tennessee Supreme Court or by the U.S. Supreme Court. During each session, the office provides summaries and abstracts of proposed legislation.



### Office of Legislative Information Services

*Vinay Dattu, Director*

This office operates, maintains, and enhances the General Assembly computer systems and its computer network. A legislative website on the Internet provides current information on the General Assembly and tracks proposed legislation. Technical assistance and training are available to the members and the staff. Additionally, this office sells various publications and copies of pending legislation to a subscriber base.

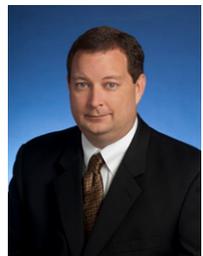


### Office of Legislative Budget Analysis

*Cathy Higgins, House of Representatives Director*

*Rick Nicholson, Senate Director*

This office is responsible for conducting detailed analyses of the state's budget and the status and condition of financing state programs. Other duties include examining and making recommendations on the fiscal effects of public policy decisions of the General Assembly, as well as monitoring federal grants and information management.



**Council on Pensions and Insurance.** The Council on Pensions and Insurance was created to develop and recommend standards and state policy relating to pensions and insurance for state and local governments within Tennessee. In addition to conducting surveys and studies, the council reviews and recommends actions on legislation presented to the General Assembly that impacts pension and insurance matters. This joint committee is composed of the officers of the House and Senate Finance, Ways and Means Committees; three members appointed by the chairman from each finance committee; and two members, each appointed by the speaker of the respective houses. The membership also includes, on an ex officio basis, the comptroller of the treasury, the treasurer, the commissioners of Human Resources and Finance and Administration, and the director of the retirement system.

**Tennessee Code Commission.** The commission is responsible for formulating and supervising the publication of the Tennessee Code Annotated, the official code as enacted by the 79th General Assembly with supplemental enactments, amendments, and new laws by subsequent General Assemblies. The commission may recommend revision of certain statutes to the General Assembly.

Current members of the Tennessee Code Commission are: Chief Justice Gary R. Wade, chairman; Joseph Barnes, Esq., executive secretary; Justice Sharon Lee; Susan Short Jones, Esq.; and Attorney General Robert E. Cooper, Jr.

**The Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR).** TACIR was created by the General Assembly in 1978 to monitor the operation of federal, state, and local governments in Tennessee and make recommendations for their improvement. The commission is a future-oriented organization concerned with improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governments in the intergovernmental process. TACIR is a permanent, nonpartisan body whose 25 members include representatives of the General Assembly, Executive Branch, city and county governments, and private citizens. Recent policy areas and issues addressed by the TACIR include growth policy; public infrastructure needs and inventory; state and local tax system issues; local government tort liability, education financing and accountability; and emergency communications.

In the TACIR statute (Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 4-10-101 et seq.), the commission is directed to study, report on, and make recommendations concerning the current pattern of local government structure and its viability; the powers and functions of local governments, including fiscal powers; the allocation of state and local fiscal resources; the relationship between and among local governments and the state; the role of the state as creator of local governmental entities; and relationship improvement between state and local governments.

Current TACIR commissioners are: Senator Mark Norris, chairman; City of Cleveland Mayor Tom Rowland, vice chairman; Legislative: Senators Douglas Henry, Jim Kyle, and Jim Tracy; and Representatives Mike Carter, Ryan Haynes, Gary Odom, and Antonio Parkinson. Statutory: Senate Finance, Ways and Means Chairman Senator Randy McNally; House Finance, Ways and Means Chairman Representative Charles Sargent; and Comptroller of the Treasury Justin P. Wilson. City: Murfreesboro Mayor Tommy Bragg, Kingston Mayor Troy Beets, and Morristown Council Member Kay Senter. County: Rutherford County Mayor Ernest Burgess, Tipton County Executive Jeff Huffman, Carroll County Mayor Kenny McBride, and Sevier County Mayor Larry Waters. Other Local Government: Henry County Mayor Brent Greer, Tennessee Development District, and Metropolitan Trustee Charles Cardwell, County Officials Association of Tennessee. Executive Branch: Paula Davis and Iliff McMahan, Jr., Department of Economic and Community Development. Private Citizens: Rozelle Criner, Sr., Ripley, and Tommy Schumpert, Knoxville.



**Tre Hargett**  
*Secretary of State*

# Department of State

State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37243-0305  
(615) 741-2819  
TN.gov/sos

## Tre Hargett (R)

Secretary of State

Tre Hargett was elected by the Tennessee General Assembly to serve as Tennessee's 37th Secretary of State in 2009. He was re-elected in 2013 to serve a second four-year term. A native of Ripley, Secretary Hargett now lives in Hendersonville with his wife, Dawn, and their two sons. He is a Southern Baptist and attends Bluegrass Baptist Church.

Secretary Hargett is the chief executive officer of the department of state. With his role on 15 boards and commissions, oversight of elections, administrative procedures, and his responsibility for rules and regulations, the department interacts with all three branches of state government and impacts every agency in the state with more than 44,500 employees. Secretary Hargett's oversight of elections includes an important role in all of the state's 95 counties and municipalities. The boards and commissions on which he serves include the State Funding Board, State Building Commission, Board of Trustees of the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System (TCRS), and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission. He is the presiding member of the Tennessee Local Development Authority and the Public Records Commission.

Each of these entities fulfill a critical role for state government including estimating revenues upon which the state budget is based, acquisition and disposal of real property, oversight of tens of billions of dollars in employee retirement investments, and establishing important higher education policies and priorities.

Since elected secretary of state, Secretary Hargett has made it his continuing priority to increase transparency in state government. He has worked with his colleagues to make the proceedings of numerous boards and commissions more accessible to the public. He promotes a culture that places a premium on customer service and leveraging technology to create efficiencies resulting in savings for taxpayers.

The department of state has made measurable progress toward these goals since Secretary Hargett took office. In the business services division, Secretary Hargett oversaw the implementation of an online annual report filing system for companies registered in Tennessee and, under his leadership, it has been expanded to the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Charities and solicitors may also now register online through the division of charitable solicitations and gaming.

The department of state also seeks to offer more information than ever online. The Tennessee State Library and Archives provides an ever-growing wealth of resources online through the Tennessee Electronic Library (TEL). The publications division now offers access to the *Tennessee*

*Blue Book* online in addition to the hard-bound copy, making it more easily accessible to all Tennesseans. The division has also worked to create numerous online applications, including an application that makes county-by-county election results available to all Tennesseans in real-time as they are reported to the secretary of state.

In 2010, Secretary Hargett was chosen as a Henry Toll Fellow, an honor given to 40 of the nation's top state government officials. Additionally, Secretary Hargett is the president of the National Association of Secretaries of State for the 2013-2014 term. He serves on the executive committee of the Republican Secretaries of State Committee of the Republican State Leadership Committee. He is also an active sponsor of National History Day and a co-chair of the Military Child Engagement Committee.

Previously, he served as chairman of the Tennessee Regulatory Authority. Prior to joining the Tennessee Regulatory Authority, he was regional vice president for a publicly traded emergency services provider. It was in this role that he had oversight of more than 500 employees and \$50 million in revenue.

Secretary Hargett also served for 10 years in the Tennessee House of Representatives, during which time he was twice elected Republican leader by his colleagues. Secretary Hargett sponsored or co-sponsored numerous bills over the course of his service. He was a driving force behind several measures to increase transparency in government, including increased electronic disclosure of campaign contributions and increasing the requirements of officials' public statements of interest. He was also the House sponsor of Senate Joint Resolution One, which allowed for a statewide constitutional amendment permitting local governments to initiate property tax relief for senior citizens. Secretary Hargett is a past recipient of the Republican Legislative Campaign Committee Legislator of the Year Award.

Secretary Hargett earned a B.B.A. in Accounting with Honors from Memphis State University and his M.B.A. from the University of Memphis where he was honored as Outstanding Young Alumnus in 2010.

## Office of the Secretary of State

The Tennessee Constitution provides that the secretary of state will be elected by a joint session of the General Assembly for a four-year term. The Constitution also mandates that it is the secretary's duty to keep a register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and, when required, to "lay same, all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the General Assembly." By authority of the Tennessee Code Annotated, the secretary of state serves as a member of the following state boards and agencies: State Funding Board; Board of Equalization; Board of Claims; State Building Commission; Tennessee Local Development Authority; Tennessee State School Bond Authority; Public Records Commission, chairman; Tennessee Housing Development Agency; Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, Board of Trustees; State Capitol Commission; Tennessee Higher Education Commission; Chairs of Excellence Trust; State Trust of Tennessee; Baccalaureate Education System Trust; and Tennessee Parks and Greenways Foundation.

The secretary of state's office keeps all acts and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, proclamations of the governor, executive orders, and oaths of office.

This office is also required to keep other records as set out by statute. The activities include the receipt and recording of all corporate charters and annual reports, receipt of all trademarks, the execution of notary commissions, and all state administrative rules and regulations.

In addition to the Capitol office of the secretary of state, located on the first floor of the State Capitol, the department of state is organized into nine operating offices, eight of which are located in the William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower. The Library and Archives Building houses that division's operations.

The State Election Commission, the Bureau of Ethics and Campaign Finance, and the Economic Council on Women are administratively attached to the department of state for matters relating to receipts, disbursements, expense accounts, budgets, audits, and other related items.

**Capitol Office:** *Jonathan Rummel, Chief of Staff; Mona Hart, General Counsel; Mary Beth Thomas, General Counsel; Keith Boring, Public Policy Advisor; Matt Bailey, Staff Assistant; Tawnie Mathieu, Executive Assistant.* This office supports the secretary of state in the direction, coordination, and supervision of the various operating divisions within the department of state.

**Division of Administrative Procedures:** *Thomas G. Stovall, Director (until June 30, 2013); J. Richard Collier, Director (effective July 1, 2013).* This division provides administrative judges to conduct contested case hearings for state administrative agencies. The division also develops uniform rules of procedure for the conduct of those hearings. This division is required to assist state agencies in complying with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act and contracts with local governments to conduct contested case hearings.

**Division of Business Services:** *Nathan Burton, Director; Rob Ikard, Assistant Director.* This division executes processing and recordkeeping duties of the secretary of state relating to the following areas:

- Apostilles & Authentications
- Athlete Agent Registration
- Corporations
- General Partnerships
- Limited Liability Companies
- Limited Liability Partnerships
- Limited Partnerships
- Mine Foreman Certificates
- Motor Vehicle Temporary Liens
- Nonresident Fiduciary Appointments
- Service of Process
- State Deeds and Leases
- Trademarks
- Uniform Commercial Code
- Workers' Compensation Exemption Registrations

**Division of Charitable Solicitations and Gaming:** *Brent Culberson, Director; Tabatha Blackwell, Assistant Director.* The division is responsible for the registration and regulation of charitable organizations which solicit contributions from or within the state of Tennessee, as well as professional solicitors, and professional fundraising counsels who assist charitable organizations in those activities. The division reviews annual gaming event applications, determines qualifying applicants for annual gaming events for approval by the General Assembly, and regulates those annual events. The division also regulates catastrophic illness trusts.

**Division of Elections:** *Mark Goins, Coordinator; Elizabeth Henry-Robertson, Assistant Coordinator.* The coordinator of elections was created in 1959 by the General Assembly and is appointed by the secretary of state. Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-11-201 states, "...he shall obtain and maintain uniformity in the application, operation, and interpretation of the election code."

The coordinator interprets questions of the law for the benefit of all election officials; reviews election law legislation, suggesting amendments and revisions to the General Assembly; and prepares the election manual and election handbooks for use by election officials. He is responsible for the uniformity of election procedures throughout the state and for coordinating the activities

of county election commissions. The coordinator, upon approval of the secretary of state, may promulgate rules and regulations necessary to comply with requirements of the election code. The division also certifies county administrators and provides training to county election commissions.

**Division of Fiscal and Administrative Services:** *Rose Case, Director; Barbara DeHarde, Assistant Director.* This division provides the general administrative services necessary to support the department. These include budgeting, accounting, procurement, payroll, and other administrative and financial services.

**Division of Human Resources and Organizational Development:** *Margaret C. Bahou, Director; June Moore, Human Resources Coordinator.* This division manages the department's staffing, benefits, employee relations, policies, and compliance. Staff provides support for internal HR programs as well as external outreach for recruiting.

**Division of Information Systems:** *Joni Kies, Director; Greg Harris, Assistant Director.* This division is responsible for all information technology services that support the department. This includes information systems and technology planning, project development and implementation, technical support, network and telephone administration, and procurement assistance. The information systems division provides services for department of state offices in the William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower, the State Capitol, and the Tennessee State Library and Archives buildings, along with regional and public libraries located across the state.

**Division of Publications:** *Cody Ryan York, Director; Robert A. Greene, Assistant Director.* This division publishes the *Tennessee Blue Book* and *Public and Private Acts of the General Assembly*. The division also maintains the department's website which includes the *Tennessee Administrative Register*, the compilation of *Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee*, reports required by the Open Appointments Act, Municipal Clerk Certifications, Notary Commissions, and other filings required by law.

**Records Management:** *Kevin Callaghan, Director.* Serves as the primary records management agency for the state and provides professional consultative and analytical records management leadership to agencies. This support assists with the disposition, retention, and destruction of records.

**Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA):** *Charles A. Sherrill, State Librarian and Archivist; Ashley Bowers, Assistant State Librarian for Administration; Dr. Wayne C. Moore, Assistant State Archivist.* The Tennessee State Library and Archives collects and preserves books and records of historical, documentary, and reference value, and encourages and promotes library development throughout the state. Following is a description of some of the important work of TSLA.

**Public Services.** This section makes available collections of the State Library and Archives including official government records and publications, manuscripts, books, periodicals, current and historical newspapers, photographs, maps, and charts. It provides reference services to state government, historians, genealogists, and the general public. Services include bibliographic searching, copies and mail orders, and interlibrary loan.

**Archival Technical Services.** This section preserves, arranges, and describes permanent records of the state and private manuscripts relating to Tennessee history for public examination.

**Archives Development.** This section provides training and consultation for government officials, historians, archivists, and others interested in establishing records and archive programs.

**Legislative History and Recording.** This section provides Tennesseans access to the audio recordings of the proceedings of the General Assembly, including all committees and subcommittees.

*Library Technical Services.* This section acquires and processes materials, manages the online catalog, and maintains print collections.

*Planning and Development.* This section administers the Tennessee Regional Library System which includes nine multi-county regional libraries and four single-county metropolitan regions. Staff members provide assistance to regional and local library staff and library boards in library construction, programming for special audiences, continuing education, library management, technology, and library development.

*Preservation Services.* This section provides microfilming services to state and local government and the public. Various types of photographic prints, negatives, and duplicate copies of microfilmed records are available to the public. Staff utilizes state-of-the-art techniques to restore and preserve valuable books and documents housed in the State Library and Archives.

*The Tennessee Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.* This section cooperates with the National Library Service of the Library of Congress to provide free public library services for Tennesseans who are unable to read standard print due to a visual or physical disability. All materials are circulated through the mail postage free. The staff provides reader advisory and information referral service by telephone or mail. Catalogs, bibliographies, and bimonthly updates are provided.

## Staff of the Secretary of State



**Jonathan Rummel**  
Chief of Staff



**Mona Hart**  
General Counsel



**Mary Beth Thomas**  
General Counsel  
(Effective: 7-1-13)



**Keith Boring**  
Public Policy Advisor



**Blake Fontenay**  
Constitutional Officers'  
Communications Director



**Tawnie Mathieu**  
Executive Assistant



**Matt Bailey**  
Staff Assistant



**Cody Ryan York**  
Director, Publications



**Chuck Sherrill**  
State Librarian  
and Archivist



**Mark Goins**  
Coordinator of Elections



**Rose Case**  
Director, Fiscal and  
Administrative Services



**Margaret C. Bahou**  
Director, Human Resources



**Nathan Burton**  
Director, Business  
Services



**Brent Culberson**  
Director, Charitable  
Solicitations



**Joni Kies**  
Director, Information  
Systems



**Thomas G. Stovall**  
Director, Administrative  
Procedures\* See page 137



**J. Richard Collier**  
Director, Administrative  
Procedures\* See page 137



**Dr. Wayne C. Moore**  
Assistant State Archivist



**Ashley Bowers**  
Assistant State Librarian



**Elizabeth Henry-Robertson**  
Assistant Coordinator  
of Elections



**June Moore**  
Human Resources  
Coordinator



**Greg Harris**  
Assistant Director  
Information Systems



**Robert Greene**  
Assistant Director  
Publications



**Barbara DeHarde**  
Assistant Director, Fiscal and  
Administrative Services



**Rob Ikard**  
Assistant Director  
Business Services



**Tabatha Blackwell**  
Assistant Director  
Charitable Solicitations



**Kevin Callaghan**  
Director, Records  
Management

## Administratively Attached Entities

**State Election Commission**<sup>†</sup>. The State Election Commission is composed of seven members – four from the political party holding a majority of seats in the General Assembly and three from the minority party. These individuals are elected for a term of four years. This is the only commission in Tennessee state government that is elected wholly by the General Assembly.



State Election Commissioners are (left to right) Greg Duckett, Memphis, secretary; Tom DuBois, Columbia; Jimmy Wallace, Jackson, chairman; Judy Blackburn, Morristown; Tommy Head, Clarksville; Tom Wheeler, Clinton; and Kent Younce, LaFollette.

To be eligible to serve on the State Election Commission, one must be at least 25 years old, a resident of this state for at least seven years, and a resident of the grand division of the state from which he or she seeks election for at least four years preceding the election.

On the first Monday in April in odd-numbered years, the State Election Commission appoints five county election commissioners for every county in the state, three from the majority party and two from the minority party. The state commissioners monitor the activities and performance of the county election commissioners and shall remove a county election commissioner for violation of his oath of office or if that person is no longer qualified to hold the position.

The commission works very closely with the coordinator of elections toward the common goal of maintaining uniformity in elections and preserving the purity of the ballot.

### **Executive Director Drew Rawlins**

*Bureau of Ethics and Campaign Finance*†

The bureau was created in 2009 by passage of Public Chapter 556 and consists of two divisions: Registry of Election Finance and Tennessee Ethics Commission. The 12-member board consists of the six-member Registry of Election Finance board and the six-member Tennessee Ethics Commission board. The bureau is responsible for collection of campaign financial disclosure reports for state candidates; disclosure of interest statements for legislative, state, and local elected officials; the registration of lobbyists and employers of lobbyists and the filing of employer of lobbyist disclosure reports; and the interpretation and enforcement of certain prohibitions on gifts and campaign contributions.



### **Executive Director Phyllis Qualls-Brooks**

*Tennessee Economic Council on Women*†

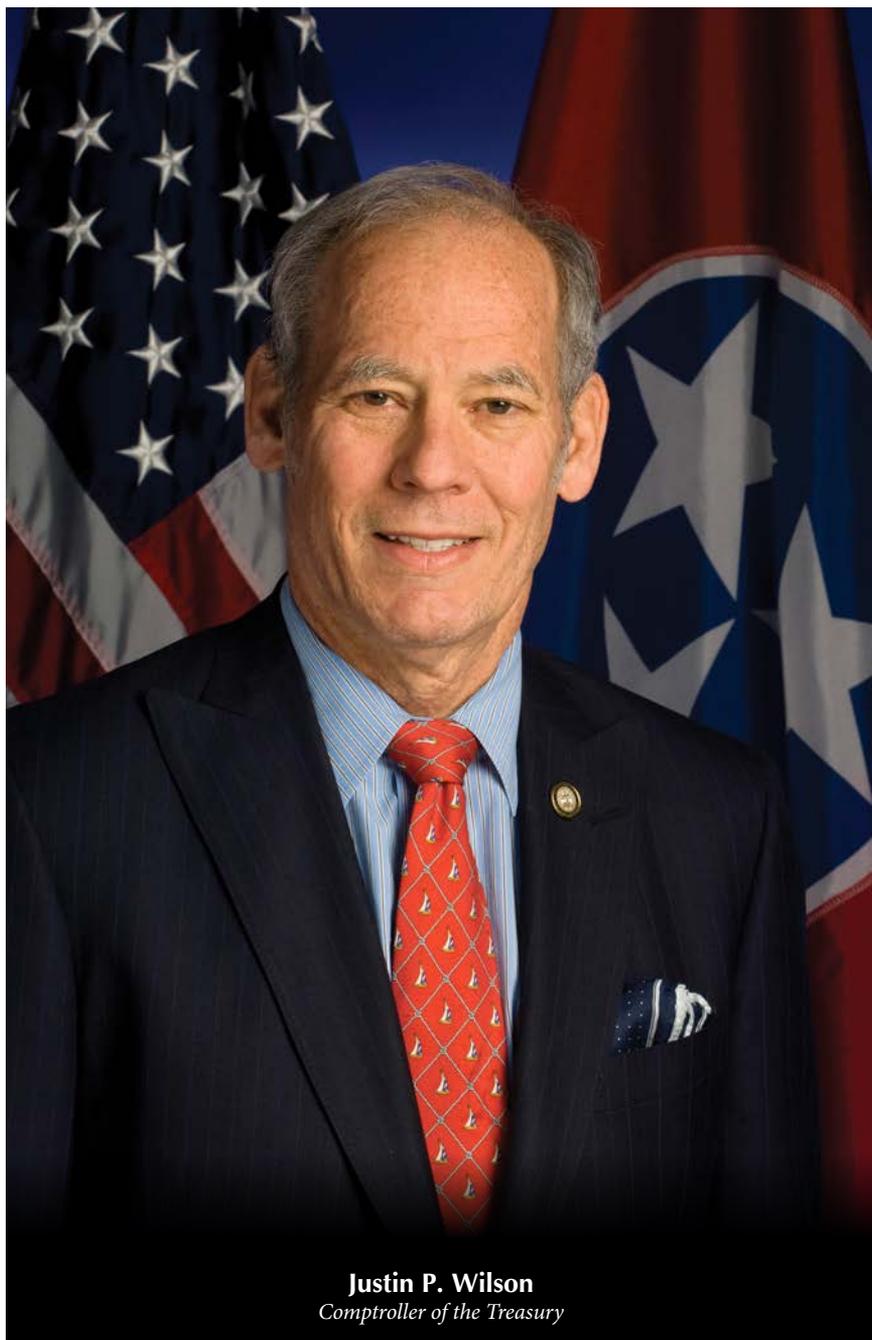
The Tennessee Economic Council on Women was created in 1998 by the 100th General Assembly to address the economic concerns and needs of women in Tennessee. The Council is made up of a 21-member board appointed by the Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Black and Women's caucuses, respectively, with a staff that reports to the Board. The Economic Council conducts research, holds hearings, develops recommendations for policy, educates the public, and engages in activities for the benefit of women, children, and families, holistically. In addition to annual research on various issues, the Economic Council produces the "Status of Women in Tennessee Counties" and a "Biennial Report" on a regular basis.



The Economic Council is an advocate for women. It assesses Tennessee women's economic status, developing and advocating for solutions to address women's economic needs and to help them achieve economic autonomy. Additionally, the Economic Council consults with the General Assembly, Administration, and other entities on matters pertaining to women in order to provide novel, state-specific information for policy development.

† The Secretary of State only provides administrative support to these entities.





**Justin P. Wilson**  
*Comptroller of the Treasury*

# Comptroller of the Treasury

State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37243-9034  
(615) 741-2501  
comptroller.TN.gov

## Justin P. Wilson (R)

Comptroller of the Treasury

Born January 4, 1945; married to Barbara Engelhardt; four sons, Justin, Jr., Whitney, Walter, and Wesley; Presbyterian; A.B., Stanford University, Advanced Standing, 1967; J.D., Vanderbilt University Law School, 1970; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University, 1974; proficiency certificate, Università degli Studi di Firenze, 1966; presently Adjunct Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University; former member, Financial Advisory Board of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; immediately prior to election as Comptroller of the Treasury, member of Nashville law firm Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis, where he previously served on its executive committee; chairman, Nashville Electric Board; Deputy Governor for Policy, 1997–2003; Commissioner, Environment and Conservation, 1996–1997; chairman, Davidson County Metropolitan Health Board; chairman, Community Health Agency of Nashville and Davidson County; foreman, Davidson County Grand Jury; president, Blair School of Music; chairman, Richland Place, a continuous care retirement center; executive committee, Meharry Medical College, Watkins Institute, and Environmental Section of the Tennessee Bar Association; chairman, Committee of Visitors, Blair School of Music at Vanderbilt University; member, American Bar Association, Tennessee Bar Association, Nashville Bar Association, and Association of the Bar of the City of New York; admitted to practice law in Tennessee and New York and before various federal courts; Conservationist of the Year, 1997; Tennessee’s 53rd state park, Justin P. Wilson Cumberland Trail State Park, named for him in recognition of “conservation and environmental contributions to the State of Tennessee,” 2002; elected Comptroller of the Treasury January 15, 2009, re-elected January 12, 2011 and January 9, 2013.

## Office of the Comptroller

The Comptroller of the Treasury is a constitutional officer elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. State statutes prescribe his duties, the most important of which relate to audit of state and local government entities and participation in the general financial and administrative management of state government.

The Comptroller is a member of the Basic Education Program Review Committee, Board of Claims, Chairs of Excellence Endowment Fund, Council on Pension and Insurance (non-voting), Emergency Communications Board, Governor’s Council on Physical Fitness and Health, Health Services and Development Agency, Information Systems Council, Local Education Insurance

Committee, Local Government Insurance Committee, Procurement Commission, Public Records Commission, State Board of Equalization, State Building Commission, State Capitol Commission, State Funding Board, State Insurance Committee, State Trust of Tennessee Board of Directors, Tennessee Alliance for Fitness and Health, Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Tennessee Baccalaureate Education System Trust, Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System Board of Trustees, Tennessee Higher Education Commission, Tennessee Highway Officials Certification Board, Tennessee Housing Development Agency, Tennessee Local Development Authority, Tennessee State School Bond Authority, Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation, TRICOR Board Certification Committee, Tuition Guaranty Fund Board, Utility Management Review Board, and Water and Wastewater Financing Board.

The Comptroller appoints members of his staff to serve on the Advisory Council on State Procurement, Council on Children's Mental Health, Local Government Corporation, Tennessee Highway Officials Certification Board, and Tennessee Interagency Cash Flow Committee.

The Office of Comptroller is organized to carry out its responsibilities as follows:

**Division of Administration: Jason E. Mumpower, Chief of Staff; Ann V. Butterworth, Assistant to the Comptroller.** This division provides direction, coordination, and supervision to the various divisions within the Comptroller's office, oversees the office's legislative efforts, and coordinates with the executive branch on statewide issues. Division members represent the Comptroller on various boards and commissions in staffing roles and in voting representation.

**Office of General Counsel: Robert T. Lee, General Counsel.** This office provides legal guidance to all the divisions of the Comptroller's Office, serves as liaison with the Office of the Attorney General and Reporter, and provides legal representation in judicial and administrative litigation.

**Office of Management Services: Melinda K. Parton, Director.** This office provides administrative, technical, and support services to the divisions of the Comptroller's office in areas of accounting, budgeting, human resources, and information technology. The office assists the Comptroller in policy and procurement oversight matters and provides staff support as a member of certain boards and commissions, such as the State Building Commission, Procurement Commission, Advisory Council on State Procurement, Certification Committee, Board of Claims, Information Systems Council, and the Local Government Data Processing Corporation.

**Department of Audit:** The Department of Audit is comprised of three divisions: State Audit, Local Government Audit, and Investigations. Considered a post-audit agency, the department audits an entity's financial statements and its compliance with applicable statutes, rules, and regulations at the end of a fiscal period. The department may also audit an entity for efficiency and effectiveness to ensure proper stewardship of resources. These audits are performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards (Yellow Book).

**Division of State Audit: Deborah V. Loveless, Director.** This division annually audits the Tennessee Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, which encompasses all departments, agencies, and units of the state, including those such as colleges, universities, and community service agencies that do not participate in the state's centralized accounting system. To meet the requirements of the Single Audit Act of 1984 and applicable Office of Management and Budget circulars, the division builds upon results of the financial audit to study internal controls used in administering financial assistance programs and to report on compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. These internal controls include those in the computerized accounting and management information systems. The division contracts with the Department of Finance and Administration, Bureau of TennCare, to provide administrative support, review financial information, establish

nursing facility rates, and perform reviews for the TennCare program. Performance audits are conducted on a selected and as-needed basis to assist the Joint Government Operations Committee of the General Assembly in carrying out its responsibilities under the Sunset Law.

**Division of Local Government Audit: Jim Arnette, Director.** The Division of Local Government Audit is responsible for the annual audits of Tennessee's 95 counties. Division staff currently conduct audits in 89 counties. Audits in the remaining six counties are conducted by public accounting firms. These audits include the review of information systems and software applications in county government offices. In addition to the audits, reviews of funds administered by District Attorneys General and Judicial District Drug Task Forces are conducted by division staff. The division also ensures municipalities, public internal school funds, special school districts, certain quasi-governmental entities, utility districts, housing authorities, charter schools, various other authorities, boards, commissions, and agencies as well as certain nonprofit and for profit organizations receiving funds from the State of Tennessee are audited as required by state statute. These audits are performed by public accounting firms. Division staff review audit reports and selected audit working papers of these firms for compliance with generally accepted government auditing standards, reporting requirements, state and federal statutes, and certain standards prescribed by the Comptroller. The division also provides requested assistance and information to citizens, auditors, public officials, and policymakers at all levels of government. .

**Division of Investigations: L. Rene Brison, Assistant Director (SI) and Kevin Huffman, Audit Manager (F&C).** This division, as provided by state law, investigates allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse in state and local governments and other publicly-funded entities within Tennessee. These investigations provide a basis, where applicable, for prosecutorial or administrative agencies to pursue criminal, civil, and/or administrative actions. The division has two units, Special Investigations (SI) and Financial & Compliance Investigations (F&C). Special Investigations conducts investigations with strong indications of fraud present and a substantial potential for criminal prosecution. Financial & Compliance Investigations conducts investigations which support the financial and compliance audit report timelines of State Audit and Local Government Audit. The division also provides requested assistance and appropriate information to citizens, auditors, public officials, and policymakers at all levels of government, other state departments and agencies, law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, and other interested parties. The Division of Investigations maintains the Comptroller's telephone and web-based hotline for reporting fraud, waste, and abuse.

**Office of State and Local Finance: Sandi Thompson, Director.** This office has the responsibility for issuing all state general obligation debt, including bonds and notes, as well as the debt of the Tennessee State School Bond Authority and the Tennessee Local Development Authority. It manages and accounts for the payment of principal and interest on such debt. It also administers the loans and performs the financial management functions for both the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. As a part of its continuing disclosure obligation, it issues monthly Investor Updates on its website. The office is also responsible for approving the budgets and debt obligations of certain local governments; approving certain investments authorized for local governments; reviewing information forms relating to municipal debt; and otherwise assisting local governments in the area of municipal finance. The office serves as staff for the State Funding Board, State School Bond Authority, Tennessee Local Development Authority, and Bond Finance Committee of the Tennessee Housing Development Agency. In addition to these

responsibilities, the division provides staffing and technical advice to the Water and Wastewater Financing Board as well as the Utility Management Review Board

**Division of Property Assessments:** *Susan Gullette, Director of Systems & Administrations and Don Osborne, Director of Assessments & Field Operations.* This division is responsible for assisting local governments in assessment of property for tax purposes throughout the state; monitoring the Statewide Reassessment Programs; conducting the Statewide Biennial Appraisal Ratio Study; coordinating the State Computer Assisted Appraisal System; producing the annual tax billing materials; and coordinating defense of value appeals at the state level. Under the direction of the State Board of Equalization, this division conducts the Assessor Training Program and prepares assessment guidelines and manuals. This division also administers the Property Tax Relief Program which provides reimbursements to low-income elderly, disabled persons, and disabled veterans or their surviving spouses. Counties and municipalities adopting the Property Tax Freeze Program also receive administrative services and assistance under this division.

**Office of Local Government:** *Susan Gullette, Director of Systems & Administrations.* This office is responsible for overseeing the maintenance and distribution of the statewide parcel Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data produced through the Tennessee Base Mapping Program. The office is the parcel data steward for the state. The office also provides guidance and technical assistance to local governments in redistricting efforts and in establishing voting precincts and county commission districts; maintains county precinct information; and provides mapping services. The office develops and uses GIS technology to assist the Division of Property Assessments and local Assessors of Property in daily operations.

**Office of State Assessed Properties:** *Barry M. Murphy, Director.* This office is responsible for the annual appraisal and assessment of all public utility and transportation properties as prescribed in Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1301. The office obtains evidence and enforces property tax compliance through financial and compliance audits (internal and external audits) under Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1320. This office conducts and participates in training activities to educate taxpayers, citizens, and decision-makers, regarding the assessment and appraisals of public utilities and transportation companies. Assessments are certified to counties, cities, and other taxing jurisdictions for the billing and collection of property taxes. The office also administers the Telecommunications Ad Valorem Tax Reduction Fund as prescribed in Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-6-222.

**Offices of Research and Education Accountability:** *Phillip E. Doss, Director.* The Office of Research prepares reports at the request of the Comptroller and the General Assembly on various state and local government issues. The office assists the Comptroller with preparation of fiscal notes for the Fiscal Review Committee; monitors legislation; and analyzes the budget. The Office of Research also provides general staff support to special legislative committees and commissions. The Office of Education Accountability monitors the performance of Tennessee's elementary and secondary school systems and provides the General Assembly with reports on selected education topics. The office assists the House and Senate education committees and provides accurate, objective, and timely information and analyses on education issues to policymakers.

# Comptroller's Staff

## Jason E. Mumpower

*Chief of Staff*

Born September 22, 1973, Bristol, Tenn.; married to Alicia; one son, Maxwell; Presbyterian; B.A. in Economics, King College; Certificate in State and Local Government, Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government; member, 100th through 106th General Assemblies; Minority Leader, 105th General Assembly; Majority Leader, 106th General Assembly; Bristol, Tennessee/Virginia Chamber of Commerce; Kingsport, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce; Johnson County, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce; King College Alumni Association. Named Legislator of the Year, First Tennessee Development District, 2003, 2004, and 2007; County Officials Association of Tennessee Outstanding Legislator, 2007; National Federation of Independent Business Guardian Award.



Legislative Branch



**Bettye L. Stanton**  
Executive Secretary



**Terry Baxter**  
Executive Secretary



**Josh Thomas**  
Legislative Project and  
Research Administrator,  
Constitutional Officers



**Linda Penny**  
Legislative Research  
Coordinator



**Joseph Woodson**  
Legislative Policy  
Coordinator



**Ann Butterworth**  
Assistant to the  
Comptroller



**Robert T. Lee**  
General Counsel



**Melinda K. Parton**  
Director, Management  
Services



**Sandi Thompson**  
Director, State and Local  
Finance



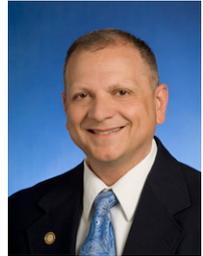
**Deborah Loveless**  
Director, State Audit



**Jim Arnette**  
Director, Local  
Government Audit



**Rene Brison**  
Assistant Director, Special  
Investigations



**Kevin Huffman**  
Audit Manager, Financial and  
Compliance Investigations



**Susan Gullette**  
Director, Local Government  
and Property Assessments  
Systems and Administration



**Don Osborne**  
Director, Property  
Assessments and Field  
Operations



**Barry M. Murphy**  
Director, State Assessed  
Properties



**Phillip E. Doss**  
Director, Research and  
Education Accountability

## Related Boards and Commissions

**State Funding Board.** The board has responsibility for issuing all state general obligation bonds and notes authorized by the General Assembly and administering and accounting for payment of principal and interest on such debt. The board is authorized to establish the state's cash management policy and state funds investment policy and required to comment on the reasonableness of the estimated growth rate of the state's economy as presented in the Tennessee econometric model. Annually, the board conducts hearings open to the public to develop consensus estimates

of state revenues as part of the budgetary process. The board receives reports on certain information from debt issuers at the primary offering of debt. The board is further authorized to make loans for the relocation of certain utility system distribution lines.

**Tennessee Local Development Authority (TLDA).** The TLDA is delegated the responsibility for issuing its bonds and notes to provide funds to make loans to local governments for water and sewer facilities and to make loans for certain other purposes. The TLDA, in conjunction with the Department of Environment and Conservation, administers the state's Revolving Loan Fund.

**Tennessee State School Bond Authority (TSSBA).** The TSSBA is delegated the responsibility for issuing its bonds and notes to provide funds to make loans to state institutions of higher learning to construct revenue-producing facilities and for reviewing for approval any independent borrowings of the Tennessee Board of Regents and the University of Tennessee. The TSSBA is authorized to issue qualified zone academy bonds and qualified school construction bonds to provide funds to make loans to local governments for certain educational projects.

**Utility Management Review Board (UMRB).** The UMRB supports natural gas, water, and wastewater public utility districts by assuring that they are financially self-supporting and by requiring appropriate action by those districts that have financial or technical deficiencies. The board also acts as liaison for complaints by utility district customers, authorizes the creation of new utility districts, and manages oyster proceedings for utility district commissioners related to fraud, attendance, or training. The board annually establishes the maximum water loss percentage.

**Water and Wastewater Financing Board (WWFB).** The WWFB supports municipal water and sewer enterprises by ensuring the legislative objective that public water and wastewater systems are self-supporting. Local water and sewer enterprises that fail these tests are placed under the jurisdiction of the WWFB, which requires those systems to take appropriate actions to correct any deficiencies that may exist. The board annually establishes the maximum water loss percentage.

## Kelsie Jones

*Executive Secretary*

*State Board of Equalization*

The board is responsible for assuring constitutional and statutory compliance in assessments of property for ad valorem taxes. This responsibility is carried out through: establishment of policies, rules, and manuals governing local assessment practices and training for assessment officials; hearing of appeals from county boards of equalization regarding local assessments; direct review and hearing of appeals regarding central assessments of public utility companies; review of applications for religious, charitable, and related property tax exemptions; review of certified tax rate calculations from jurisdictions undergoing revaluation; and regulation of property tax appeals agents and agent practices. Subsidiary boards appointed by the state board for intermediate review are the Assessment Appeals Commission and the Taxpayer Agent Regulatory Panel.



**Elisha D. Hodge***Open Records Counsel**Office of Open Records Counsel*

This office serves as the contact for local governments and citizens who have concerns regarding access to local government records that are subject to the Tennessee Public Records Act (Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 10-7-501 et seq.). The office assists citizens in obtaining public records from local governments by guiding citizens to the correct custodian of the records that are sought and by mediating disputes with local governments regarding access to public records. The office promotes education and awareness of the Tennessee public records and open meetings laws through direct outreach and through coordination with existing organizations. This effort is addressed both to citizens and to local governments.

**Lauren Plunk***Small Business Advocate**Office of Small Business Advocate*

The Office of Small Business Advocate was established by Public Chapter 1129, Acts of 2010 (Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-701 et seq.) to serve as a point of contact for Tennessee's small business owners to state government. The office provides information and answers questions for owners of businesses with 50 or fewer employees or individuals who are starting a business in Tennessee. The office serves as an informal mediator to help resolve issues involving small business owners and state departments and agencies.

**Nneka Norman-Gordon***Higher Education Resource Officer**Office of the Higher Education Resource Officer*

Public Chapter 453 of the Acts of 2013 funded the creation of the Office of the Higher Education Resource Officer within the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The primary function of the office is to answer questions and provide information to Tennesseans who are faculty, staff, or employees of Tennessee's higher education systems and institutions. The office is also responsible for reviewing and evaluating higher education policy. It serves as an informal mediator to help resolve issues involving higher education faculty, staff, and employees and higher education systems and institutions.







**David H. Lillard, Jr.**  
*Treasurer*

# Treasury

State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37243-0225  
(615) 741-2956  
TN.gov/treasury

## David H. Lillard, Jr. (R)

Treasurer

David H. Lillard, Jr., Tennessee State Treasurer, was raised in Tennessee. He is married to Patricia Newton and has two children, Scott Lillard and Brooke Lillard, and a stepdaughter, Rachel Newton. He is a lifelong United Methodist and a member of Christ United Methodist Church in Memphis, where he has served as a Sunday school teacher.

Treasurer Lillard is a Republican and was elected by the Tennessee General Assembly on January 15, 2009 and re-elected January 12, 2011 and January 9, 2013. In both his professional life and in public service, Treasurer Lillard has extensive experience in corporate finance, municipal finance, governmental budgeting, and related fields. He has also long been active in statewide civic affairs of Tennessee.

Treasurer Lillard has more than 25 years experience as an attorney practicing finance law, securities law, health law, and tax law, including counsel in equity and debt securities offerings, as well as mergers and acquisitions. He also practiced municipal law, emphasizing the fields of economic development and municipal finance. He is a member of the American Health Lawyers Association (AHLA), the executive committee of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (NASACT), and the National Association of State Treasurers (NAST). He currently serves as the Senior Vice President for NAST, an organization that promotes standards of excellence, ethical conduct, and accountability for state treasurers and also monitors federal legislation and regulatory initiatives that affect state treasury departments. He chairs the Board of Directors of the State Debt Management Network (SDMN) and serves on a variety of NAST and NASACT Committees.

Treasurer Lillard is a graduate tax attorney who received a Master of Laws in Taxation (LL.M. in Taxation) from the University of Florida in 1983. He also holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Juris Doctor degree in law from the University of Memphis. He has been listed in several editions of *The Best Lawyers in America*. During his law practice, he held an “AV” rating from Martindale Hubbell, the highest designation for legal ability and ethics.

He served as Chairman of the Shelby County Board of Commissioners in 2007-2008 and as a Shelby County Commissioner from 2002-2009. He also served in 2006-2007 as President of the Tennessee County Commissioners Association. From 1993-2002, he was a Shelby County Election Commissioner.

Treasurer Lillard was Finance Chairman of the Memphis-MidSouth Affiliate of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation and the Memphis-MidSouth Race for the Cure from 2001-2003 and was awarded the Cameo Award with Sterling Silver Ribbon for outstanding volunteer service to the Foundation in 2003. From 1998-2000, Treasurer Lillard was president of the National Alumni Association of the University of Memphis School of Law.

## Office of the Treasurer

The state Treasurer is a constitutional officer elected every two years in a joint session of the General Assembly. The Treasurer is charged with various responsibilities, most relating to the financial operations of state government, although additional duties have been delegated to the Treasury Department by the General Assembly.

The Treasurer is responsible for the control and settlement of all state funds through bank accounts maintained by the Treasury Department. One of the department's main responsibilities is managing state government's investments through a program known as the State Pooled Investment Fund (SPIF). The SPIF includes the state's cash, dedicated reserves, and trust funds, as well as the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP is a money market fund available for city and county governments, school districts, public colleges, universities, and technology centers to invest their money. By pooling their resources with the state, those governmental and educational institutions are able to achieve better economies of scale with their investments. The Treasury Department is also responsible for managing the investments of the state's lottery revenues.

Another major program administered by the Treasury Department is the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System (TCRS). This is the pension fund for employees of state government and many local governments, school districts, public colleges, universities, and technology centers across Tennessee. The Treasury Department manages the TCRS investment portfolio and makes benefit payments to the system's retirees. The exact numbers vary over time, but there were 122,500 retirees collecting benefits and 210,000 active employees enrolled in the program in 2013. The Treasury Department's investment division also manages investments for the Chairs of Excellence Trust, a program that provides funding for state colleges and universities to attract nationally-recognized instructors.

Unlike many other state governments, Tennessee does not rely on private fund managers to manage its investments. Instead, the Investment Division uses an in-house staff with extensive education, professional training, and certifications. This team includes members with substantial institutional investor experience in both the public and private sectors. The Chief Investment Officer of the Treasury Investment Division is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and the Investment Division includes 13 other senior staff members who have also earned the designation of CFA. Because of their experience and expertise, the Treasury Department's investment team often outperforms private fund managers. Although the exact amount in each portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, the Treasury Department manages a total of approximately \$47.4 billion worth of assets through its various investment programs.

In addition to being an investment manager, the Treasury Department is responsible for identifying the state's property and casualty risks and determining the appropriate amount of insurance needed to cover those risks. The Treasury Department also manages the deferred compensation and flexible benefits programs for state employees.

The Treasury Department administers several service-oriented programs that benefit the citizens of Tennessee. The Treasury Department manages the TNStars™ College Savings Plan, a tax advantaged 529 plan that allows parents, friends, and family to save for a child's future college costs. The Treasury Department launched the TNStars™ College Savings 529 Program on September 18, 2012. The savings plan offers an age-based option and 14 self-selected investment options at a competitive fee of 0-35 basis points.

In 2010, the Tennessee Financial Literacy Commission was created and administratively attached to the Treasury Department to equip Tennesseans to make sound financial choices when it comes to planning, saving, and investing. The focus of the Tennessee Financial Literacy Commission is to promote and conduct financial literacy training for elementary school teachers to pass on to their students in a classroom setting. The Commission also places an emphasis on college savings by reaching out to elementary school students, teachers, parents, and grandparents and providing them information about the importance of saving for college.

Another program operated by the Treasury Department is the Unclaimed Property Division, which is responsible for trying to find rightful owners for unclaimed utility deposits, paychecks, stocks, insurance policies, and other investments, as well as money left in inactive bank accounts. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2013, the Unclaimed Property Division returned \$27.7 million of unclaimed property to its rightful owners.

The Treasury Department pays claims to crime victims through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund. The Treasury Department paid \$13.2 million in claims during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2013. The Treasury Department administers the Small and Minority-Owned Business Assistance Program, which provides loans to eligible companies. At the end of June 2013, the program had about \$2 million out on loan.

The Treasury Department administers the Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation which makes recommendations regarding the adoption of legislation and rules to the Governor, General Assembly, and state departments with respect to the Tennessee Workers' Compensation Act. The Council provides recommendation to the Department of Commerce and Insurance regarding filings made by NCCI, the authorized Tennessee rating bureau.

In addition to the programs that deal with the public, the Treasury Department operates divisions that handle its internal functions of administration, accounting, fiscal services, and information services.

The Treasurer serves on a number of boards and commissions, including the State Funding Board, which determines revenue estimates used by state government for budgeting purposes and authorizes debt issuances by the state, and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, which coordinates higher education policy in Tennessee. Other boards the treasurer serves on include: Baccalaureate Education System Trust Board, Board of Claims, Board of Equalization, Chairs of Excellence Trust, Collateral Pool Board, Commission to Purchase Federal Property, Council on Pensions and Insurance, Public Records Commission, Sick Leave Bank Board, State Building Commission, State Capitol Commission, State Insurance Committee, State School Bond Authority, State Teacher Insurance Committee, State Trust of Tennessee, Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System Board of Trustees, Tennessee Financial Literacy Commission, Tennessee Housing Development Agency, Tennessee Local Development Authority, Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame, Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation, Tuition Guaranty Fund Board, Volunteer Public Education Trust, and Workers' Compensation Fund Board.

The office of the Treasurer is located on the first floor of the State Capitol. The Treasury Department's operating divisions are housed in the Andrew Jackson State Office Building.

### Treasurer's Staff



**Joy Harris**  
Chief of Staff



**Steve Curry, CPA-Inactive, CEBS, CCM**  
First Deputy Treasurer  
Program Services



**Rick DuBray, CPA**  
Second Deputy Treasurer  
Support Services



**Christy Allen, J.D.**  
Assistant Treasurer, Legal,  
Compliance, Internal Audit



**Bill Abney, J.D.**  
Assistant Treasurer  
Investments



**Steve Summerall**  
Senior Director  
Program Services



**Josh Stites**  
Staff Assistant  
to the Treasurer



**Heather Szczepczenski**  
Executive Assistant  
to the Treasurer



**Michael Brakebill, CFA**  
Chief Investment Officer



**Andrew C. Palmer, CFA**  
Deputy CIO, Director  
Fixed Income



**Jill Bachus, CPA, CGFM**  
Director  
TCRS



**Jamie Wayman, CPA**  
Assistant Director  
TCRS



**Ann Taylor-Tharpe**  
Director  
Human Resources



**Kim Morrow, CPA**  
Director  
Accounting



**Brian Derrick, CPA**  
Deputy Director  
Accounting



**Andy Furlong, CPA, CFE**  
Director  
Internal Audit



**John Gabriel**  
Director  
Unclaimed Property



**LaKeshia Page**  
Director  
College Savings Program



**Kacie Lantz, CFP**  
Director  
Deferred Compensation



**Rodney Escobar, RMPE**  
Director, Claims Adminis-  
trator Risk Management



**Tim Sundell**  
Director  
Information Systems



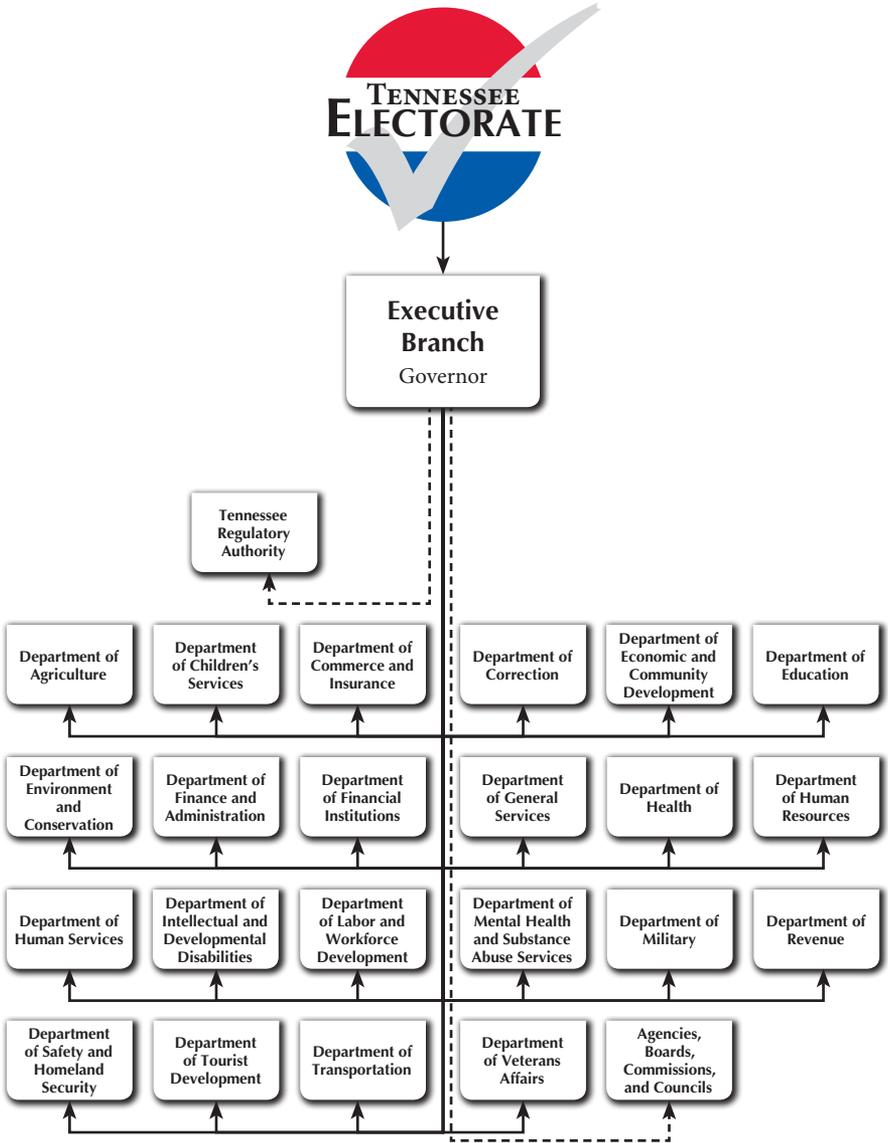
**Kerry Hartley, CPA**  
Director  
Fiscal Services





# SECTION II

**Executive Branch**



# Introduction

When you think about state government, you may think of the highway near your home, the state park your family is planning to visit, or one of the state colleges or universities. State government delivers many different services and touches our lives in many ways.

The following pages describe the major departments and agencies that make up the executive branch of state government. These administrative divisions are directed by the governor and the governor's appointees.

The state constitution divides the powers of state government into three distinct branches – the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative authority of the state is vested in a General Assembly, and the judicial power of the state is vested in a Supreme Court and a system of other courts established by the Legislature.

In the case of the executive branch, the constitution places the “Supreme Executive Power” of the state with the governor. “Executive” means empowered to administer or to carry out certain duties or functions. The governor and his executive branch agencies “execute” or administer laws, mandates, and new programs created by the General Assembly by statute.

The executive branch delivers a wide range of services to citizens and it employs more than 44,500 people in 22 Cabinet-level departments and other agencies.

On the following pages you will see how such a large organization fits together. You will also find addresses and phone numbers for the agencies and programs with services, if you want to learn more.



**Bill Haslam**

*Governor*

# Office of the Governor

State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37243-0001  
(615) 741-2001  
TN.gov/governor

## Bill Haslam (R)

Governor of Tennessee

Bill Haslam, 49th Governor of Tennessee, was born August 23, 1958. He was elected with the largest margin of victory in any open governor's race in our state's history.

His administration's priorities are:

- To make Tennessee the number one location in the Southeast for high quality jobs by fostering a business-friendly environment for recruitment and expansion;
- To continue our state's momentum in education reform with the focus on doing what's best for Tennessee children in the classroom;
- And to ensure the state budget is managed conservatively and state government is run as efficiently and effectively as possible while delivering quality service to the citizens of Tennessee.

Prior to serving as Governor, he was the Mayor of Knoxville for eight years. During his time as Mayor, property tax rates dropped to their lowest levels in more than 50 years. He balanced seven consecutive city budgets, reduced city debt by 28 percent, tripled the Rainy Day Fund, created key education initiatives, and recruited and retained thousands of Knoxville jobs. Before entering public service, he managed his family's business, driving all over the country to find good locations for new truck stops and helping it expand to a nationwide business. Born and raised in Knoxville, he earned a degree in history from Emory University. He and his wife of 32 years, Crissy, have three grown children, two sons-in-law, a daughter-in-law, and a grandson.

## Duties of the Governor

“The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.”

This sentence in the Tennessee Constitution best describes the awesome responsibility of the governor, who, more than any other individual, is responsible for the operation of state government. The governor's duties, responsibilities, and authority are defined in the Tennessee Constitution. It governs issues ranging from the governor's qualifications to the right to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session.

The governor is responsible for the enforcement of the laws, the collection of taxes, and the general well-being of citizens. These responsibilities are entrusted to a Cabinet that includes the commissioners of the various departments and the governor's staff.

Intangible qualities which the governor should possess include: the ability to lead and create an atmosphere of unity among the state's citizens; the energy to participate in various functions, both in Nashville and around the state; the compassion to understand problems and to assist in their solutions; the enthusiasm necessary to motivate others; and the ability to communicate with all segments of society.

The constitution clearly defines tangible responsibilities. For example, "He shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the state, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States."

In the Constitution, the General Assembly has the sole authority to pass laws, and the courts of the state have the sole authority to try cases. However, the governor has considerable influence in both areas. The governor is expected to recommend legislation and has the authority to veto bills which have been passed and which, in his judgment, are not in the best interest of all citizens. The governor also has the authority to appoint judges and chancellors to fill vacancies in the courts, the right to grant executive clemency, and the power to grant post-conviction reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

The governor is the people's spokesman in national matters and their representative when a single voice is needed in matters of concern outside the state's boundaries, including labor and management, industry, agriculture, and business.

The governor appoints commissioners to head the various departments and assist in the operation of government. They report directly to the governor or an executive staff member. The governor and the executive staff occupy offices in the Capitol. The executive offices are on the first floor and the legislative chambers are on the second floor of the Capitol. Commissioners' offices are located generally near Capitol Hill.

The governor also appoints members to boards and commissions to assist in governmental operations. Many boards and commissions regulate personal services performed in the state. Some boards and commissions are official agencies of the state, and others are semiofficial.

The boards and commissions on which the governor serves include: State Funding Board, State Building Commission, Board of Equalization, Tennessee Local Development Authority, School Bond Authority, and Tennessee Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission. He also chairs the Board of Regents and the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees.

The constitution provides that the governor "shall be at least 30 years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a resident of this state seven years next before his election."

Candidates for governor must first obtain their party's nomination in a primary election in August, and then must run against the nominees of other parties in a general election in November. The governor is limited to two four-year terms. The governor may receive an annual salary of more than \$178,000, as well as an official residence and funding for its operation.

The Tennessee Constitution provides that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of governor, the speaker of the Senate assumes the office. Next in the line of succession are the speaker of the House of Representatives, the secretary of state, and the comptroller.





**Crissy Haslam**

*First Lady of Tennessee*

## Crissy Haslam

First Lady of Tennessee

Since Governor Haslam's inauguration in January 2011, First Lady Crissy Haslam has been working on a three-part initiative to focus on the interplay between family engagement and literacy improvement in Tennessee. Her initiative raises awareness for the importance of a parent's role in the early years of a child's life, the essential role a family plays in a child's education at school and at home, and the exponential value of children and families reading together for at least 20 minutes every day.

Haslam's "Parents as First Teachers" initiative encourages parental involvement beginning at birth, highlighting that parents are a child's first and most important teacher. She has worked to increase awareness for the importance of parents and communities sending children to kindergarten with the basic skills and preparation they need for success. In fall 2010, Haslam helped launch "First Ladies for Healthy Babies," an initiative to connect women in the faith-based community with young parents for mentoring and disseminating important information regarding child development and healthy parenting practices.

In addition to her work promoting parental involvement beginning at birth, Haslam introduced a campaign to reiterate the essential role a family plays throughout a child's education. "Parents as Education Partners" reminds families that they have an active role in a child's progress at school. To that end, Haslam visited with schools and families throughout the state and comprised a review, *Parental Engagement in Tennessee: A Report on the Impact of Meaningful Academic Partnerships*. Released in fall 2012, the report highlights the need for parental engagement in Tennessee and shares some of the parental engagement practices she learned from across the state. Haslam has also helped to organize "Back to School Neighborhood Knocks" to promote the importance of strong school-family partnerships. For this event, teachers, administrators, and volunteers divide into teams to make door-to-door home visits to incoming students' homes. Important school and welcome information, including family engagement tips and resources, is delivered to families and students. Haslam believes that meeting with families at their front door or in their community is a great way for schools to set the stage for parental involvement in education.

Haslam has also been working to promote improving literacy rates throughout the state. Outside of parental support, some research shows that third-grade reading proficiency is the strongest predictor of whether a child will graduate from high school. To support literacy improvement goals in Tennessee, Haslam promotes a statewide READ20 campaign to highlight the value of Tennessee students and families reading for at least 20 minutes every day. In summer 2012, Haslam launched the READ20 Family Book Club – one book is selected each month as the featured "Book of the Month," and families are encouraged to continue reading other books after they've finished the Book of the Month. The First Lady's READ20 Family Book Club also features activities to coincide with each book of the month for families to connect through fun, educational time together. Haslam has made visits throughout the state to minor league baseball stadiums, military bases, county fairs, elementary schools, and public libraries to promote the READ20 Family Book Club. The First Lady engages communities to support early literacy through her involvement with United Ways of Tennessee's *Raise Your Hand Tennessee*, a statewide effort to recruit volunteers to read, tutor, and mentor Tennessee's children, to help them succeed both in school and in life.

Haslam also supports early literacy through her involvement with the Governor's Books from Birth Foundation, a statewide organization to sustain Dolly Parton's Imagination Library in all of

Tennessee's 95 counties. By mailing high quality, age-appropriate books directly to the homes of children from birth to age five, the Imagination Library helps children to be excited about reading. Fostering love for reading during a child's earliest years encourages a lifetime of learning. Haslam has traveled throughout the state to raise awareness and support for the Imagination Library program.

In January 2012, First Lady Haslam joined Governor Bill Haslam as co-chair of the Governor's Children's Cabinet, a collaboration of child-serving state departments, which works to create a comprehensive strategy to create the brightest futures possible for children in Tennessee. The cabinet also strives to coordinate, streamline, and enhance the state's efforts to serve children and families in Tennessee. It is the only Children's Cabinet in the country with a Governor and First Lady serving as co-chairs.

## First Lady's Office Staff



**Rachel Lundeen**  
Chief of Staff



**Amanda Kerns**  
Public Information Officer



**Liz McEwen**  
Special Assistant to the  
First Lady



**Madeline Walker**  
Executive Assistant to the  
First Lady

## The Tennessee Residence

Tennessee's Executive Residence, a classic example of stately Georgian Colonial architecture, was originally known as "Far Hills" because of the beautiful view from the home's 10-acre site. The three-story, 16-room home was built for businessman William Ridley Wills, founder of National Life and Accident Insurance Company, and completed in 1931. The property became the Volunteer State's official governor's residence when the state purchased it in 1949 for \$120,350 following Wills' death. To date, nine governors and their families have lived and worked in the Tennessee Residence, including Gordon Browning, Frank Clement, Buford Ellington, Winfield Dunn, Ray Blanton, Lamar Alexander, Ned Ray McWherter, Don Sundquist, and Bill Haslam.



Christina Barnes  
Residence Manager

Over time, the Tennessee Residence and grounds have been a welcoming point for tens of thousands of Tennesseans, as well as host to official functions for distinguished guests, including Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, and Vice President Al Gore; legislative leaders; numerous governors; religious figures such as Reverend Billy Graham; entertainers including Elvis Presley and Dolly Parton; and other distinguished dignitaries from Tennessee and around the world.

During Phil Bredesen's term (2003-2011), the Tennessee Residence underwent a major renovation led by First Lady Andrea Conte and the Tennessee Residence Foundation. Conservation Hall, a 14,000-square-foot subterranean meeting and banquet facility, was built under the front lawn of the Tennessee Residence during the renovation project. The space is used to entertain for large events on the property and includes artwork created by Tennessee artists throughout the venue. As the current chair of the Tennessee Executive Residence and Preservation Foundation, First Lady Crissy Haslam is leading a project to complete the master plan through renovation and restoration of the gardens and grounds at the Tennessee Residence.

The Tennessee Residence symbolizes the proud heritage of our state, and its restoration and preservation are important to ensure that all Tennesseans may take pride in the historical home for generations to come.



# State of the State Address

*Governor Bill Haslam*

January 28, 2013

## “Why Tennessee is Different”

Lt. Gov. Ramsey, Speaker Harwell, Speaker Pro Tem Watson, Speaker Pro Tem Johnson, Members of the 108th General Assembly, Justices, Constitutional Officers, Commissioners, friends, guests, fellow Tennesseans, and always my favorite First Lady, Crissy:

Every day, I feel honored and blessed to have the opportunity to serve as governor of this great state, and I particularly appreciate the invitation by the 108th General Assembly tonight to report on the state of our State.

I'll begin with something we all know – Tennessee is different. We're known as the Volunteer State. We have a history of independence and service. Over the years, we've been intentional about avoiding the traps that Washington, D.C., and other states have fallen into that have gotten them in trouble time and time again.

Unlike the news coming out of our nation's capital and so many other states around the country, good things are happening in Tennessee. *Barron's Magazine* has named us the third best managed state in the country. We are ranked among the lowest when it comes to the state and local tax burden on our citizens as well as the debt per capita. We are a triple-A rated state, and our most recent bond sale was done at the lowest interest rates in recorded history. The unemployment rate continues to fall, and family incomes continue to rise. CNBC ranks us 4th in America for transportation and infrastructure and 2nd in cost of living. And we've been ranked the best place in the country to retire. Tennesseans are some of the most generous in the United States – we rank 4th in charitable giving.

So what makes Tennessee different? Why are we coming out of one of the worst recessions this country has ever seen in a place of strength? I believe it's because we think differently. We have a long history of fiscal restraint that crosses party lines. We have been deliberate about not spending money that we don't have and in making a concerted effort to save for the future. A good example was last year when there was temptation for some to quickly commit and spend funds that were coming in above estimates, but in the tradition of our state's discretion, we held the line. And now we are well-positioned to continue to invest in a thoughtful, strategic manner. Unlike Congress, this body is willing to make hard decisions. You've voted to cut the budget; you've voted to make key investments; and you've voted to set reserves aside for the future. You've also given Tennesseans their money back by cutting taxes, and you've given the executive branch the necessary tools to run government better.

We are committed to transforming state government so that our customers, Tennessee's taxpayers, are the primary focus. A good example is our driver's license centers. The budget I'm proposing tonight contains funding to put more resources toward lowering wait times across the state.

Two years ago, I stood up here and said that we would be working hard to speed up the process to receive a license, and we're making progress. At the Fayette County center, wait times went from an average of 38 minutes in 2011, to 30 minutes in 2012, and only 18 minutes in the month of December. Tonight, I'd like you to meet Patsy Echols, the manager of that center, named Center

of the Year for 2012. Patsy, thanks to you and your team for giving our customers – Tennessee’s taxpayers – great service.

In Tennessee, we are different. We have a lot to brag about, but this isn’t the time to coast along or to be satisfied. This is a time to take advantage of our strengths and face our challenges head on, and I look forward to the executive and legislative branches working together on the issues that matter to Tennesseans.

I believe we have to begin this evening by addressing the elephant in the room – or I guess I should say the elephants in the room. There are a lot of expectations and preconceived notions about how our Republican supermajority is going to govern. There is a narrative already being written for us this legislative session: Republicans will be fighting internally, and Democrats will be focused solely on playing politics instead of working across the aisle to find common ground for good government. But I think that makes caricatures out of us and sells all of us short.

We’re not always going to agree on what good policy is, and the way democracy works is that people in this room were elected for different reasons and often times because of specific issues, but can’t we all agree that in the end, the focus should be and will be on a better Tennessee? Howard Baker, a senior statesman from Tennessee who served as Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate and chief of staff to President Ronald Reagan always says, anytime he was sitting across the desk from someone in disagreement, he told himself to keep in mind, “You know – the other fellow might be right.”

As we go through this legislative session, I ask everyone in this chamber this evening to keep in mind what Senator Baker said: “The other fellow might be right.” Tennesseans don’t want us to be like Washington. They don’t want continuous conflict. They do want principled problem-solving.

Over the past two years, we’ve made a lot of progress in working together. We balanced two budgets in tough economic times with less funding from the federal government, which by the way I believe is a good thing. It’s critical that Washington gets serious about getting our country’s financial house in order. And in Tennessee, we’re prepared to manage state government accordingly.

In talking about the budget, it’s also important to talk about what we did not do to balance the budget the past two years. We didn’t raise taxes. In fact, we lowered them. We cut the state portion of the sales tax on food from five and a half percent to five and a quarter percent, and we’re proposing to lower it to five percent this year. We’re phasing out the inheritance tax, eliminating it entirely by the year 2016 to help small business owners and family farmers keep those businesses in the family from generation to generation. We’ve eliminated the gift tax, and in 2011, we reduced the burden of the Hall Income Tax on seniors.

We are proposing to cut the Hall tax even further this year by raising the exemption level for people over 65 from \$26,000 to \$33,000 for individuals and \$37,000 to \$59,000 for joint filers. We are also providing tax relief for low-income seniors, veterans and the disabled by fully funding the growth of the property tax relief program.

Another important thing we did not do to balance the budget was to cut education funding. Not only did we not cut funding, we had the second largest increase in state K-12 expenditures of all 50 states in fiscal year 2012. I’m not sure that Tennessee has ever been able to say that before. The average increase was nearly 3 percent. Ours grew almost 12 percent in state education funding. Education is another example of how in Tennessee we’re distinguishing ourselves as different from the rest of the country.

Some have said that this administration and General Assembly aren’t committed to public education, but that could not be further from the truth. We are literally putting our money where

our mouth is, even when other states haven't done so through tough budget times. This administration is absolutely committed to public education and understands that the large majority of our students attend public schools and always will.

That's why we've fully funded the Basic Education Program the past two years and are doing so again this year. That's why tonight I'm announcing that we will invest \$51 million to assist locals in paying for technology transition upgrades in schools across the state – a substantial and strategic investment in our schools. Another \$34 million is budgeted to address ongoing capital needs that can be used for increased security measures if local officials decide to do so. And more than \$35 million is budgeted for teacher salaries. We're also providing \$22 million for a new high school for the Tennessee School for the Deaf in Knoxville.

Our administration's three budgets have certainly supported our commitment to public education, but I also think it's important to note that we're not just throwing money at it. Dollars alone don't lead to improvement. There has to be a plan. Along with strategic investments, we're pursuing real reform in education that is producing results.

We've addressed tenure so that a principal doesn't have to decide after three years to either fire a teacher or grant tenure. There is now a five year time period for the principal to use data more effectively to assess a teacher's performance and then allow time to give that teacher the additional support that he or she needs to improve to earn tenure.

We've expanded charter schools to eliminate the cap on the number that we can have in Tennessee and to offer more students the opportunity to attend a charter school.

This year we're proposing to offer another option for school choice through a program to allow low-income students in our lowest performing schools a chance to receive a better education. I've heard the argument that this kind of program will drain resources in the schools that need them the most, but we're focusing resources on those schools. Last year, we committed \$38 million over three years to schools in the bottom 5 percent of the state. This year we're adding \$9 million more. So we're investing \$47 million, over and above annual funding, to those schools to help them improve. Not only are we not draining resources from them, we're giving them additional support.

I expect this proposal will be hotly debated, but after taking a careful look at the issue and how a program might work in Tennessee, I believe a limited approach that gives more choice to parents and students stuck in difficult situations makes a lot of sense. If we can help our lowest income students in our lowest performing schools, why wouldn't we?

To us education should be first and foremost about our students, it's not about systems. And in the end we know that all of the money or education reforms in the world aren't ultimately what impact the education of our children. It is the great teacher that stands before a classroom every day and commits to making sure the children in his or her classroom are learning.

It hasn't always been easy as we've moved to higher standards of accountability. But shouldn't we all – parents, educators, legislators, and the governor – be accountable when something as important as our children's future is at stake?

In Tennessee, 55,000 more students are proficient or advanced in 3rd through 8th grade math than they were two years ago. There are 38,000 more students that are proficient or advanced in science. Tennessee is one of only two states making double-digit gains in high school graduation rates, and we saw the largest aggregate gains ever in our TCAP testing scores last year.

Tonight, I'd like for you to meet one of the many teachers across the state on the front lines of making this happen. Hope Malone is a 5th grade teacher at Avoca Elementary School in Bristol. She is a reward school ambassador that will spend this year sharing best teaching practices with

other teachers and schools across the state. After moving from teaching 2nd grade to 5th grade several years ago, she had a tough adjustment period. She pursued technical assistance and grew to become a level 5 teacher – the highest rating in our evaluation system – in two years. Hope, thank you for your commitment to your students and for your willingness to share what you've learned with others.

With the progress we're seeing in K-12 education, the time is right to include post-secondary education in our focus. Over the past 30 years, Medicaid costs have continued to squeeze out other priorities, and higher education has been an area that has suffered as a result. With repeated tuition increases year after year, we risk pricing middle class families out of the market for a college education. We must address cost. We have to make a college education more accessible, and we have to make sure that we have quality programs in Tennessee. I've spent a lot of time over the past year learning all I can about these issues – on a national level and what's happening here in Tennessee. These aren't challenges that we're going to solve overnight.

But like in K-12 education, Tennessee is getting attention on a national level for our efforts in higher ed. Last fall, Time Magazine highlighted our Complete College program as a model for other states. In the past, the state has provided funding for our colleges and universities based on enrollment. Today, we base funding on the number of students who are actually graduating. This shift puts the focus where it should be – on graduates. And because we're seeing results, this year's budget fully funds, for the first time, the Complete College Act outcomes formula. The leaders of the Tennessee Board of Regents and UT system have pledged that because of this funding, they will limit tuition increases to no more than 6 percent at four-year schools and no more than 3 percent at two-year schools. That will provide relief to Tennessee families that have faced double digit tuition increases for too long.

But even with this progress, we still have a lot of work ahead of us. Only 32 percent of Tennesseans have earned an associates' degree or higher. That's not good enough. Our goal is to move the needle so that Tennessee is on track to raise that number to 55 percent by 2025. Tonight we begin our "drive to 55" – a strategic initiative to have the best trained workforce in America.

To do that, we must improve affordability and access in higher education. To help us achieve this goal, we're partnering with Western Governors University to establish "WGU Tennessee." It is an online, competency-based university that is geared to the 800,000 adult Tennesseans that have some college credit but didn't graduate with an associate or four-year degree. The program is unique because of its competency-based curriculum but also because of an emphasis on mentors who guide those adults through the academic process.

On the affordability front, we are proposing to establish an endowment of \$35 million using operational reserve funds from the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation (TSAC). It is designed to provide nearly \$2 million each year to support scholarships for "last dollar" scholarship programs such as tnAchieves. These scholarships fill the gaps between students' financial aid and the real costs of college including books, supplies, room and board.

Last summer, I traveled the state visiting with employers and educators about ways we can do a better job of matching the skills we're teaching our students with the real-life skills that employers are looking for to fill jobs. Out of those conversations, one thing I heard consistently is that our technology centers are having a lot of success. They're graduating nearly 79 percent of their students, and close to 80 percent are getting jobs, and there are jobs available for the specific skills they're preparing their students for in communities across the state. Their challenges are with capacity and equipment. To help them train more people to fill demand of Tennessee employers,

\$16.5 million are in the budget for equipment and technology related to workforce development programs at our technology centers and community colleges.

We're also funding a new technical education complex at Northeast State Community College in the Tri Cities that will be directly tied to advanced manufacturing in the region. The budget also allows for a much-needed multi-purpose classroom and lab building at Nashville State Community College as it continues to grow exponentially in Middle Tennessee.

Another constant theme we heard in our statewide discussions is that there is no substitute for direct and timely communication and cooperation between businesses and educational institutions. I am really excited about a new state-of-the-art technology center in Smyrna that represents a unique public-private partnership with Nissan. The center won't only be committed to training employees to work at Nissan but will teach the skills that other area businesses need as well. This project is exactly what we need to be doing across the state to directly link Tennesseans to high quality jobs by being deliberate in providing relevant training for those jobs. And there are other good things happening in Tennessee in this regard, such as, The Degree Compass program at Austin Peay University. This program is designed to predict the subjects and majors in which students will be most successful. The model combines hundreds of thousands of past students' grades with current students' transcripts to make an individualized recommendation. It's inspired by companies like Netflix, Amazon and Pandora that tailor their recommendations to what their customers are looking for. That's exactly what we should be doing. Helping our students find the subjects and skills that are avenues for success.

The Degree Compass system has gotten national attention. I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize Austin Peay Provost Dr. Tristan Denley for his innovation in developing this system. Thank you for being here and for your efforts on behalf of our students.

We are continuing our commitment to put dollars toward strategic capital investments that have been on hold for far too long. We're putting \$60 million toward maintenance of our educational institutions across the state, and nearly \$250 million is budgeted to fund key projects. Along with the technology center and community college projects I mentioned earlier, the budget includes nearly \$45 million to build a new Community Health Facility at the University of Memphis for audiology, speech pathology and nursing.

The University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center in Memphis will receive nearly \$62 million to renovate a four building complex that will house research labs and administrative offices. So by now it should be clear that education will continue to be on the front burner and that this administration is committed to public education. The reason is simple; to be the number one state in the Southeast for high quality jobs, we have to have a well-educated workforce to attract and fill those jobs. We want our state to be the place where our best and brightest want to earn their degrees and ultimately work, live and raise a family.

Since January 2011, nearly 80,000 new jobs have been created in Tennessee, and the unemployment rate is the lowest it's been since October 2008. Tennessee ranks first in the Southeast in new manufacturing jobs created and first in the growth of manufacturing jobs in 2012. That's good news, but it doesn't mean we can take our foot off of the gas.

You've heard me say many times before that I don't believe government creates jobs, but I do believe it's our role to create an environment that encourages investment. Jobs are created when people are willing to risk capital. We want Tennessee to be as low of a risk as possible.

To provide certainty to businesses, we overhauled our tort laws. To build on those efforts, this year we're proposing legislation to reform our worker's compensation laws. During my first year

in office, I held business roundtables across the state where we heard from businesses over and over that worker's comp is an issue in Tennessee. We spent last year working with stakeholders to find ways to improve our system with a focus on fairness to both the employee and employer, and we believe the worker's comp bill we're proposing does just that.

There are a lot of reasons for people to come to our state. From blues on Beale Street to racing in Bristol; from Dollywood and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, to Market Square in Knoxville, to the Chattanooga Aquarium, to the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville and thousands of places in between. In Tennessee, tourism equals jobs. We have unique and popular assets across the state, and it's time that we do a better job of not only working to attract people to specific sites but to leverage our resources and have a strategic plan to market our state and tourist attractions. We are including \$8 million for a statewide tourism fund to support the work of the tourism commission I appointed shortly after taking office. The industry is already working together in ways that have never happened before.

In everything we do, we look through the lens of delivering state services in the most efficient and effective way possible.

We've put a strong emphasis on customer service. As state employees, our job is to provide services to taxpayers that they can't get on their own.

Through the TEAM Act, we tackled state government's antiquated employment system and shifted our culture from an emphasis on seniority to a focus on performance. We're allowing managers to recruit the best and brightest to serve in state government, and we're establishing a merit-based pay system instead of only generic, across the board cost of living adjustments. Now we're taking the next step in our mission to attract and reward top-notch employees. We want to continue attracting employees like Dr. Marion Kainer, an epidemiologist with the Department of Health.

Dr. Kainer played a central role in identifying the cause of the nationwide meningitis outbreak and getting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention involved. Dr. Kainer camped out in her Nashville office, and worked around the clock for weeks. She told ABC News back in November, "I brought in an exercise mat, with a pillow and a blanket and a change of clothes." Dr. Kainer, we'd like to thank you for your service to our state and to our nation during what was an extremely tense and scary time. Thank you.

And we know that Dr. Kainer wasn't the only one sleeping in her office over those weeks. She represents a team of hundreds of Department of Health employees who were committed to understanding a complex situation with a lot of moving parts, and communicating quickly to patients, colleagues, other states, citizens and the media as appropriate. I think that they saved countless lives.

To help us attract and maintain the best and brightest employees throughout all levels of state government, we have to look at compensation. This year we are including an across the board pay raise for state employees of one and a half percent. We've also followed through on our commitment to conduct a salary survey to identify positions throughout state government where we're not competing with the private sector. We're including a total of nearly \$60 million to address necessary salary adjustments resulting from the salary study.

Our employees deal with complex issues. As we raise the bar in terms of expectations, we also have to be ready to pay them more.

As part of this process, the Treasurer has reminded us that the sustainability of our state pension plan has to be part of an overall review, so we will be working with him as we evaluate compensation and benefits.

I can stand up here all night and tell you what we're accomplishing, but what I think really matters is that we're measuring our results. Shortly after the State of the State last year, we unveiled a dashboard that tracks key indicators to measure how we're doing compared to other states. While state government doesn't directly impact all of the measures, we believe each one of them is an important benchmark to gauge the overall welfare of our citizens. Many of you know that I'm a runner and a bike rider. Although, one that's getting a little bit older. I can always talk myself into thinking I'm as athletic as I used to be, but my watch tells me I'm not. It instantly holds me accountable. This is what the dashboard will do. You can find it on our state's website at [tn.gov](http://tn.gov).

Yogi Berra said it best, "If you don't know where you are going, you might wind up someplace else." It reminds me of when I coached pee wee T-ball. One of my 5-year-olds made contact with the ball for the first time and ran straight to third base. That's not where we want to be as a state.

When we talk about where we are going, one of the most critical drivers is the state budget. How we spend taxpayer dollars should clearly reflect our priorities. These days it is hard to tell what may or may not come out of Washington. The federal government is famous for creating a program and then withdrawing the funds years later, which leaves state governments on the hook. Our philosophy is that if the federal government decides to quit funding a program, then unless there is an exceptional reason, we will not continue to fund that program with state dollars.

There has to be serious thought given to how government provides services, and in Tennessee we've started that process. But it can't be a matter of chipping away at the edges of business as usual or trimming back budgets.

A primary example is Medicaid. In this budget, TennCare costs will be 350 million dollars more this year than last year. That increase takes into account the higher cost of medical care, more people who qualify for Medicaid in tough economic times, and primarily, the impact of the Affordable Care Act. Expanding Medicaid is not reflected in this year's budget. I am hesitant to commit additional dollars to Medicaid when it's already eating up so much of our budget, and we have to remember what the state went through seven years ago when it made the difficult decision to cut a lot of people from the TennCare rolls.

We have to be very deliberate about making a decision to add that many and more back to the rolls, but I also understand that the decision isn't just as easy as standing here today and saying, "We're not going to expand Medicaid." There are hospitals across this state, many of them in rural communities, that are going to struggle if not close under the health care law without expansion, and that's not something to take lightly. Most of us in this room don't like the Affordable Care Act, but the decision to expand Medicaid isn't as basic as saying, "No ObamaCare, No expansion."

I plan to gather all of the information possible to understand the impact on our budget, the impact on community hospitals, the impact on health care in Tennessee, and the impact on our citizens. This decision is too important not to do that.

As we talk about health care costs, we also have to talk about the health of our citizens. This year Tennessee ranked 39th in overall health compared to 41st in 2011, and we rank 35th in obesity, which is also an improvement, but not good enough. When we talk about Medicaid costs consuming so much of our budget, improving the health of our citizens isn't only about their welfare but it's also about dollars and cents. We are in the process of working with local communities and business leaders to figure out how we can better partner to encourage healthy lifestyles across the state.

We are also supporting a partnership project between the University of Tennessee's Health Science Center in Memphis and St. Jude Hospital to recruit leading researchers from across the country to address critical issues such as childhood obesity.

We expect to receive funds relating to the tobacco arbitration settlement, and we are proposing to designate those dollars for programs that address health concerns related to disease prevention and also to air, water and environmental concerns, such as replacing the University of Tennessee's steam plant in Knoxville, one of the largest sources of pollution in Knox County.

Along with health care, other mandatory costs that often impact the state budget over a number of years are lawsuits. One of those lawsuits involves the Arlington Developmental Center in Memphis and has been ongoing for over 20 years. I am pleased to announce that the state has reached an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice and the plaintiffs which was approved by the court just last week. Our budget includes \$10 million for the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities to carry out the terms of the settlement agreement. Over the past two decades, this lawsuit has cost the state hundreds of millions of dollars. We are committed to care for Tennessee's most vulnerable citizens, and will continue to do so earnestly. I am grateful for Commissioner Jim Henry, the Attorney General's Office and the TennCare Bureau for all of their efforts to accomplish this significant milestone in moving past this lawsuit.

We are spending \$48 million in Corrections to compensate our local jails for housing more state prisoners. The department is working on a strategic plan to better predict and plan for our inmate population moving forward. These costs are another example of why our focus on education is crucial. The more educated our citizens are, the less problems we'll have with crime.

The rankings vary, but Tennessee was either first or second in violent crime last year. That is not something we are proud of and something we have to change. Shortly after taking office, I appointed a working group to take a comprehensive look at public safety issues. The group came up with a multi-year action plan to address three main goals: significantly reducing drug abuse and drug trafficking; curbing violent crime; and cutting the rate of repeat offenders.

The plan resulted in legislation last year focused on prescription drug abuse, domestic violence offenders, and violent offenders. This year we are proposing legislation to clarify the definition of gang offenses in actually making a list of them instead of relying on a vague interpretation of the current law. We believe this will give law enforcement more tools to curb gang violence. And we still have work to do on fighting meth and prescription drug abuse.

As we continue to fight the prescription drug abuse epidemic we face in Tennessee, we have to attack it from as many fronts as possible. We have model drug court programs in this state that are working, so our budget includes funding to expand these programs.

We are also investing in crisis stabilization units. We were all shocked by the events last December in Connecticut, and seeing those young faces and the faces of the teachers who sacrificed so much was heart wrenching. In the aftermath there has been a lot of talk about guns and schools, which is valid, but I also think there needs to be a larger conversation about mental health issues, identifying warning signs and getting people the help they need. These tragedies are larger than schools or movie theaters, and we want to commit resources to areas that will make a difference.

While we talk a lot about education, jobs and efficient and effective government, we also realize it's our job to provide vital services for those who can't provide for themselves – often times our most vulnerable citizens. We don't take that responsibility lightly. While we may have been elected on different issues and might focus on different missions, we all came to serve. I think we can all agree that caring for citizens who need it the most is a very important part of why we're here.

The Department of Children's Services will be upgrading nearly 200 case manager positions. This won't just be a matter of paying current employees more but raising the qualifications for those positions. Children's services deals with very difficult family situations, and we ask a lot of our caseworkers who are walking straight into these homes to protect Tennessee children. We should be paying them more, and we should also do a better job of setting them up for success by making sure they have the skills and experience it takes to do these emotional and difficult jobs. We are also putting more resources toward investigations and assessments in our Child Protective Services division.

Our military veterans have sacrificed more than most of us can ever begin to imagine. Veterans have more than earned our respect, gratitude and support. For those in this room that have served our country, I'd like to ask you to stand, so we can thank you for your service. In continuing our commitment to a project we started last year, this budget includes more than \$4 million for the Montgomery County veteran's home.

Another responsibility we take seriously is the long term fiscal health of our state. We understand the importance of saving for the future.

In 2008, the state's Rainy Day Fund was \$750 million dollars. During the recession, it was taken down to \$257 million. Working with the General Assembly, we've added nearly \$100 million back to the fund over the two years we have been in office. I am proposing to put \$100 million more into the Rainy Day Fund in this budget with the goal of ultimately reaching pre-recession levels. We've seen the realities of rainy days, and it is our responsibility to make sure the state is prepared for them in the future.

When dealing with serious issues that face our state, our approach is always going to be to put a lot of thought in getting to the right answer. Many times we're dealing with a conflict between two conservative principles, or situations where the answer might seem easy on the face of it but can have unintended consequences. Having strong values and principles doesn't preclude any of us from being deliberate and thoughtful.

For example, when it comes to judicial selection, it's no secret that I am strongly opposed to partisan, contested elections. And since taking office, my experience has been that the judicial selection commission has done its job in providing quality candidates. So for me this issue isn't about fixing something that isn't working, but instead, it is about hearing legitimate concerns and providing clarity.

A resolution will be before you this session to amend our Constitution. The amendment will do three things. It will continue judicial appointments by the governor, and our process will still be based on merit; it will preserve retention elections; and it will give the Legislature a process to confirm the appointments. I believe this provides clarity for those who have concerns about our current process. I also believe that it makes sense to preserve the current process until the people have a chance to vote in 2014. Making changes in the meantime does nothing but confuse the situation further.

Tennessee is unique in so many ways. We have so much going for us, and we know what our weaknesses are. It is up to us to address those weaknesses; those issues that Tennesseans care about. People want good quality jobs. People want their children to have the best education possible, and as a state we should want the same for those kids. One day they're going to be the ones that we hand the reins to. And taxpayers expect us to be good stewards of the taxes they pay.

People are disheartened by what happens – or it's probably more accurate to say what doesn't happen – in Washington. They're tired of all the talk about the problems our nation faces with not

many people trying to work together to find solutions. Tennessee is different in that regard, and we want to keep it that way. Here in Tennessee, we're willing to make the tough decisions. We're willing to put politics aside and really focus on what's right for our state and citizens. That makes us different, and we shouldn't lose sight of those unique qualities.

One of my favorite movies is *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, and one of the most memorable scenes is when Butch and Sundance are trapped at the edge of a cliff, high above a river, when the posse that's been pursuing them for hundreds of miles catches up. Butch says, "Alright, I'll jump first." Sundance replies, "No." "Then you jump first," Butch says, but Sundance says, "No." "What's the matter with you?" Butch asks. "I can't swim," Sundance says. "Are you crazy," Butch says, "The fall will probably kill you."

Sundance was caught up in his own issues and missed the big picture. It's our job to identify and focus on the real problems. We have this rare opportunity to make a difference. I know you feel like I do that every day we come to work in this building is a blessing and a privilege.

Let's remember what makes Tennessee so special. It's our responsibility to the citizens of this state to get it right, and this is our opportunity to be a part of something bigger than ourselves. That truly is service in the best meaning of the word.

Thank you and thanks for caring enough to give of yourself for a better Tennessee.

# State of the State Address

*Governor Bill Haslam*

January 30, 2012

## **“Believing in Better for Tennessee”**

Lieutenant Governor Ramsey, Speaker Harwell, Speaker Pro Tem Watson, Speaker Pro Tem Matheny, Members of the 107th General Assembly, Justices, Constitutional Officers, friends, guests, fellow Tennesseans and my favorite First Lady ever, Crissy:

It is my responsibility tonight to report to you about the state of our state. As I do that, I want to begin by telling you again how honored I am to serve as your governor. In the little over a year that I have been in office, I've been reminded time and again about the incredible state we live in and the inspiring people who call Tennessee home. I have hope for Tennessee because I have confidence in Tennesseans.

Whether it is visiting with families after last spring's deadly tornados, sitting down with teachers for breakfast, or spending time with Tennessee guardsmen and women in Iraq and Afghanistan, I've been struck by the fact that Tennesseans from all walks of life are so willing to give of themselves to create a better state for our children and grandchildren.

So, what is the state of our state? Well, in many ways we are doing great. We are a state with low debt and low taxes. We have a history of fiscal responsibility, and I am proud that in working together, we are carrying on that commitment to our taxpayers. The economy is improving, and we added an impressive number of new jobs last year. The unemployment rate is the lowest it has been since 2008, and across the country, Tennessee is being recognized as a leader in education reform. But yet, all of us realize that we have serious issues to deal with.

Unemployment is still too high, and we are consistently only in the mid-40s when states are ranked for educational achievement. I don't think any of us should be satisfied. So I stand here tonight and ask you: Is the current state of our state good enough? I think the answer is no. I think we can believe in better. We can believe in better for how state government serves Tennesseans. We can believe in better when it comes to the education of our children. And we can believe in better when we talk about a stronger, healthier economy for our state.

When we talk about believing in better, where should we start? I think we should start by looking in the mirror. I think we start with reminding ourselves of our purpose as a state government. It is my conviction that we exist to provide services for citizens that they can't purchase themselves. Our job is to provide those services at the lowest possible price. The price, that's the taxes we pay.

At the end of the day, I think that's what people want their state government to do – provide the very best services for the very lowest price. They want a state government that is accountable and spends their tax dollars as carefully as they spend their own dollars. But that's the problem, isn't it? It is very hard for folks to spend other people's money as carefully as they spend their own. Even worse, it is easy for those of us in government to begin to think that the tax dollars are ours. It is here that it is best for all of us to remember what Mark Twain said about the tax payers' dollars: "It's tainted. 'Taint yours and 'taint mine."

In government, Tennesseans expect us to talk about results. It is our responsibility to identify a problem, take politics out of the equation and then find a solution. I think people are so frustrated

with Washington today because when problems are identified, politics are always put into the equation, and there never seems to be any real effort to find a solution.

Even when we disagree, in Tennessee, we come together to move forward. A quick check of some of our sister states – and Washington – shows that not everyone is blessed with this common sense. Here we do things differently.

In Tennessee, we've been able to accomplish a lot in a short amount of time. Last year, we focused on a limited number of important issues to make a meaningful difference and impact. We made some significant reforms to make our legal system more predictable, which will encourage employers to invest in new employees. We reformed tenure laws to prioritize results for our children, and we expanded charter school opportunities for students and parents. We also made the lottery scholarships available to students for summer school to encourage them to finish school faster and to help universities use their campuses year round.

In 2011, there were more than 28,000 new Tennessee jobs created and over \$4 billion dollars in capital investment. Our Jobs4TN plan is working. We continue to focus on regionalism, existing businesses and key clusters, but make no mistake, that does not mean we're taking our foot off the gas in pursuing new businesses for Tennessee.

I appreciate how well we have worked together on job creation. A good example is Amazon. I am proud that we worked with Amazon to expand the company's presence in Tennessee to include, in addition to Hamilton and Bradley, Wilson and Rutherford counties too, creating thousands of jobs. And through that process we were able to reach an agreement with the company that gives certainty to them and us moving forward. We need your help in passing the legislation this session to solidify that agreement.

As I said earlier, our role in state government is to provide services that Tennesseans aren't able to get on their own – we build roads, offer higher education options, guard prisoners, help families adopt children, care for the mentally ill, patrol highways, serve veterans, and perform hundreds of other services.

My job as governor is to make sure we are providing those services in a customer-focused and effective way. Whether it's in business, government or sports, the team with the best players wins. Unfortunately, in Tennessee state government (excluding the legislature and judiciary), the rules don't allow us to go out and recruit great players. So we are like a college football team that can't recruit. We can only take players that come to us, and then we decide who plays based on who has been on the team the longest, not necessarily who the best players are. So whether you cheer for the Tigers (the Memphis, Tennessee State or Sewanee variety), the Skyhawks, Blue Raiders, Commodores, Governors, Vols or Mocs, I don't think you'd be very excited about the season if your team followed that plan.

You've heard me say it in the past, but it bears repeating tonight, we have to transform the way we do government. With limited state and federal dollars to work with, Tennesseans expect us to do more with less. To do that, we must be able to recruit, retain and reward the best and brightest employees so we can give the type of service our citizens deserve. That is why I've introduced the TEAM Act, which stands for Tennessee Excellence, Accountability and Management Act.

In the next five years, almost 40 percent of our state employees will become eligible for retirement. As we embark on the challenge to recruit top talent to serve in state government, we face a hiring system that's broken.

This past fall, Deputy to the Governor Claude Ramsey and Human Resources Commissioner Rebecca Hunter hosted listening sessions across the state to hear from state employees about a

number of issues related to recruiting, hiring, managing and retaining talent. The participants represented different agencies, had different job titles and responsibilities, differing lengths of state service, and came from both executive service and civil service perspectives.

And what we heard from them is what you're hearing from me – our employment system is broken. Let me be clear, this is not an indictment of our workforce. I've visited with employees in all of our 22 departments over the past year, and I have seen firsthand many dedicated, hardworking, and impressive people.

This is about an antiquated system that limits who we can hire and limits growth opportunities for current employees.

Nobody else hires this way in Tennessee except for the Executive Branch of state government. The legislative or judiciary branches don't face these restrictions. Businesses certainly don't.

Every time a citizen interacts with state government, it should be a customer-friendly experience with an impressive state employee. I get a lot of feedback from across the state of employees who go over and above the call of duty.

1. For example, there is Maria Stivers. She joined state government in 2007 as a firefighter with the Tennessee Air National Guard at McGhee Tyson and now works in Memphis. She has voluntarily deployed twice as an Air National Guardsman to Iraq and Kuwait. Maria, thank you for being here tonight and for your commitment to our state and our country.
2. And there is Johnny Cosby, a correctional officer at the Lois DeBerry Special Needs Facility in Nashville. He was recently appointed to the department's first "Tactical Rapid Response Team," which handles emergency situations. Officer Cosby, thank you for being here this evening and for the work that you do.
3. There is also Trooper Dwayne Stanford. Last September, while making a routine traffic stop, he was shot in the chest. Thanks to his remarkable ability to focus, his experience and training, and his bullet-proof vest, he survived. Trooper Stanford, we're grateful you're here tonight, and thank you for putting yourself in harm's way to serve our state.
4. A 30-year employee of Mental Health, Doris Prewitt is a counselor at the Western Mental Health Institute in Bolivar. She is described as strong and compassionate with impeccable character, and as someone who approaches her work not as a job but as a calling. Doris, thank you for what you do to support some of our most vulnerable citizens and for being here this evening.

These are just a few examples of the thousands of outstanding employees across the state in all of our departments. These are the kind of people we want to make sure we are hiring as we look at a lean and efficient state government of the future. We understand that we are expected to do more with less, and we need the best and brightest to tackle complex issues for the people of Tennessee.

Another challenge of our employment system is the convoluted process of managing our workforce. Currently, when the decision is made to eliminate a career service position, it's difficult to know the eventual outcome of that decision because of a complicated process called "bumping."

Here is how it works...a commissioner makes the management decision that a particular position in Davidson County is no longer needed. Let's say the employee in that position has 10 years of service. That employee is eligible to "bump" another employee in a similar job, maybe even in Wilson County, who has nine years and 11 months of service, and that bumping chain can go on

and on, which is a disservice to our managers and employees. Never once is performance a part of the decision about who keeps their job.

No one can convince me that this is the best way to manage our employees and serve our customers. Frankly, I believe it is just plain wrong.

It is important to note that our legislation preserves a streamlined appeals process for these state employees. The bill also includes a mediation program. We understand the value of employees being heard when they have differences with their managers. Joining us tonight are all 22 of our commissioners. I am very grateful for their hard work on behalf of the State of Tennessee. I think it's worthy of mention that all 22 of them – coming from diverse backgrounds and having a wide variety of responsibilities – have said that the most critical thing that we can do to make state government operate more effectively is to address our employment system.

Last year we faced a tough budget when we had \$1 billion less to work with than the prior year. But you, the House and Senate members in this chamber tonight, came together with a responsible, realistic approach and made the tough decisions that were necessary and passed the budget unanimously. We do have some good news this year: revenue collections continue to be encouraging. For 16 consecutive months, we've seen total tax collections come in stronger than projected over the previous year. Our challenge lies in the fact that although growing, revenue collections are only just now recovering to levels of 2007, before the recession. Our current budget also included \$160 million in funding that was slated to go away. And although revenues are growing, the cost to fund program and inflationary growth for areas such as TennCare, the Basic Education Program (BEP), and employee benefits consumes a large portion of our revenue growth each year.

Our budget this year reflects those economic realities. It includes strategic investments in our priorities, savings for the future, and reductions, sometimes painful, to balance the budget. I'm pleased to say that thanks to the hard work of our employees, last year's expenses ended up nearly \$20 million below budget, which obviously means considerable savings for our taxpayers. Our commissioners have been serious about working in each of their departments to identify areas where we can save money. That kind of responsible government allows us to fund our strategic priorities while still keeping taxes low.

Compensation is a key issue in state government, just like everywhere else. Last year, I was pleased that we could provide a 1.6 percent pay raise to state employees who had gone several years without a raise. I am proposing a 2.5 percent pay raise in this year's budget. However, I also think we need to do a true salary survey, comparing our state salaries to those in the private market and to federal and local government salaries. This budget includes the money to fund the salary survey and includes funding to be set aside as a first step toward addressing any major salary discrepancies that might arise as a result of the survey.

Budgets should be a reflection of your priorities, and this budget is no different. We are asking for continued support of the FastTrack grant program in the amount of \$70 million – some of which would be available this year – to provide incentives for Tennessee to compete in a very fast-paced global economy. We are also continuing our commitment to the West Tennessee Megasite by including \$25 million in this year's budget. This site is the only megasite still left in the state's inventory, and it is critical that we finish the infrastructure so that it can be a prime location for major employers who are looking for a great place to locate.

While many states have cut funding for K-12 education in the last several years due to the recession, Tennessee has not done that. We are not only *not* cutting the education budget, we are continuing to fund the cost increases for the BEP.

Higher education must be another priority for the State of Tennessee. While college is not for everyone, it must be for more Tennesseans in the future than it has been in the past. When 21 percent of our population has a degree, compared to a national average of 30 percent, and over half of the new jobs being created over the next decade will require degrees, encouraging more Tennesseans to aspire to higher education is one of our key roles as leaders of the state. For most of the past two decades, higher education has received less funding for their operating budget. That changes this year. Higher education's operating budgets will have increased funding. In addition, we are increasing the amount of money available in need-based scholarships. We simply have to keep tuition increases in Tennessee to a minimum so that we can encourage more access to more students.

Access is critical to a successful education program. Let me speak plainly, for the last several years we have not been funding higher education's capital plans to the degrees necessary to meet growing student demand. We need more space to train students in science, technology, engineering, and math – critical subjects in which we must provide more trained graduates.

This budget will finally provide the state's funding for the long-overdue science building at MTSU, the science laboratory facilities at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, a new patient diagnostic center at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center in Memphis, as well as the planning money for new buildings at Nashville State Community College and Northeast State Community College, the University of Memphis, and the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga.

As many of you will remember, the budget two years ago included cuts to critical services as a result of the economic downturn. The state was able to delay those cuts by funding them with one-time money. However, \$160 million of those cuts were slated to go in effect this year. It included many critical programs for our state like the Coordinated School Health Program, extended teacher contracts, alcohol and abuse treatment programs, childcare benefits, juvenile justice Grants, diabetes prevention, and matching dollars for 401(k) programs for state employees. I am proud to say that this budget restores over \$100 million of those cuts to protect vital services for our citizens.

Finally, any good budget in tough times is a balance of strategic cuts and reinvestments while making certain that we are keeping taxes as low as possible. As you all know, I am proposing to raise the exemption level on the estate tax in Tennessee. This year's budget would raise the exemption from \$1 million to \$1.25 million, with a goal of reaching the federal exemption level of \$5 million while I am governor. I am convinced that our current estate tax is chasing people and capital out of our state and discourages people who don't live here from investing here. Quite simply, the only way new jobs get created is when people are willing to invest capital. At a time like this, when the economy is still struggling to rebound, I want to do everything I can to encourage people to invest their capital in Tennessee. We've done that by making our legal system more predictable, reviewing state rules and regulations, and focusing on strengthening our attractive business climate.

Likewise, many of you have long expressed a desire to decrease the tax on groceries in Tennessee. This budget proposes to do just that: taking the state portion of the sales tax on groceries from 5.5 percent to 5 percent over the next three years.

We are also putting \$50 million into the Rainy Day Fund this year, which brings it up to \$356 million. While it is important to return taxpayer dollars to taxpayers every chance we get, we've also seen the importance of a healthy Rainy Day Fund to pay for critical services during difficult times. I will continue to make it a priority to build our reserves steadily while I'm in office.

Our budget also reflects the process of each department spending the last year going through a top to bottom review. You may remember at the outset of our administration, I asked each com-

missioner to evaluate his or her agency as if starting from scratch. If you were beginning state government all over again, would your department look the same?

The work on these reviews was extensive. For example, Children's Services sought input from more than 4,000 people including staff, stakeholders and focus groups, which resulted in 11,000 comments. The commissioner and deputy commissioner of Human Services talked with more than 600 employees across all divisions.

As a result, departments identified millions of dollars in savings from restructuring their organizations, and we expect additional savings as implementation occurs.

Several departments found through the process a cost advantage to eliminating outside consultants. For example, TDOT is looking at saving money by filling some full-time positions with state employees instead of using consultants in several areas.

And last year you may remember me talking about focusing on our driver license centers. Safety has standardized hours of operations across the state, and we'll have self-service kiosks in all three grand divisions by summer with a total of 40 kiosks to be rolled out in total.

Our final report on the top-to-bottom review process will be available at the end of February and will outline what each department is in the process of doing or will be doing to implement their plans.

We also applied the top-to-bottom review process to the 200-plus boards and commissions in state government by thoughtfully reviewing their history, mission and cost to make sure in 2012 they are fulfilling the purpose they were originally intended to when they were created. As a result, we have proposed several changes.

We're recommending the Tennessee Regulatory Authority's board be changed from four full-time members to five part-time members with a full-time executive director. We believe this new structure will be more efficient and effective and will attract highly-qualified and experienced candidates.

We're also recommending that some executive directors of agencies report directly to the governor. For example, I believe the Tennessee Higher Education Commission should have a more direct tie to the Governor's Office. THEC functions as a policy arm for higher education issues, and like the policy chief for K-12 education reports to the governor, it makes sense that higher education should have a similar structure.

We're also recommending consolidating and streamlining several agencies to limit overlapping of functions.

One of these proposals is also part of our public safety action plan. We've proposed moving parole oversight from the Board of Probation and Parole to the Department of Correction to provide for a more seamless process.

A national report ranks Tennessee 4th in the nation for violent crimes. I am proud that 11 state agencies joined together to create a plan that I believe will change this trend. They're working to implement a multi-year strategy that includes prescription drug abuse legislation aimed at improving the current database to make it easier to identify abusers.

Tennessee ranks second in the country – behind only West Virginia – in prescription drug use. Tennesseans average 17 prescriptions a year vs. the national average of nearly 12. And emergency room visits for prescription drug overdoses now equal the number of visits for illegal and over-the-counter drugs in Tennessee.

We're also recommending placing more non-violent drug addicts into drug court treatment programs. This will better serve those offenders by focusing specifically on their addiction. It also

saves the state money because the Department of Correction pays \$35 a day for the care of an offender in drug court and \$65 per day for that same person to be in prison.

We're proposing tougher sentences for certain types of gang-related crimes and tougher sentences for gun possession by those with prior violent felony convictions.

And we're calling for mandatory incarceration time for repeat domestic violence offenders. Too many times repeat offenders aren't facing any consequences under our current laws. In 2010, domestic violence offenses made up more than half of all reported crimes against Tennesseans, and according to an annual study by the Violence Policy Center, the rate of women killed by men in Tennessee is the 5th highest in the nation.

Keeping our citizens safe is a fundamental responsibility of state government, but public safety also plays a significant role in assuring that Tennessee continues to be an attractive place for businesses to locate and grow. Many of us in this chamber spent a lot of time focused on job growth in Tennessee this past year. I traveled across the state visiting with employees and businesses leaders, hosted groups at the Capitol and Governor's Residence, and called on companies outside of Tennessee for in-depth discussions about our strengths and weaknesses as a place to locate jobs.

After hundreds of conversations with businesses, large and small, companies that are located here and those that we wish would locate here, I am convinced of this: Tennessee can compete with anyone when it comes to attracting jobs. The work environment, quality of life, low tax burden, and committed workers make this a great place to do business. But there was, and is, one consistent problem that I hear from current and potential employers. There is a concern about the depth and breadth of employees with specific skills.

If we are going to be a state that attracts companies to locate and grow here; a state that keeps its best and brightest graduates here with good-paying, high-quality jobs for them here, there is nothing more important we can do than to focus on education.

When a plant manager in Jackson hires workers from Kentucky, and when a Chattanooga manufacturer imports workers from Georgia because both say they can't find Tennessee graduates with strong enough skills in math and science, that is unacceptable. These are our jobs, for our graduates, and we have to get them back. We have to believe in better for our children.

As we all know, there has been a lot of discussion over the past year about the politics of education. Accusations have gone back and forth and fingers have been pointed about who really cares about students and who really cares about teachers. Tonight, I ask all of us to set those distractions aside and to focus on those things that we all know to be true.

First, the world has changed, and we must raise our expectations for our students, our teachers, our administrators, our parents, and yes, ourselves as leaders as well. Second, after decades of lagging behind the rest of the country when it came to education results, Tennessee is on the right path in education. We got on that path through a historic, bi-partisan commitment that led to Tennessee winning the Race to the Top funding. We've made a commitment to raising our standards with a new core curriculum and asking our institutions of higher education to focus on graduating students through the Complete College Program. We are doing this hard work because we all believe in better for our students.

I am highly confident that Tennessee will be one of the first states to receive a waiver from the federal government's No Child Left Behind law. Under the outdated federal rules, tens of thousands of hard-working teachers have been going to work every day, often leading their students to significant improvement, only to be told that their schools were failures. That is wrong, and with

this waiver, we can build a Tennessee accountability system that measures growth and improvement and gives every school a chance to succeed by doing better each year.

Virtually every state wants a waiver from No Child Left Behind. But make no mistake; we expect that Tennessee will be one of the first states to receive this waiver because we are already taking on the hard work of education reform.

We must continue to build on our momentum to make our schools better. We can't put off until tomorrow what we should be doing today – using data to measure student performance. And I believe if we're willing to evaluate 10-year-olds, which we've been doing since we started sending home report cards, then there is not one good reason that all adults shouldn't be evaluated too, and there is no good reason to wait. It is important, of course, that we keep working to make our evaluation process better. The State Collaborative on Reforming Education (SCORE) will be spending the year talking to teachers and principals statewide to evaluate our evaluation system, and after gathering and analyzing that information, there may be changes that need to be made, but we can't slow up the tremendous progress this state has made in recent years. There is too much at stake for our kids and for our economy.

You know, there is something deeply concerning that is changing in our country right now. Today, 70 percent of Americans would say that their lives and economic prospects have been better than their parents, but only 33 percent of us believe that will be true for our children. The American dream is at stake. When people are asked who they attribute the blame to, the answer is not big business, or unions, or educators. The answer is government. The truth is that Americans haven't lost faith in America; they've lost faith in those who lead it. We don't need to be like Washington. We can believe in better for Tennessee.

All of us ran for election and worked to be here because we wanted to make a difference. I think we have the chance to do that in Tennessee – to move Tennessee forward. I think Tennessee can be a place where we're about results and not about rhetoric.

So here are my final two promises to you: First, I promise to be relentless when it comes to providing the very best service to our taxpayers for the very lowest price. They deserve it. Second, on issue or policy, our administration will always work to get to the right answer, not just our own answer.

So many people today are working hard, but they're worried about their future and the future of our country. We owe it to them to get it right. Let's not waste this chance to get it right for Tennesseans for today, for next year, and for many years to come. As I stand before you this evening, I challenge all of us to believe in better. As the elected leaders of this great state, it is what Tennesseans expect from us, and we owe it to them. Working together, we are going to achieve better for Tennessee.

Thank you very much.

## The Governor's Staff

### Greg Adams

#### *Chief Operating Officer*

Greg Adams became the chief operating officer for the Governor in June 2013. His role is to ensure state departments are operating in the most efficient and effective way possible. Adams came to state government from IBM where he served as a member of the company's senior leadership team, most recently as a managing director in the financial services sector. He spent nearly 37 years at IBM in positions in sales, marketing, operations, re-engineering and quality, and general management.

Adams graduated from Princeton University in 1976 and received a master's degree from M.I.T in 1989. He and his wife, Jeannine, have three married children and five grandchildren.



### Mark Cate

#### *Chief of Staff for the Governor*

As the Governor's Chief of Staff, Mark Cate assists the Governor in his day-to-day activities and acts as a liaison to various departments, agencies, and stakeholders. He also acts at the authority of the Governor to oversee top-level, strategic projects and initiatives. Previously, Cate served as Special Assistant and Policy Advisor and had been campaign manager for the Bill Haslam for Governor campaign. Prior to joining the campaign, Cate worked for Knoxville real estate development firm Lawler-Wood as a vice president for facilities management and previously served for 16 years in executive management for Maryville College as chief financial officer, chief marketing officer, chief development officer, and chief planning officer during his tenure. He received his B.S. from Carson-Newman College and his M.S.

from the University of Tennessee; he also attended Harvard University's Institute for Educational Management. Cate has served on numerous boards and currently is on the boards of the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation, Tennessee Housing Development Agency, and the Governor's Books from Birth Foundation. Cate and his wife, Cathy, have two daughters, Bailey and Abbie.



### Herbert Slatery

#### *Counsel to the Governor*

As Counsel to the Governor, Herbert Slatery is responsible for coordinating the legal affairs of the Executive Branch for the Governor and advising the Governor on legal and other matters on a day-to-day basis. He assists in the development, drafting, and implementation of legislation, and oversees the Governor's relations with the Judiciary, the Attorney General and Reporter, and the District Attorneys General. He also assists the Governor in judiciary appointments and reviews requests for executive clemency. Prior to his appointment, Slatery was in private practice in Knoxville with Egerton, McAfee, Armistead & Davis, P.C. for 30 years, for whom he served as President from 1998-2007, and Chairman of the firm from 2008 through



January 2011. He practiced in the areas of finance (both private and local government), corporate governance, capital formation, real estate, and acquisitions and sales of businesses. For different periods of time, he served as Chairman, Director, and General Counsel of the Public Building Authority of the county of Knox and the city of Knoxville, Tenn., during a 13-year period. Slatery was the Treasurer for Governor Haslam's 2010 campaign. A Knoxville native, Slatery earned his B.A. from the University of Virginia and J.D. from the University of Tennessee.

### **Alexia Poe**

#### *Director of Communications*

As Director of Communications, Alexia Poe serves as a senior advisor to the Governor, Cabinet, and Senior Staff and oversees the administration's internal communications, external communications, and overall messaging. Prior to her appointment, Poe served as director of the Mayor's Office of Economic and Community Development in Nashville. She has worked in Washington, D.C. as Deputy Press Secretary for First Lady Laura Bush and then moved from the East Wing of the White House to Capitol Hill where she built the communications office of U.S. Senator Lamar Alexander from the ground up. She also served five years in the Administration of Tennessee Governor Don Sundquist during which she became the second female and youngest person in the state's history to serve as Press Secretary. Poe's 18 years of communications, government, and consulting experience also includes serving as Director of Public Affairs for Gaylord Entertainment and as Managing Director of Peritus Public Relations. She began her career as a reporter and morning anchor in Northeast Tennessee. Poe is a Knoxville native and a graduate of the University of Tennessee.



### **Leslie Hafner**

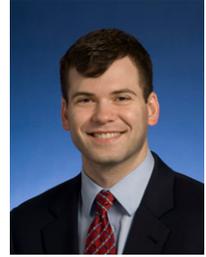
#### *Director for Legislation*

As Director for Legislation, Leslie Hafner is the Governor's chief lobbyist. She manages the administration's legislative agenda and serves as the primary liaison between the administration and the General Assembly. Hafner is a 19-year veteran of Legislative Plaza and Tennessee politics. Prior to her appointment, she was a principal at HafnerAlexander Government Relations after serving as Director of Government Relations at a Nashville law firm. Hafner also served in the Administration of former Tennessee Governor Don Sundquist. She spent two years on the Governor's communications team before moving to his legislative office where she focused on education, environment, and conservation, along with consumer and employee affairs. She then served in the Department of Finance and Administration as the Commissioner's Executive Assistant and lead lobbyist. In her final year with Sundquist, she worked with education and policy experts to develop the Reading Improvement Act – a \$98 million initiative to boost K-12 test scores. Hafner has been recognized by *Business Tennessee* as one of the state's "Next Wave of Influential Lobbyists," and *Nashville Post Magazine* as "In Charge." She also served on the Tennessee Lobbyist Association's Election Information panel for a number of years.



**Will Cromer***Director of Policy and Research*

As Director of Policy and Research in the Governor's Office, Will Cromer is responsible for advising Governor Haslam on policy decisions and leading the development and implementation of the Governor's policy agenda. Prior to his role in the administration, Cromer served as the policy director for the successful Bill Haslam for Governor campaign and as a member of then Governor-elect Haslam's transition team. Cromer previously worked for the State Collaborative on Reforming Education (SCORE), a bipartisan education initiative led by former U.S. Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, and prior to that worked in the Washington, D.C. nonprofit sector promoting free market policies. A Nashville native, Cromer is an Honors Program graduate of Belmont University, where he studied Philosophy, Politics, and Economics and served as student body president.





**Janet McGaha**  
Executive Assistant to  
the Governor



**Ashleigh Roberts**  
Deputy Counsel



**Warren Wells**  
Deputy Director  
for Legislation



**Dave Smith**  
Press Secretary



**Hannah Parker**  
Deputy Director of  
Operations



**John Rader**  
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**Christin Sullivan**  
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**Brian McCormack**  
Deputy Director for Boards  
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**Don Johnson**  
Deputy Director for  
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**Harlow Sumerford**  
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**Daphne Cooper**  
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**Vanessa Hatcher**  
Administrative Assistant



**Lindsay Bales**  
Administrative Assistant



**Emily Mitchell**  
Administrative Assistant

**Jude White**

*Executive Director of the Children's Cabinet*

The Governor's Children's Cabinet is the only one in the country co-chaired by both a governor and spouse. The cabinet's focus is on the physical and mental health, education, safety, and overall well-being of Tennessee children especially through coordinating, streamlining, and enhancing the state's efforts to provide resources and services to families in a comprehensive way.



Executive Branch





# Department of Agriculture

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TN.gov/agriculture

**Julius Johnson, Commissioner**  
**Jai Templeton, Deputy Commissioner**

As Tennessee's first state agency, the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) promotes wise uses of its agricultural and forest resources, develops economic opportunities, and ensures safe, dependable food and fiber. Tennessee's farming industry is diverse with products ranging from cattle and poultry to tomatoes and honey. The department helps protect the farming industry and Tennesseans by ensuring food safety, proper pesticide use, fuel quality, and fairness in the marketplace. The department supports the state's rural economy through farmer incentive programs, agribusiness development, and promotional activities to expand markets. Tennessee is heavily forested and consistently one of the top hardwood producing states. Division of Forestry services include landowner assistance, wildfire suppression, and state forests management while water quality programs encourage and promote stewardship of our natural resources.

The department is divided into four major program areas including Administration, Forestry, Market Development, and Regulatory Services.

## Tennessee Agriculture

Tennessee's top agricultural products include cattle and calves, broilers, cotton, greenhouse/nursery, corn, dairy products, soybeans, tobacco, hay, and a variety of fruits and vegetables. Agricultural production alone generates more than \$3.5 billion annually in farm cash receipts. Food manufacturing, marketing and distribution, forestry-related industries, equine, and other agricultural products make the economic impact much greater.

International trade has a significant impact on Tennessee agriculture as exports of raw agricultural commodities generally total nearly \$1 billion annually.

Farming and forestry dominate Tennessee's landscape with farm production occurring on 76,000 farms. More than 10.8 million acres, or about 41 percent of the state's land area, are in farms. Forestlands total more than 14 million acres. Tennessee's forests produce millions of board feet of hardwood and softwood lumber, with timber sales topping \$305 million in 2012.

With a temperate climate and abundant water supply, Tennessee farmers produce a variety of food and fiber products which help Tennessee live up to its official slogan, "America at its best."

In and around hillsides, in the shadows of mountains and along the fertile river valleys of East Tennessee are the forests, beef cattle, dairy, tobacco, and vegetable farms that are well-suited to this terrain.

Middle Tennessee is made up of a dish-shaped basin rimmed with mountains to the east, sloping off to rolling hills westward and bordered on either side by the Tennessee River. The rolling pasturelands make beef cattle, horse, and dairy farms practical for the region. A variety of row crops also flourish in Middle Tennessee, as does the World's Nursery Capital in Warren County.

West Tennessee is lush flatland created by the Mississippi River's ancient flood plains. This delta region traditionally has the state's largest production of soybeans, wheat, corn, cotton, and sorghum. West Tennessee's famous river city, Memphis, has long been known as a major commodity transportation hub.

## History

In 1854 the Bureau of Agriculture was established as the first state agency. It was organized primarily to promote agriculture through fairs and livestock expositions. The original agency had a staff of nine – the governor and eight others who met twice a year to conduct state business. The Bureau of Agriculture was discontinued during the Civil War but was reorganized in 1871. In 1875 the state legislature created the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines. The duties of immigration were also added to the responsibilities of the commissioner of agriculture for a brief period. In 1923 the name was officially changed to the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

Ellington Agricultural Center, the former estate of 1920s financier Rogers Caldwell, has been the home of TDA since January 1961. The 200-acre center, located in Nashville, is named for Buford Ellington, former governor of Tennessee who served as commissioner of agriculture from 1952-1956. TDA was the first state department of agriculture in the nation to be located on a working farm.

## Services

**Administration** — Administration provides budgetary, legal, human resources, and communications support to help department programs achieve goals and objectives in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Staff also works with legislators and the industry to ensure programs have adequate statutory authority, staffing, and clerical support. Other programs within administration include the Agricultural Crime Unit, Boll Weevil Eradication, Commodity Distribution, Water Resources, and a partnership with USDA to provide agricultural statistics.

**Agricultural Crime Unit (ACU).** The ACU provides law enforcement support for the department's regulatory and forestry programs related to animal and plant health, food safety, pesticide use, and wildland fire arson investigation. The unit frequently assists local law enforcement agencies in the investigation and prosecution of crimes related to livestock theft and illegal drug manufacturing.

**Boll Weevil Eradication.** The Boll Weevil Eradication Program is a cooperative effort among the Tennessee and Southeastern Boll Weevil Eradication Foundations, TDA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to rid the state and keep it free of one of the costliest agricultural pests in history. The initial goal of eradication was accomplished in 2008 and the program is now in a maintenance phase where monitoring guards against natural or artificial migrations of boll weevils into the state. The \$140 million public and private investment has achieved substantial economic and environmental benefits by increasing cotton yields and reducing farmers' reliance on cotton insecticides. The program is now debt free and funded wholly through cotton grower assessments.

*Commodity Distribution.* TDA administers USDA's food distribution program for the National School Lunch Program. This program supports American agriculture while providing nutritious food to schoolchildren. TDA also administers the Emergency Food Assistance Program, which supplements the diets of low-income individuals. In fiscal year 2012, 26.4 million pounds of food valued at \$33.6 million were ordered and allocated for schools, childcare institutions, and non-profit charities.

*Tennessee Agricultural Museum.* The museum is the department's outreach program to provide schoolchildren and adults an appreciation for agriculture's importance – past and present. About 25,000 visitors each year view the museum's 2,600 artifacts and participate in educational activities.

*USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Tennessee Field Office.* The department maintains a cooperative relationship with this USDA agency to provide timely, unbiased statistics and analysis of farm production in Tennessee.

*Water Resources.* The state Agricultural Resources Conservation Fund helps landowners install Best Management Practices (BMPs) to improve water quality. In fiscal year 2012, approximately 2,200 BMPs were funded through Soil Conservation Districts, local Resource Conservation and Development Districts, and universities. The goal of the federally-funded "319" program is to remove rivers and streams from the state's list of impaired waters. The program funds projects that address nonpoint source pollution from urban areas, abandoned mine lands, farms, and forests. In fiscal year 2012, the program provided funding for 248 nonpoint abatement practices through 57 active grant projects. TDA reviews nutrient management plans associated with the federal permitting program for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, administered by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

**Forestry** — The Division of Forestry promotes the wise use of forest resources by helping landowners, fighting wildfires, providing quality seedlings, monitoring insects and diseases, improving urban forests, managing state forests, protecting water quality, and collecting forest inventory data. To prevent wildfires, the division trains volunteer fire departments, issues burning permits, enforces fire laws, and teaches the public fire safety.

*Landowner Assistance.* The division provides technical advice and assistance to private, non-industrial landowners in forestry practices including timber and wildlife management, water quality protection, forest health, and reforestation.

*Fire Protection.* The Division of Forestry has primary responsibility for wildfire suppression statewide. The department controls an average of 2,100 wildfires each year, saving timber and personal property valued in the tens of millions of dollars. The agency works to prevent fires by issuing outdoor burning permits, and through education and law enforcement. The Division of Forestry also provides wildfire training, grants, and surplus federal property to volunteer fire departments.

*Seedling Nursery and Tree Improvement.* The division produces millions of high quality, low cost pine and hardwood seedlings for timber production, wildlife habitat improvement, and erosion control. Working with the University of Tennessee and other organizations, the division develops genetically superior stock capable of producing up to 30 percent more usable wood per acre.

*Forest Health Protection.* Foresters monitor native as well as exotic insect pests and diseases through a variety of aerial and ground survey techniques, provide information to the public, and take action to control or slow the spread of certain forest pests. Foremost of these are the gypsy moth, the southern pine beetle, oak decline and mortality and more recently, the hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, and thousand cankers disease.

*Urban Forestry.* The urban forestry section provides urban tree management assistance to communities through federally funded grants administered by the division. This section also administers tree planting grants through the Tennessee Agricultural Enhancement Program, the Champion Tree, Tree City USA, and Tree Line USA programs.

*Forest Products Utilization.* Forest products demand and harvested timber volume and value are monitored in the state. A directory of the state's wood-using industries is maintained, and better utilization practices are promoted to extend the state's forest resources.

*Water Quality Protection.* Protection of water quality during forestry operations is a priority. Partnering with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, foresters inspect logging sites for compliance with state water quality regulations and the use of forestry BMPs. Division foresters also train and advise loggers in the application of forestry BMPs.

*Forest Inventory and Analysis.* Certified inventory foresters take precise and detailed measurements on tree growth, quality, health, and utilization at pre-determined locations across the state to provide an annual update on the condition of Tennessee's forests.

*State Forests.* Fifteen state forests totaling 168,349 acres are managed for a variety of public benefits including recreation, wildlife, unique features, timber, and water quality. In 2012 a new timber harvest plan was developed that will ensure the health of the forest for generations to come. Timber harvesting will increase in order to regenerate over-mature stands to young vigorous stands that will be the forest of the future. All timber harvesting on state forests is done in a sustainable and environmentally sensitive manner.

<i>State Forest</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>County</i>
Bledsoe	8,373	Bledsoe, Cumberland, Van Buren, White
Cedars of Lebanon	8,088	Wilson
Chickasaw	12,751	Chester, Hardeman
Chuck Swan	24,739	Campbell, Union
Franklin	7,735	Franklin, Marion
John Tully	2,132	Lauderdale
Lewis	1,288	Lewis
Lone Mountain	3,571	Morgan
Martha Sundquist	2,001	Cocke
Natchez Trace	36,643	Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Henderson
Pickett	20,932	Fentress, Pickett
Prentice Cooper	24,685	Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie
Scott	2,827	Scott
Standing Stone	8,355	Clay, Overton
Stewart	4,229	Stewart

**Market Development** — With its prime geographical location, transportation infrastructure, and production capacity, Tennessee is poised to fully participate in the expanding world market for agricultural products. Market Development works to maximize economic opportunities for Tennessee agriculture through innovative marketing programs and promotional services.

*Tennessee Agricultural Enhancement Program (TAEP).* The TAEP was created in 2005 to help improve cattle production and to encourage diversification and innovation on Tennessee farms. The program provides cost share assistance to farmers for investment in key areas of agriculture

with the goal of increasing farm income. In addition to cattle genetic improvement, livestock equipment, and hay and feed storage facilities, the division also provides cost share assistance to farmers for organics, grape production, fruits and vegetables, honey, agritourism, and many other developing areas of agriculture.

*Agricultural Industry Development and Recruitment.* Marketing efforts focus on increasing income for farmers and forestland owners and new jobs, which enhance income both locally and statewide. Emphasis is on recruiting new businesses including alternative fuels, emerging biotechnologies, and expanding existing industries in food manufacturing and in the forest products industry.

*International Marketing.* Efforts are aimed at building opportunities for Tennessee producers and processors in world markets. Special emphasis is placed on marketing of food products, fruits and vegetables, horticultural products, and livestock. Cooperative marketing activities are conducted in conjunction with the Southern United States Trade Association and other agricultural trade organizations to increase overseas sales of a variety of Tennessee agricultural products including nursery stock, livestock, and processed food products. Recent trade missions have targeted marketing opportunities in Australia, China, Germany, New Zealand, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, and reverse trade missions from Turkey, the Netherlands, and Chile.

*Agritourism.* An ongoing statewide Agritourism Initiative is aimed at increasing income for Tennessee farmers and their communities. Primary partners include the Tennessee departments of Agriculture, Tourist Development, Economic and Community Development, Transportation, and the University of Tennessee Center for Profitable Agriculture with USDA Rural Development, the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, and Tennessee's Agritourism Association. Outreach efforts also include assistance to local governments and chambers of commerce interested in agritourism development. A vital part of this program is alerting consumers and potential tourists about farm-direct crops, like apples, pumpkins or strawberries, and entertainment opportunities and activities. The ultimate goal is to increase farm income and make a positive impact on rural communities in our state by identifying and promoting existing agritourism operations while developing additional farm-based venues.

*Pick Tennessee Products.* Market Development's domestic services focus on disseminating updated information through the division's website, [www.picktproducts.org](http://www.picktproducts.org). The aim of the promotional campaign is to increase consumer awareness of high quality, locally grown and processed food, and other products. Participation in the program by Tennessee manufacturers, growers, and retailers results in increased sales of Tennessee products as consumers learn to recognize and choose products featuring the "Pick Tennessee Products" logo.

*Tennessee Ag Tag.* The specialty license plate funds the Tennessee Agricultural Development Fund which pays thousands of dollars annually to agricultural organizations across the state for projects involving agricultural or forestry market development, public awareness, information, and education. Ag Tags serve as traveling billboards for the Pick Tennessee Products promotion and have helped unify the state's agricultural industry with a single positive image.

*Market News Service.* Market Development assists farmers in the areas of price discovery and in packaging through Livestock Grading Services. Fruit and vegetable grading is provided through a joint program with USDA.

*Agricultural Fairs.* Fairs are a tradition and the department proudly supports some 60 agricultural fairs and livestock shows each year throughout the state. In addition to showcasing the best

of Tennessee agriculture, these events are a source of education, community pride, and enjoyment. More than 3 million people attend a fair in Tennessee each year.

**Regulatory Services** — Regulatory Services monitors agricultural materials, food and consumer products, and services to assure quality, public safety, and a fair marketplace.

**Animal Diagnostics.** The C.E. Kord Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory provides a variety of diagnostic services in support of animal disease detection and animal health regulatory programs. Services range from animal export and import health certification to diagnostic support for practicing veterinarians, individual farmers, and companion animal owners. The department partners with the University of Tennessee College of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Tennessee at Martin to provide animal diagnostic services in each grand division of the state.

**Agricultural Inputs.** This section ensures the safety and effectiveness of agricultural products for all Tennesseans. Animal feed, seed, fertilizer, and agricultural lime products are inspected for proper labeling, and analyses are performed to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations.

**Animal Health.** TDA is the common denominator between state and federal regulators, private veterinarians, and livestock industries for animal disease surveillance, diagnosis, and protection. Increased monitoring for potentially devastating animal health problems is part of the department's ongoing emergency planning and Homeland Security efforts. A portion of Tennessee Agricultural Enhancement Program funding is helping to improve and protect livestock health in the state through expanded diagnostic services, animal identification, increased access to veterinarian care, and through the promotion of livestock health management practices and record-keeping to increase the marketability of Tennessee livestock.

**Food and Dairy.** All retail food stores are licensed and inspected yearly. Food manufacturers, warehouses, and distributors are also inspected. TDA inspects dairy farms, dairy plants, milk transport trucks, dairy and trade product distributors, and milk samplers. Every dairy product offered for sale must be registered with the department. Other responsibilities include bottled water regulations, custom slaughterhouse inspections, hazardous substance inspection and labeling, nutritional labeling, and the enforcement of state tobacco laws regarding sales to minors.

**Laboratory Services.** The L.H. "Cotton" Ivy Laboratory provides quality analytical data in a safe, timely, and efficient manner. The laboratory consists of biological services, including animal diagnostics and food microbiology; chemical services comprised of toxicology, food residue services, and environmental monitoring; and feed, seed, and fertilizer testing.

**Pesticides.** TDA registers all pesticides, administers certification and licensing exams for commercial and private applicators, inspects and regulates pest control businesses, as well as monitors the state's groundwater supply. The department also enforces agricultural pesticide worker protection standards to ensure farm worker and pesticide applicator safety.

**Petroleum Quality.** The department verifies accurate octane rating labeling and the exclusion of harmful impurities in petroleum products.

**Plant Certification.** Nursery, greenhouse, and plant dealer certification programs ensure the continued movement of healthy, pest-free plant material in interstate and international trade. The phytosanitary condition of plants coming into the state is also monitored. Some of the pests of major concern include gypsy moths, imported fire ants, Japanese beetles, emerald ash borer, and thousand cankers disease – all of which threaten Tennessee's forests, nurseries, and major crops.

**Weights and Measures.** Commercially used weighing and measuring devices such as fuel pumps, scales, and liquid propane gas meters are tested for accuracy and related requirements. Inspections

are also conducted to ensure proper labeling, correct packaged product net quantity, and price scanner accuracy.

## Related Boards and Commissions

**State Soil Conservation Committee** — In 1939 the Tennessee General Assembly passed the Soil Conservation District Act, creating the State Soil Conservation Committee. The committee assisted with the formation of soil conservation districts in all 95 counties, and today it continues to provide overall guidance and leadership to the state’s soil and water conservation efforts. The committee advises the Commissioner of Agriculture and helps develop the state’s plan for controlling agricultural-related nonpoint source pollution. Other duties include assisting the supervisors of soil conservation districts in carrying out their programs, coordinating such programs, and assisting with watershed treatment programs.

**Tennessee Forestry Commission** — This seven-member panel appointed by the governor with three ex officio members provides guidance on program and policy development regarding forest resource programs of the department. The commission advises the commissioner of agriculture and the Governor on matters pertaining to forest protection, management, reforestation, and related educational activities. Other responsibilities include reviewing the annual forestry budget and submitting an annual report of program accomplishments.

**Tennessee State Fair and Exposition Commission** — This commission is responsible for selecting and supervising a Tennessee not-for-profit corporation for the purpose of operating a fair or exposition and for granting the exclusive use of the names “Tennessee State Fair” or “Tennessee State Exposition.” The board comprises eight members including the commissioners of Agriculture, Tourist Development, and Economic and Community Development; the University of Tennessee Dean of Extension; the president of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation; an appointee by the mayor of the host county; and appointees by the Governor.

Other entities include the Tennessee Pest Control Licensing and Advisory Board, the Tennessee Viticulture Advisory Board, the Tennessee Beef and Dairy Promotion boards, and the Tennessee Agricultural Hall of Fame Board.

### Commissioner Julius Johnson

*Tennessee Department of Agriculture*

Julius Thomas Johnson was appointed by Governor Bill Haslam and sworn in as Tennessee’s 36th Commissioner of Agriculture in January 2011. Prior to his appointment, Johnson served as Chief Administrative Officer of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation (TFBF), a leading farm and rural advocacy organization with the largest membership in the nation. During his 37 years of professional service to the TFBE, he directed the organization’s legislative affairs, served as director of research, and served as a regional field service director. He has extensive experience in working with government leaders and agencies at local, state, and federal levels. He has served on the Legislative Tax Structure Study Committee, the Governor’s Council on Agriculture and Forestry, the Governor’s Interagency Task Force on Wetlands, and other agricultural committees primarily related to issues affecting rural Tennessee. In a civic role, Johnson has served on the University of Tennessee Agriculture Development Board, the Maury



County Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, the Maury County United Way Board of Directors, the Maury County Vision 2020 Board of Directors, and as president of the Maury County University of Tennessee Alumni Board. He was a Kiwanian and is an active supporter of Boy Scouts as president-elect of the Middle Tennessee Council. He has been recognized by the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America with the Honorary State FFA Degree and by the University of Tennessee Gamma Sigma Delta Honorary Society with the Distinguished Achievement in Agriculture Award. He is an honorary brother of the Alpha Kappa Chapter of the Alpha Gamma Rho agricultural fraternity. A native of Forbus, Tenn., in Fentress County, Johnson received his bachelor's degree in animal science from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and has completed postgraduate work. He and his wife, Karen, have two children and one granddaughter, Lucy Adeline. They make their home in Columbia, Tenn.







# Department of Children's Services

436 Sixth Avenue North  
Seventh Floor, Cordell Hull Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-1290  
(615) 741-9701  
TN.gov/youth

**James M. Henry, Commissioner**

## Introduction

The Department of Children's Services (DCS) was established in April 1996, through Tenn. Code Ann. § 37-5-101. DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect, strengthens families through services that focus on support and preservation, provides permanency services to children in state custody, and develops community driven solutions to challenges faced by young people and their families.

The department administers child protective services, foster care, adoption services, programs for delinquent youth including probation, aftercare, and treatment, and rehabilitation services for youth. Services are delivered across the state through the department's 12 regional offices, contracted providers, and three secure juvenile justice facilities which are fully accredited by the American Correctional Association.

Tennessee leads the nation in two important areas of child welfare practice – adoption and permanency. The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) ranks Tennessee first in the country in time to adoption, meaning children eligible for adoption in Tennessee find permanent homes more quickly than children in any other state in the country. AFCARS also ranks the state first in time to permanency for children in foster care for 24 months.

DCS received the 2012 Commitment Award from the Tennessee Center for Performance Excellence. The award is the second in a series of four award levels an organization must achieve on the road to the national Baldrige Award.

## Vision

Tennessee's children thrive in safe, healthy, and stable families. Families thrive in healthy, safe, and strong communities.

Tennessee's citizens benefit from the best child welfare and juvenile justice agency in the country.

## Mission

Fostering partnerships to protect children, develop youth, strengthen families, and build safe communities.

## Services

*The Commissioner's Office* is in charge of the overall operation of the department. Reporting directly to the Commissioner are the Deputy Commissioner for Child Safety, the Deputy Commissioner for Child Health, the Deputy Commissioner for Child Programs, and the Deputy Commissioner for Juvenile Justice. The Commissioner's Office also includes Quality Control, Budget and Finance, Information Systems, General Counsel, Human Resources, Risk Management, Communications, and Customer Focused Government.

*The Division of Child Safety* oversees child protective services investigations, training and development, the child abuse hotline, internal quality control, and community partnerships.

*The Division of Child Health* is responsible for managing the child fatality review process, safety analysis, and nursing, psychology, and education services.

*The Division of Child Programs* oversees services provided to all children in state custody or guardianship, including foster care, adoption, independent living, in-home services, child welfare benefits, interstate compact services, and network development.

*The Division of Juvenile Justice* oversees programs providing services to juveniles who have committed delinquent offenses and have been adjudicated in a juvenile court proceeding. Services range from community diversion to custodial care. The division operates three Youth Development Centers across the state.

*The Office of Quality Control* is responsible for strengthening the department through effective planning, policy development, performance management, evaluation, and problem-solving. It works to improve DCS processes, system performance, and outcomes. The office has three divisions: Quality Assurance, Policy, and Accreditation.

*The Office of Budget and Finance* manages the department's financial and business responsibilities and the procurement of goods and services for the department. The office includes budget, contracts, revenue maximization, accounting services, and eligibility determination.

*The Legal Division* is comprised of more than 85 attorneys located throughout the state. The attorneys practice in all 95 counties representing the department's involvement in both custodial cases and non-custodial cases.

*The Office of Human Resources* consists of three divisions: Personnel, Training, and Diversity Initiatives (equal employment opportunity, affirmative action, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) that are responsible for maximizing the deployment, performance, and development of the department's human resources.

*The Office of Information Systems* provides technology and systems management, including the Tennessee Family and Child Tracking System (TFACTS) administration, regional support and enhancements for technology systems, and operation of the TFACTS and information systems help desks. This office includes the divisions of regional information support, systems enhancement, security, and asset management.

# Regional Offices and Facilities

## Regional Offices

### DCS Knox County Regional Office

2600 Western Avenue  
Knoxville, TN 37921  
Phone: (865) 329-8879  
Fax: (865) 525-2564

### DCS Southwest Regional Office

225 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive, 4th Fl.  
Jackson, TN 38301  
Phone: (731) 421-2000  
Fax: (731) 426-0850

### DCS Tennessee Valley Regional Office

5600 Brainerd Road, Suite C-20  
Chattanooga, TN 37411  
Phone: (423) 296-1234  
Fax: (423) 296-9186

### DCS Upper Cumberland Regional Office

1300 Salem Road  
Cookeville, TN 38506  
Phone: (931) 646-3000  
Fax: (931) 520-1877

### DCS Davidson County Regional Office

900 2nd Avenue North  
Nashville, TN 37243  
Phone: (615) 253-1400  
Fax: (615) 532-9814

### DCS Northwest Regional Office

8600 Highway 22  
Dresden, TN 38225  
Phone: (731) 364-3149 (press 0)  
Fax: (731) 364-3676

### DCS East Tennessee Regional Office

182 Frank L. Diggs Drive, Suite 100  
Clinton, TN 37716  
Phone: (865) 425-4400  
Fax: (865) 457-0113

### DCS Shelby County Regional Office

170 North Main Street  
Memphis, TN 38103  
Phone: (901) 578-4000  
Fax: (901) 543-7110

### DCS Northeast Regional Office

2555 Plymouth Road  
Johnson City, TN 37601  
Phone: (423) 854-5311  
Fax: (423) 854-5315

### DCS Mid-Cumberland Regional Office

287 Plus Park Blvd.  
Murfreesboro, TN 37127  
Phone: (615) 360-4320  
Fax: (615) 360-1196

### DCS Smoky Mountain Regional Office

613 West Highway 11E, Suite 1  
New Market, TN 37820  
Phone: (865) 475-0722  
Fax: (865) 475-7498

### DCS South Central Regional Office

1400 College Park Drive, Suite A  
Columbia, TN 38401  
Phone: (931) 380-2587  
Fax: (931) 380-2585

## Youth Development Centers

### Woodland Hills Youth Development Center

3965 Stewarts Lane  
Nashville, TN 37243-1297  
Phone: (615) 532-2000  
Fax: (615) 532-8402

### Mountain View Youth Development Center

809 Peal Lane  
Dandridge, TN 37725  
Phone: (865) 397-0174 (press 0)  
Fax: (865) 397-0738

### Wilder Youth Development Center

P.O. Box 639, 13870 Highway 59  
Somerville, TN 38068  
Phone: (901) 465-7359  
Fax: (901) 465-7363

### Commissioner James M. Henry

*Tennessee Department of Children's Services*

James M. Henry is the Commissioner of the Department of Children's Services, a role he assumed on June 1, 2013 after serving as interim Commissioner since February 5, 2013.

Prior to being appointed Commissioner at DCS, Mr. Henry served as the first Commissioner of the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, which became a state department on January 15, 2011.

Previously, he was the president and CEO of Omni Visions Inc., a company serving adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and children and families in crisis. The company has operations in Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

A former Kingston mayor, Mr. Henry spent 12 years as a State Representative and six of those years as the Minority Leader.

Mr. Henry, a Vietnam veteran, is married to Patricia, and they have three grown children. They attend First Baptist Church in Kingston.







# Department of Commerce and Insurance

500 James Robertson Parkway  
Nashville, TN 37243-5065  
(615) 741-6007

TN.gov/commerce

**Julie Mix McPeak, Commissioner**  
**Steven Majchrzak, Deputy Commissioner**

This agency is responsible for protecting the interests of consumers while providing fair, efficient oversight and a level field of competition for a broad array of industries and professionals doing business in Tennessee.

The Division of Consumer Affairs, in concert with other state and federal agencies, is charged with the enforcement of the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act. It mediates or otherwise resolves consumer complaints and coordinates many of the department's consumer education efforts. During state fiscal year 2012, Consumer Affairs received almost 42,000 complaints and helped obtain more than \$5 million in recovered products and/or refunds to consumers.

The Division of Insurance regulates approximately 3,000 insurance companies and 142,356 insurance agents. It generates approximately \$675 million for the state in fees and taxes.

The Securities Division licenses investment brokers and dealers and investigates fraud.

The TennCare Oversight Division monitors the financial condition and claims payment practices of the health maintenance organizations (HMOs), behavioral health organizations (BHOs), and third party administrators (TPAs) that contract to provide services to TennCare enrollees.

The Division of Fire Prevention includes the state's building and safety codes enforcement operations, arson and explosives investigations, and offers training for volunteer and career firefighters and codes officials through the state's Fire Service and Codes Enforcement Academy.

The Division of Regulatory Boards regulates about 30 professions and houses 22 boards and commissions that enforce professional standards of conduct and statutory mandates for many different industries ranging from architecture and engineering to contracting, cosmetology, and accounting.

Attached entities include the Commission on Firefighting Personnel and Standards Education, which sets criteria for fire service personnel standards, and the Emergency Communications Board.

In fiscal year 2012 the Department of Commerce and Insurance collected \$832.1 million in fees and premium taxes and had expenditures of \$121.8 million.

## History

In 1878 the Tennessee General Assembly recognized the need for consumer protection and insurance regulation by creating the Bureau of Insurance with the State Treasurer acting as insurance commissioner. In 1913 a separate Department of Insurance was formed under the direction of a commissioner, who became an officer in the Governor's Cabinet. The Fire Prevention Division

was added in 1937, and, to reflect its expanded role in business regulation and consumer protection, the State Insurance Department became the Department of Commerce and Insurance in 1983.

## Services

**Consumer Affairs Division.** Created by the General Assembly in 1977, the division's mission is to protect Tennessee consumers from deceptive business practices.

Consumer Affairs acts both as an intermediary for consumers and businesses and as a primary source of consumer education and information. The division takes a proactive approach toward preventing consumer fraud and investigates claims and refers cases to the state attorney general, who may take action against a person or business violating the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act.

The division mediates thousands of consumer complaints each year resulting in millions being returned to consumers. In 2005 the division began the Contractor/Homeowner Accountability and Mediation Program (CHAMP), which mediates complaints filed with the Board of Licensing Contractors and the Home Improvement Commission.

Tennesseans can contact Consumer Affairs at (800) 342-8385 or (615) 741-4737. The division maintains a consumer-friendly website with an online complaint form at [Tennessee.gov/consumer](http://Tennessee.gov/consumer).

**Fire Prevention Division.** The Commissioner of Commerce and Insurance also serves as the State Fire Marshal. Day-to-day operations of the Fire Prevention Division are the responsibility of an assistant commissioner.

**Administrative Services Section.** This section coordinates the state's public fire education efforts, administers the certification program for fire and building code inspectors, collects and disseminates fire data from throughout the state, and issues permits and licenses required by statute.

**Bomb and Arson Section.** This section works with local, state, and federal law enforcement to investigate incidents of arson and criminal misuse of explosives. Persons with information about incendiary fires are urged to call the Arson Hotline at (800) 762-3017.

**Codes Enforcement Section.** Most new construction plans are required to be reviewed, approved, and inspected by this section. The section also inspects schools, day care facilities, residential mental health and mental retardation facilities, propane gas dealerships, and fireworks establishments. In addition, blasting incidents are reported to and investigated by this section. Modular buildings, manufactured homes, and recreational vehicles are regulated by this section.

**Manufactured Housing Section.** This section enforces the Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standards concerning manufactured housing. It is designated as the State Administrative Agency (SAA). As such, the division enforces the Uniform Standards Code of the manufactured housing industry by licensing manufacturers, dealers, and installers.

**Electrical Inspection Section.** This section performs residential, commercial, and industrial inspections of new and existing structures while assisting county and municipal officials with large commercial and industrial installations.

**Fire Service and Codes Enforcement Academy.** This educational facility is designed to train volunteer and career firefighters, codes enforcement personnel, and others involved in the delivery of emergency services throughout Tennessee.

**Insurance Division.** Headed by an assistant commissioner, this division is responsible for enforcing the state's insurance laws.

**Actuarial Section.** This section reviews about 18,000 life, credit life, and accident and health insurance policy form changes annually and approves changes in those policies. This office is also

responsible for regulating property and casualty insurance premium rates to ensure that rates are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. This section reviews rate, rule, and policy form filings by licensed insurance companies to assure compliance with applicable statutes and rules as interpreted by the department. Approximately 4,000 filings are processed each year.

*Agent Licensing.* This office is responsible for the licensing and regulation of approximately 90,000 insurance producers licensed to do business in Tennessee. It also regulates approximately 325 approved continuing insurance education providers.

*Financial Affairs Section.* This section regulates the formation, admission, operation, and examination of life, accident and health, property, casualty, title, and captive companies, health maintenance organizations, governmental pools, and risk retention groups. The duties of this section include review and analysis of financial statements, receipt of required reports and premium taxes, and the performance of detailed company financial examinations. This section also reviews and approves both individual and group self-insurance proposals. Further responsibilities include the licensing and review of automobile clubs and agents as well as surplus lines agents, and the regulation of workers' compensation insurance.

*Employee Leasing Section.* This section licenses entities that handle, by contract, all personnel situations for companies and industries in Tennessee. Tennesseans can call the section at (615) 741-1633.

*Consumer Insurance Services Section.* Through this office, insurance consumers have access to mediation services to help resolve insurance-related disputes. The section also works in conjunction with the Division of Consumer Affairs to educate consumers about insurance issues. Complaints, questions, or concerns regarding insurance companies or practices can be emailed to [cis.complaints@state.tn.us](mailto:cis.complaints@state.tn.us) or faxed to (615) 532-7389. Tennesseans can call the division at (800) 342-4029 or (615) 741-2218.

*Captive Insurance Section.* This section works with companies that would like to form specialized insurance cells to better manage isolated categories of risk. Contact at (855) 809-0069 or [captive.insurance@tn.gov](mailto:captive.insurance@tn.gov).

*Securities Division.* Responsible for enforcing the 1980 Tennessee Securities Act, this division helps protect Tennessee investors by maintaining the integrity of capital markets. The division provides three principal areas of regulation.

*Securities Registration.* This section registers all nonexempt securities, reviews applications for exempt securities that require a filing fee, and receives notice filings for covered securities to be sold in the state. Applications and notices are processed and examined for compliance with federal and state securities registration laws and rules.

*Broker-Dealer, Agent, Investment Adviser Registration.* This section registers broker-dealers (securities firms), registered representatives (salespersons), investment advisers, and investment adviser representatives to do business in the state and receives notice filings for federally registered investment advisers. There are more than 1,500 broker-dealers, 150 investment advisers, and 73,000 securities agents registered through this section. More than 900 federally registered investment advisers are registered through this section.

*Enforcement.* This office is responsible for the enforcement of the Tennessee Securities Act of 1980. This section investigates complaints filed with the division to determine whether violations have occurred. Investigations may result in the filing of an administrative action against registered or nonregistered parties, the initiation of an injunctive action in chancery court, and/or a criminal referral to the Attorney General or the appropriate district attorney general.

For information about a brokerage firm, investment adviser, or stockbroker, to file a complaint, or to inquire about any other services of the Securities Division, call (615) 741-2947 in Nashville or (800) 863-9117 anywhere in Tennessee.

**TennCare Oversight.** This division is responsible for ensuring the financial responsibility, stability, and integrity of operations of the HMOs, BHOs, and TPAs that contract with the TennCare Program through oversight, examination, and monitoring. The responsibilities of this division include reviewing and analyzing financial status, market conduct activities, and compliance with federal and state laws, rules, and regulations as they apply to the TennCare Program HMO, BHO, and TPA operations. The division also supports the Selection Panel for TennCare Reviewers and administers the independent review of provider claims denials. Contact the division at (615) 741-2677.

**Regulatory Boards Division.** This division licenses and regulates several hundred thousand Tennesseans in their professions and businesses through 28 regulatory programs. Some programs have boards and commissions comprised of private citizens, while others register professionals or are regulated administratively through the Commissioner. These entities are empowered to take disciplinary action—including revocation of licenses and assignment of civil penalties—against license-holders found guilty of violating laws governing their professions. Created by statute in 1959 and headed by an assistant commissioner, the division has a separate investigations unit.

## Regulatory Boards and Commissions

The Commissioner of Commerce and Insurance appoints the members of the Advisory Board on Professional Boxing, the Private Protective Services Advisory Committee, and the Cemetery Advisory Board. All other appointments are made by the Governor.

Administration . . . . .	(615) 741-3449
Board of Accountancy . . . . .	(615) 741-2550
Alarm System Contractors Board . . . . .	(615) 741-9771
Board of Architectural & Engineering Examiners . . . . .	(615) 741-3221
Auctioneer Commission . . . . .	(615) 741-3600
Board of Barber Examiners . . . . .	(615) 741-2294
Collection Service . . . . .	(615) 741-1741
Contractors/Home Improvement . . . . .	(615) 741-8307
Cosmetology Board . . . . .	(615) 741-2515
Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers, Burial Services/Cemetery . . . . .	(615) 741-5062
Geology Registration Section . . . . .	(615) 741-3611
Home Inspector Licensing Advisory . . . . .	(615) 741-1831
Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors . . . . .	(615) 741-3611
Locksmith Licensing Program Advisory . . . . .	(615) 532-3369
Motor Vehicle Commission . . . . .	(615) 741-2711
Private Investigators/Polygraph Commission . . . . .	(615) 741-4827
Private Probation Services . . . . .	(615) 741-1741
Private Protective Services Program . . . . .	(615) 741-6382
Race Track Licensing Program . . . . .	(615) 741-1741

Real Estate Appraiser Commission.....	(615) 741-1831
Tennessee Real Estate Commission .....	(615) 741-2273
Scrap Metals Registration Program .....	(615) 741-1741
Soil Scientist Licensing Program.....	(615) 741-3611

The following commissions are attached to the Department of Commerce and Insurance:

**Tennessee Athletic Commission.** Enacted by Public Chapter No. 1149 of the Public Acts of 2008, the commission was created as an independent entity of state government attached to the Department of Commerce and Insurance. That statute extinguished the authority of the Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Insurance to regulate professional boxing as of July 1, 2008. The commission, which regulates unarmed combat sporting events, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Senate, and Speaker of the House.

**Tennessee Commission on Firefighting Personnel and Standards Education.** This commission sets criteria for standards of performance, courses of instruction and training, and procedures for certifying levels of achievement for fire service personnel throughout the state. It is also responsible for administering the supplemental pay plan for firefighters.

**Tennessee Emergency Communications Board (E-911).** This nine-member board serves as the state's authority for E-911 matters. The board was created by the General Assembly in 1998 for the purpose of assisting the state's 100 emergency communications districts in the areas of management, operations, and accountability and establishing uniform E-911 service statewide.

**The Tennessee Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Commission** is responsible for developing and enforcing standards and training for all local police officers. The commission also promotes continuing law enforcement training for the full-time peace officers in Tennessee. The commission is composed of 18 members and includes local law enforcement personnel, legislators, and Tennessee citizens who are not connected with law enforcement. The work of the commission is supported by two staff members, as well as by the Tennessee Law Enforcement Academy staff.

Serving as the primary regulatory body for Tennessee law enforcement, the P.O.S.T. Commission develops and enforces standards for law enforcement agencies statewide including physical, educational, and proficiency skills requirements for both employment and training. In addition to setting standards, the commission certifies law enforcement training instructors, curricula, and specialized schools. Training programs that may seek P.O.S.T. certification include the basic police training required of all new recruits and continuing education training programs that officers complete to fulfill the P.O.S.T.-required 40 hours of in-service training each year.

**Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI).** Under the authority of Tenn. Code Ann. § 41-4-140, the TCI is required to establish minimum standards for adult local jails, lock-ups, workhouses, and detention facilities in the state. The agency's Board of Control establishes the standards to inspect and certify local correctional facilities. Inspections and re-inspections are conducted within the mandated time frame to ensure compliance of all standards for the purpose of certification. TCI is responsible for educating local correctional staff while providing and monitoring basic certification and annual in-service training for personnel within local adult correctional detention facilities. TCI provides technical assistance and conducts research in relation to requests from local correctional detention facilities, the Tennessee legislature, and other state agencies.

**Commissioner Julie Mix McPeak**

*Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance*

Commissioner Julie Mix McPeak was appointed by Governor Bill Haslam to lead the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance in January 2011. She brings to the department more than 14 years of legal and administrative experience in state government.

Before being named to lead the department, she practiced as Counsel to the insurance practice group of law firm Burr & Forman LLP. She also served as the Executive Director of the Kentucky Office of Insurance (KOI). Before her appointment as Executive Director, McPeak spent nine years as an attorney for KOI, the final five as general counsel. She also served as general counsel to the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet.



McPeak served as co-counsel for *Kentucky Association of Health Plans v. Miller*, a case heard before the Supreme Court of the United States, regarding ERISA preemption and state “Any Willing Provider” statutes. McPeak is a frequent author and lecturer on insurance issues, having addressed members of the American Council of Life Insurers, the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, the National Alliance of Life Companies, and the Million Dollar Roundtable. Her recent presentations include the Self-Insurance Institute of America and the South Carolina Captive Insurance Association. Recent articles include, “The Saga Continues: More Uncertainty for Fixed Indexed Annuity Insurers;” “The SEC’s Adventures in Wonderland: The Indexed Annuities Regulatory Debate;” and “The Securities and Exchange Commission’s Rule 151A: Laudable Goals, but Suspect Rationale.” McPeak also co-authored the article, “The Future of State Insurance Regulation: Can It Survive?” featured in *Risk and Management Insurance Review*.

McPeak is a member of the Tennessee Bar Association, Kentucky Bar Association, Nashville Bar Association, and Franklin County Bar Association. She is an active member of the American Bar Association, Tort and Insurance Practice section, where she serves as vice chair of the Insurance Regulation Committee and a member of the Federal Involvement in Insurance Regulatory Modernization Task Force. She was also a member of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, including participating on the executive committee, serving as the southeastern zone secretary/treasurer and chair of the life insurance and annuities committee. McPeak has also served on the Board of Directors of the National Insurance Producer Registry.

McPeak received her J.D. from the University of Louisville School of Law in 1994. She is a 1990 graduate of the University of Kentucky, where she received her B.B.A., with Distinction, in marketing.





# Department of Correction

320 Sixth Avenue North  
Sixth Floor, Rachel Jackson Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-0465  
(615) 741-1000  
TN.gov/correction  
**Derrick D. Schofield, Commissioner**

## Introduction

The Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) has emerged as a model in the nation for its management practices and cost-saving measures since becoming one of the first correctional systems in the country to be fully accredited in 1994. Since that time, each component of the system has been reaccredited in a three-year cycle by the American Correctional Association.

The department's mission has always been to operate safe and secure prisons to enhance public safety in Tennessee through incarceration and rehabilitation of felony offenders. The mission was expanded in 2012 to include providing effective community supervision of adult offenders to ensure public safety based upon the transfer of probation and parole supervision and community correction grant program functions from the Board of Probation and Parole (BOPP) to the department. This transition is critical to the seamless supervision of felons in Tennessee, whether they are on probation, incarcerated in prison, on parole, or under the supervision of one of the community corrections agencies. The department is working to ensure seamless supervision of offenders from the minute they enter the state system through their return to the community and the eventual end of their sentence.

Beginning in 1995, the department increased its bed capacity by 2,151 beds through double-celling and 3,552 beds by contracting with Hardeman County at the Hardeman County Correctional and the Whiteville Correctional facilities. New housing construction added a net of 1,914 new beds (742 beds in obsolete units were demolished), including a 1,536-bed facility in West Tennessee, which opened in March 1999. The department increased the number of beds for females by converting the Mark Luttrell Correctional Center to a female facility in 1999. A net increase of 410 beds at the Tennessee Prison for Women, completed in 2001, more than doubled that facility's original population capacity. In 2004, the department announced two prison expansion projects to existing facilities in East Tennessee: Morgan County Correctional Complex and Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility. The Morgan County expansion was completed in April 2009, and the Southeastern expansion was completed in March 2013. The two projects provided a net increase of approximately 2,300 beds.

The department manages and operates 11 adult facilities, contracts with a private prison management company for the operation of another state facility, and leases two facilities owned by a county government (Hardeman County), collectively housing 20,397 inmates. The TDOC also supervises some 79,000 offenders on probation, parole, or community corrections.

The community supervision unit consists of eight districts and 45 offices. The department has more than 6,500 employees, including more than 5,000 institutional security personnel. The Tennessee Correction Academy in Tullahoma is the department's training facility. The facility also trains personnel for the Department of Children's Services. During fiscal year 2011-2012, the academy trained more than 6,879 employees, including 4,531 institutional security personnel. The remaining 4,254 employees received annual refresher training or specialized training programs offered on-site or at satellite locations across the state.

Like other corrections departments nationwide, Tennessee's most pressing challenge today is population growth. The agency has developed strategies that have been shown to reduce populations including the expansion of regional drug court programs, residential and community-based treatment and diversion programs, sentencing reforms, and contracting with counties for bed space. To address the issue of escalating health care costs driven by a sicker and older population, the Office of Clinical Services has secured contractual agreements for medical as well as mental health and substance abuse treatment. These contractors have assisted the department with implementation of new and innovative methods to improve the quality of care and cost containment through an interdisciplinary approach. The department has undertaken initiatives of culture change to more effectively manage the costly transport of patients off-site for certain procedures. This is accomplished with enhanced skill development of our front-line providers so that less complex treatment can be handled at the facility level while utilizing tele-health and tele-mental health for specialty consults and coverage in areas where it is more difficult to staff health care providers. In addition, the Office of Clinical Services has put in place a quality assurance process that expands the management of performance level, accountability, and quality of health care delivery by the use of data and results to continually identify opportunities for improvements, facilitating successful reentry and decreasing recidivism.

The Department of Correction works toward becoming the best correctional agency in the nation by adhering to its mission to operate safe and secure prisons and provide effective community supervision in order to enhance public safety. Through new initiatives, the agency is able to further its goals of holding offenders accountable, improving offender outcomes, and reducing recidivism. In 2012-2013, the department intensified probation/parole home visits, opened the Morgan County Drug Court, implemented an automated collection system to accept supervision fees, established the Young Adult Offender Cognitive Behavioral Program, launched "Operation Blackout" to protect children by targeting sex offender residences on Halloween, and partnered with the Tennessee Housing Development Agency to create a housing initiative for offenders leaving prison.

The Tennessee Department of Correction is committed to providing quality services to victims of crime. The department is legally mandated to keep victims, family members of victims, and interested parties informed of offender hearing dates, release dates, escapes, and certain movements. In addition to notifications, the department provides Victim Impact classes to offenders in an effort to increase an offender's understanding of the impact of crime on victims. A 24-hour toll-free telephone line for crime victims is also provided. The Victims Offender Information Caller Emissary (VOICE) allows registered victims and/or their immediate family members access to information about an offender's current location, release eligibility dates, and any scheduled parole hearings. Since its inception in 1996, VOICE has served 11,000 registered victims and their immediate family members. In 2013 more than 8,500 victims and their immediate family members were registered to use VOICE.

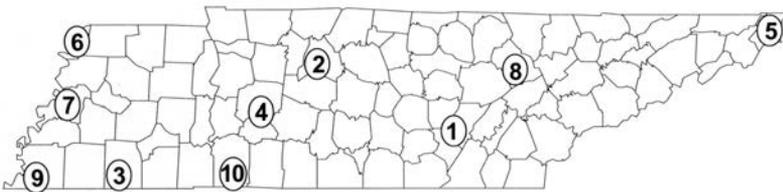
## Office of Reentry

In 2013 the Department established The Office of Reentry which is responsible for directing complex multi-disciplinary initiatives to improve offender outcomes, reduce recidivism, and enhance public safety. All initiatives start and begin with the goal of providing a seamless system of care for successful reentry. This approach is accomplished through assessing each offender to identify their needs, providing the correct amount of treatment to each offender based on their assessed needs, and linkage with partnerships in the community upon their release. Initiatives from the Office of Reentry include:

- New structure and model for reentry counseling services
- Developed reentry policy for correctional counselor
- Developed process for offender identification at release
- Implemented the department's risk/needs assessment strategies

Under the banner of Passport to Success, the Office of Reentry promotes offender advocacy and reduces recidivism by providing offenders with the following constitutional and legally required evidence-based programs and services that target changing criminal behavior and thinking:

- Education and Vocational Programs
- Inmate Jobs
- Religious and Volunteer Services
- Pro-social Programs
- Offender Workforce Development
- Behavioral Programs
- Housing
- Reentry Services
- Clinical Services
- Victim Services



The Office of Reentry also offers to two transition centers, Exodus at the Tennessee Prison for Women and the Chattanooga Release Center. The department continues to place strong emphasis on the inmate community work program. Offenders provide labor and skills for various projects including construction of senior citizens centers, assistance to local governments, and maintenance of state and local parks. During fiscal year 2012-2013, the crews performed 587,000 hours of community service work, resulting in a savings of nearly \$4.3 million.

As indicated by its many initiatives, the department continues to be committed to ways to operate its prisons in an efficient and effective manner while maintaining the safety of the public, its employees, and the inmates in its custody.

In 1999 as a result of increasing gang activity in the prison population, the department created the position of Security Threat Group (STG) Coordinator. In an effort to stem the tide of gang or STG-related activity within its facilities, the department has developed and implemented several initiatives, which include separate housing units for STG members and a four-month rehabilitation program.

In 2002 an online service was created that provides users with the status of convicted felony offenders who are, or have been, under the supervision of TDOC. Information such as an individual's current status (e.g., inmate, probation, parole) or parole eligibility is available to citizens free of charge. Any individual, who has been in a county or city facility, but not state custody, will not appear.

In 2009 the Joint Offender Management Plan was initiated, in partnership with BOPP, to ensure an effective strategy for transition, supervision, and re-integration of offenders back into the community.

## Department of Correction Facilities

County	Facility	Abbreviation
1. Bledsoe	Bledsoe County Correctional Complex	BCCX
2. Davidson	Lois M. DeBerry Special Needs Facility	DSNF
	Charles B. Bass Correctional Complex	CBCX
	Riverbend Maximum Security Institution	RMSI
	Tennessee Prison for Women	TPW
3. Hardeman	Hardeman County Correctional Facility	HCCF
	Whiteville Correctional Facility	WCFA
4. Hickman	Turney Center Industrial Complex	TCIX
5. Johnson/Carter	Northeast Correctional Complex	NECX
6. Lake	Northwest Correctional Complex	NWCX
7. Lauderdale	West Tennessee State Penitentiary	WTSP
8. Morgan	Morgan County Correctional Complex	MCCX
9. Shelby	Mark H. Luttrell Correctional Center	MLCC
10. Wayne	South Central Correctional Facility	SCCF
	Turney Center Annex	TCIX-Annex

### Decommissioned Prisons

1. Morgan	Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary (1896-2009)
2. Davidson	Tennessee State Penitentiary (1831-1992)

## History

The department's role and scope has evolved dramatically since the Tennessee State Penitentiary opened in 1831 with 13 prisoners. From 1871-1939, the department went through various name

changes and reorganizations to become the modern-day Tennessee Department of Correction in 1955.

Various divisions were created, including one for juvenile probation in 1957 and the Division of Adult Probation and Parole in 1961. In 1979 the Adult Board of Paroles became an autonomous unit with probation remaining under the jurisdiction of the department. Legislation adopted in 1998, which became effective July 1, 1999, created the Board of Probation and Parole, a separate agency from the department. The legislation placed the Community Correction Division and the Probation Division under the supervision of the new Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole.

The juvenile division of the Department of Correction also underwent changes in 1989 with its separation from the department to become the new Tennessee Department of Youth Development, now a part of the Department of Children's Services.

In the 1970s, the department began a major building program to accommodate a growing inmate population. More than 3,000 beds were added to the system at regional prisons in Lake, Bledsoe, Morgan, and Davidson counties.

The 1980s ushered in a period of great change. A federal lawsuit filed by inmates complained of unfit and crowded conditions, and the demand for bed space surpassed the supply due to changes in the state's sentencing structure. Consequently, the department came under federal supervision. In October 1985, a special session of the Tennessee General Assembly convened to address prison problems. The legislature approved the 1985 Comprehensive Correction Improvement Act that addressed these areas and funded more than \$320 million to improve current facilities and build new ones.

From 1989 through the 1990s, the department opened Riverbend Maximum Security Institution, Lois M. DeBerry Special Needs Facility, Northeast Correctional Complex, Northwest Correctional Complex, South Central Correctional Facility, and West Tennessee State Penitentiary.

In November 1994 Tennessee's prison system was released from federal court oversight. Today, the American Correctional Association accredits all of the system's 14 facilities, training academy, and the central office.

The last execution by electrocution in Tennessee occurred on September 12, 2007, the first since November 7, 1960. Capital punishment remained in hiatus for nearly 40 years, until the first execution by means of lethal injection took place on April 19, 2000.

## Related Boards and Commissions

***Tennessee Community Resource Board.*** This board consists of 15 members and a chairperson. The Commissioner of Correction and the chair of the Board of Probation and Parole approve all positions. The board was created to coordinate volunteer activities in Tennessee's state prisons and community supervision programs and to train a network of volunteers for offender programs. All members of the board are appointed for three-year terms.

***Tennessee Rehabilitative Initiative in Corrections (TRICOR).*** Effective July 1, 1994, legislation removed the former Correctional Enterprises from the department and created the independent TRICOR Board. The board consists of nine individuals appointed by the Governor, with the commissioner serving as an ex officio member. State statute requires that the board members consist of individuals with specific and varied backgrounds. Effective July 1, 1999, legislation was adopted that removed TRICOR from the Department of Correction for administrative and fiscal purposes.

TRICOR continues to operate, in partnership with the department, in all prisons throughout the state, using inmates as its main workforce.

***Tennessee Sex Offender Treatment Board.*** The Tennessee Sex Offender Treatment Board was created by statute and became effective July 1, 1995. The purpose of the board is to develop standardized procedures for the identification and evaluation of sex offenders, and guidelines and standards for sex offender treatment and community monitoring. The board is comprised of 13 members who possess expertise in the areas of sex offender treatment, monitoring, and victimology.

### **Commissioner Derrick D. Schofield**

*Tennessee Department of Correction*

Derrick D. Schofield was sworn in as Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) on January 15, 2011 by Governor Bill Haslam. Commissioner Schofield had served as Assistant Commissioner and Chief of Staff of the Georgia Department of Corrections where he directed the day-to-day activities of the fifth largest prison system in the country. As TDOC Commissioner, Schofield oversees 14 prisons, eight district offices, and 45 field services offices with a statewide offender population of more than 107,000. The department employs 6,879 professionals and has an operating budget of more than \$950 million. Commissioner Schofield has more than 20 years of correctional experience, having served in various positions including Warden, Facility Operations Director, and Director of Investigations and Compliance. Prior to being Commissioner, Schofield served in the United States Army from 1982-1989 where he reached the rank of Captain.



He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Fort Valley State University and an MPA from Columbus State University. He is also a graduate of Georgia's Law Enforcement Command College. Schofield is a recipient of the Distinguished Social Sciences Alumnus Award from Fort Valley State University and served on a national committee on the incarceration of youthful offenders in adult prisons. He serves on the board of directors of the Tennessee Correctional Institute (TCI), the Tennessee Rehabilitative Initiative in Correction (TRICOR), and is a member of the advisory boards of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Middle Tennessee and Volunteer State College. He is also a Presidential Advisor to the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice.

FedExForum





# Department of Economic and Community Development

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(615) 741-1888, Fax (615) 741-7306  
TN.gov/ecd

**Bill Hagerty, Commissioner**

The Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development's mission is to develop strategies which help make Tennessee the No. 1 location in the Southeast for high quality jobs. The department seeks to attract new corporate investment in Tennessee and works with Tennessee companies to facilitate expansion and economic growth.

The skilled workforce, prime geographic location, outstanding transportation network, and pro-business environment have earned Tennessee a solid reputation as a premier business location. The Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD) works to maintain Tennessee's successful business climate and seeks to enhance community quality of life, promote job creation and business opportunities, and offer support services to entrepreneurs and new and existing industries.

## History

In 1945 general reorganization of state government formed an Industrial Development Division of the Tennessee State Planning Commission. In 1953 this division was made an independent agency known as the Tennessee Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission. The work of that commission was combined six years later to form a new Department of Conservation and Commerce. In 1963 the General Assembly placed state-level industrial development under a new staff division in the Governor's Office. The division's work was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1972 into what is now the Department of Economic and Community Development.

## Jobs4TN

Governor Bill Haslam and Commissioner Bill Hagerty established a new economic development strategy for Tennessee in the spring of 2011. The plan is entitled Jobs4TN and focuses on prioritizing the strategic recruitment of target industries, assisting existing Tennessee businesses in expansions and remaining competitive, supporting regional and rural economic development strategies, and investing in innovation and reducing business regulation.

To capitalize on Tennessee's unique assets and available workforce, Jobs4TN includes four key strategies: prioritizing target clusters and existing industries, establishing regional "jobs base camps" across the state, investing in innovation, and reducing business regulation.

**Target clusters and existing industries.** ECD's recruitment efforts are focused on (but not limited to) the following target clusters in which the state has a clear competitive advantage: manufacturing, aerospace, automotive, chemicals and plastics, distribution and logistics, energy and technology, agribusiness, healthcare and medical devices, and headquarters/research and development.

ECD also partners with other state agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Tourist Development, to support additional means of economic development and job creation.

**Regional Jobs Base Camps.** ECD has established jobs base camps in nine regions across the state that work with local partners in developing regional economic development plans. ECD regional directors serve as a single point of contact for all jobs and business-related issues in the region.

Each of the jobs base camps focuses on six key activities:

- Strategic Plan – providing assistance by developing or revising a regional economic development plan.
- Business Recruitment – identifying "shovel-ready" sites in each region and creating a regional plan for investing in near "shovel-ready" sites.
- Business Expansion – developing a plan for reaching out to all existing businesses to see if anything can be done to help them re-invest and expand.
- Innovation – creating or re-investing in an entrepreneurial incubator in each region.
- Workforce Development – enhancing coordination between workforce investment boards and regional jobs base camps through regular meetings, and using data to ensure that workforce investment funds are aligned with training needs of existing employers.
- Grants – aligning existing funding sources and exploring new funding sources to support implementation of regional economic development plans.

The nine economic development regions include: Greater Memphis, Northwest Tennessee, Southwest Tennessee, Northern Middle Tennessee, Southern Middle Tennessee, Upper Cumberland, Southeast Tennessee, Northeast Tennessee, and East Tennessee.

**Innovation Investments.** ECD manages a \$50 million initiative designed to support innovation across the state named INCITE for its focus on innovation, commercialization, investment, technology, and entrepreneurship. The program's goal is to raise Tennessee's profile in innovation-based economic development and drive growth in the creation of knowledge-based jobs.

The five areas of focus for the INCITE initiative are:

- Innovation Coordination – with the help of ECD field staff, each of the nine economic development regions has created a strategy for developing innovation using the region's unique assets. Launch Tennessee, a public-private partnership, also assists with these innovation plans and initiatives.
- Commercialization – ECD manages initiatives and partnerships designed to help move new products and technologies from the research lab to the marketplace faster.
- Entrepreneurship – ECD provides funding to business incubators in each of the state's nine regions, with oversight by Launch Tennessee. ECD, Launch Tennessee, and Startup

Tennessee created a statewide entrepreneurial network to share best practices and support efforts to raise private capital.

- **Co-Investment Funds** – Tennessee has targeted \$30 million toward the creation of early stage, seed, and mezzanine capital co-investment funds. The funds are designed to be self-sustaining and complement Tennessee's existing programs.
- **Technology** – ECD will support the continued expansion of technology-based clusters across the state and work with regions to integrate technology-based economic development into each region's strategic plan.

**Reducing Business Regulation.** ECD works with existing Tennessee businesses, business advocacy groups, and state agencies to identify federal and state laws inhibiting job growth. Options are then developed for modifying laws and regulations where costs outweigh benefits, while coordinating with local, state, and federal officials.

## ECD Divisions

Under the direction of Commissioner Bill Hagerty, ECD is led by a senior leadership team in the following areas: Chief-of-Staff, Legal, Business Development, International Affairs, Communications and Marketing, Strategy, and Administration.

**Chief-of-Staff.** ECD's Chief-of-Staff manages the day-to-day operation of ECD, ensuring all programs and policies are implemented, and oversees the Tennessee Film Entertainment and Music Commission, which helps recruit and promote the state's entertainment industry.

**Legal.** The General Counsel and staff attorneys manage all legal affairs for ECD including drafting and monitoring agency contracts, preparing requests for proposals, and legislative drafting and analysis.

**Business Development.** This division manages the recruitment and support of new and expanding businesses in Tennessee. Business Development includes ECD project managers and nine regional offices. ECD's state-funded grant programs are managed in Business Development and include: the FastTrack Infrastructure Development Program, which provides grants to communities for infrastructure assisting job creation; the FastTrack Job Training Assistance Program, which provides grants to companies in Tennessee for job training opportunities; the FastTrack Economic Development Fund, which covers a variety of company expenditures not covered by infrastructure or job training but is only used in exceptional cases where company impact is significant; and the Job Skills Program, which provides grants to companies for job training enhancement projects.

**International Affairs.** The International Division leads TNTrade, a multifaceted initiative to increase Tennessee exports. Tennessee has eight overseas offices: four targeting investment recruitment and four targeting export development. Recruitment offices are located in Japan, the European Union, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Export development offices are located in Mexico, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and China.

**Communications and Marketing.** The Communications and Marketing Office keeps staff, legislators, other state and city departments, local agencies, the media, corporate decision makers, and the general public informed of ECD services, programs, and activities. The division also provides strategic communications planning and advertising for the department and the coordination and execution of all ECD public events.

**Strategy.** This division is comprised of the Research Department; TNInvestco; the Business Enterprise Resource Office; Rural Development, including the Tennessee Main Street Program, Tennessee Downtowns, and Retire Tennessee; and Federal Programs, including the administration of Community Development Block Grants, Delta Regional Authority Grants, and Appalachian Regional Commission Grants.

**Administration.** In the Administration division, all budget and fiscal, accounting, information technology, audit, and human resources for the department are managed.

## ECD Offices

ECD's programs and services are delivered to the people of the state and to existing and prospective industries from a central office in Nashville and through nine regional offices throughout the state.

### **ECD Main Office**

William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave. N., 27th Floor  
Nashville, TN 37243  
615-741-1888  
tn.gov/ecd

### **ECD Northeast Tennessee Office**

Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Washington, and Unicoi counties.  
3211 N. Roan Street  
Johnson City, TN 37601-1213

### **ECD East Tennessee Office**

Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union counties.  
520 W. Summit Hill Drive  
Knoxville, TN 37902

### **ECD Southeast Tennessee Office**

Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, and Sequatchie counties.  
540 McCallie Avenue, 6th Floor  
Chattanooga, TN 37402

### **ECD Upper Cumberland Office**

Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, and White counties.  
444 Neal St., Suite A  
Cookeville, TN 38501

**ECD Northern Middle Office**

Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

312 Rosa L. Parks Ave. N., 26th Floor  
Nashville, TN 37243

**ECD Southern Middle Office**

Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lincoln, Lawrence, Lewis, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, and Wayne counties.

505 North Ellington Parkway  
Lewisburg, TN 37091

**ECD Northwest Tennessee Office**

Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion, and Weakley counties.

James G. Neely Career Center  
470 Mustang Drive  
Huntingdon, TN 38344-3363

**ECD Southwest Tennessee Office**

Chester, Decatur, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Madison, and McNairy counties.

224 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive, Suite 420  
Jackson, TN 38301-6900

**ECD Greater Memphis Office**

Fayette, Lauderdale, Shelby, and Tipton counties.

100 Peabody Place, Suite 1100  
Memphis, TN 38103-1877

## Related Boards and Commissions

***Building Finance Committee.*** This committee reviews and approves applications for Certificates of Public Purpose and Necessity, required for counties and municipalities desiring to issue debt obligations for industrial parks or buildings.

***Local Government Planning Advisory Committee.*** This committee advises the commissioner on the administration of the Local Planning Assistance Program. It also exercises appointment and jurisdictional controls over regional planning commissions. The committee is the approving authority for county-wide growth plans under the provisions of Public Chapter 1101 of 1998, the Tennessee Growth Management Act.

***Launch Tennessee.*** This organization is a public-private partnership focused on supporting the development of high-growth companies in the State of Tennessee with the ultimate goal of fostering job creation and economic growth.

**Commissioner William F. Hagerty, IV***Department of Economic and Community Development*

William F. Hagerty, IV was sworn in as Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development by Governor Bill Haslam on January 15, 2011. As head of the state agency primarily responsible for job creation in Tennessee, Commissioner Hagerty is on leave from Hagerty Peterson, LLC, a merchant bank and private equity firm he founded.



Hagerty has served on a number of corporate boards including RJ O'Brien, the nation's largest independent futures and commodities firm; Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, a global publisher that is the largest K-12 educational content provider in the United States; and Birch Telecom, one of the nation's largest competitive carriers. Hagerty has served in a number of senior executive positions with companies such as CyMed, the nation's third largest medical records company, and NEW Customer Services Company, the nation's largest electronics warranty company. He was an early investor in Mapquest, which subsequently went public and was acquired by AOL/Time Warner. His international experience includes having served as CEO of ALAM, Ltd, a joint venture private equity investment platform majority owned by Lehman Brothers, which he helped establish with offices in Hong Kong and Beijing, China.

Hagerty also worked for the Boston Consulting Group for seven years and spent three years based in Tokyo, Japan where he served as senior expatriate with responsibilities throughout Asia.

In 2007 and 2008, Hagerty served on a voluntary basis as a National Finance Chairman for the Romney for President campaign and later served on the transition planning team in the 2008 general election for John McCain's presidential campaign. In 2012 Hagerty served as a senior leader for the Romney/Ryan transition project, where he led a 124-person team responsible for screening and placing the Cabinet, senior White House staff, and key Ambassadorial appointments for the prospective President-elect. During the first Bush Administration, Hagerty served on the White House Domestic Policy staff as a member of the President's Council on Competitiveness where his portfolio included international trade, financial markets, telecommunications, and defense. Hagerty was also a White House Fellow, where he served on the staffs of the NASA Administrator and the Vice President.

Hagerty attended Vanderbilt University where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a degree in economics. He also attended Vanderbilt University Law School where he was a Wilson Scholar and associate editor of the *Law Review*. He and his family reside in Nashville, Tenn. where they are members of St. George's Episcopal Church.





# Department of Education

710 James Robertson Parkway  
Ninth Floor, Andrew Johnson Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243-0375  
(615) 741-2731  
TN.gov/education

**Kevin S. Huffman, Commissioner**  
**Kathleen Airhart, Deputy Commissioner**

The Department of Education has set a goal of making Tennessee the fastest-improving state in the nation in student achievement results by 2015.

To accomplish this goal, Commissioner Kevin Huffman has focused the department on four main strategic priorities: expand children's access to effective teachers and leaders; expand families' access to good schools; expand educators' access to resources and best practices; and expand public access to information and data.

In his first term, Governor Bill Haslam continued to make education a top priority across the state by developing several initiatives to ensure that every child has the skills needed to succeed upon graduation. The most recent student achievement scores show three years of sustained growth on the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program, following the implementation of Race to the Top initiatives. In 2012-2013, an additional 91,000 students were at or above grade level in math, and 52,000 more students were at or above grade level in science.

Tennessee's 2010 federal Race to the Top grant of \$501 million ushered in many reform efforts, most notably a new teacher evaluation system and tenure law, as well as the Achievement School District. The Tennessee Educator Acceleration Model (TEAM), now in its third year of implementation, is an evaluation system for teachers and principals based on multiple measures, including student achievement. Teachers receive regular feedback from their administrators through multiple observations per year, as opposed to two observations every 10 years, as mandated under the previous system. Additionally, teacher tenure has been overhauled and tied to student performance. Teachers must now serve five school years as a probationary teacher (instead of three) and receive evaluations demonstrating an overall performance effectiveness level of "above expectations" or "significantly above expectations" during the last two years of the teacher's probationary period to gain tenure.

In 2012 the Achievement School District, a state-run district with no geographic boundaries, opened with six schools, and another six were added in fall 2013. The district is made up of schools in the lowest 5 percent of schools in the state and aims to move them to the top 25 percent in five years.

Tennessee's recent increase in test scores also follow the full implementation of the Tennessee Diploma Project in 2009, a move that added chemistry, Algebra II, and three additional math classes as high school graduation requirements.

In addition to taking steps at the state level to improve education, Tennessee was one of the first states to request and receive a waiver from certain portions of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, or No Child Left Behind. The Department of Education then built a new accountability system based on growth for all students and closing achievement gaps between groups of students.

The department is now engaged in implementing the Common Core State Standards, a rigorous set of standards that will ensure all Tennessee students graduate high school with the core academic knowledge and skills necessary for success in college, careers, and life. The standards are being implemented in classrooms across the state and the Department of Education is directly providing high-quality training on the new standards to more than 30,000 teachers.

## Administration

The Tennessee Department of Education supports districts, schools, and educators across the state in increasing student achievement results and closing achievement gaps.

The department is led by the commissioner of education. Appointed by the Governor, the commissioner serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet and as executive officer of the Department of Education. The department supervises the allocation of funds appropriated as state and federal aid to public education. For the 2012-2013 school year, Tennessee's 136 public school systems served more than 1,800 schools and had a combined average membership of more than 990,000 students. With administrative responsibility for nearly 70,000 teachers, principals, supervisors, and other professional employees, the department spends almost \$6.5 billion in state, federal, and local funds annually.

Organizationally, the department carries out its responsibilities through a central office staff in Andrew Johnson Tower in Nashville and through nine Centers of Regional Excellence, located in Johnson City, Knoxville, Cookeville, Nashville, Jackson, Cleveland, Memphis, Martin, and Shelbyville.

## History

The first public school law in Tennessee was passed in 1829 authorizing local taxes for the support of common schools. Tennessee's first constitution made no mention of public education. The second state constitution, adopted in 1835, charged the Tennessee General Assembly with the duty "in all future periods of this Government, to cherish literature and science."

The third state constitution, approved in 1870, placed upon the General Assembly the responsibility for providing a state public school system and of restoring the common school fund.

Tennessee's first state superintendent of public instruction, Colonel Robert H. McEwen, was appointed in 1836. In 1844 the General Assembly abolished the office of state superintendent. From 1844-1867, and then from 1870-1872, the public schools were under the office of the Treasurer. The Public School Law of 1873 is regarded as the parent act of public education and provided the basic framework for Tennessee's system of public education.

The General Assembly authorized secondary schools in 1891. In 1899 a second act authorized at least one high school to be established in every county. The General Education Act of 1901 provided revenue for the support of all levels of public education from elementary school through

college. The act also provided for election of county school boards and provided the first percentage distribution of the school fund to all levels of public education.

In 1913 Tennessee became the first among southern states to enact a compulsory school attendance law. In 1923 the legislature created the Tennessee Department of Education and the Commissioner of Education position.

Public school laws were re-codified in 1925. In 1947 the legislature levied the state's first retail sales tax and allotted 80 percent of the proceeds to the public schools. Findings of a 1957 survey of K-12 and higher education furnished the guidelines for education during the next two decades.

In 1984 the Tennessee General Assembly enacted the Better Schools Program, which brought Tennessee to the national forefront in education reform. The 1992 Education Improvement Act (EIA), which mandated accountability for schools and school systems, renewed the state's position of national leadership in education.

## Divisions and Offices

**Curriculum and Instruction.** The Division of Curriculum and Instruction is leading the department's work in implementing higher standards for all students in Tennessee. Specifically, it is leading the implementation of the Common Core State Standards, which are expectations for student knowledge in reading and math that were created when governors and state commissioners of education came together to jointly agree to higher standards for students. The Division of Curriculum and Instruction leads the work in assessment design, providing curriculum content best practices, professional development and training, and resource sharing.

**Career and Technical Education.** The Division of Career and Technical Education (CTE) is responsible for ensuring strong alignment between the K-12 school system and employers and higher education to ensure that all students graduate with the skills they need for college or careers. The division ensures the alignment and rigor of CTE coursework, supports CTE educators, and leads and implements early postsecondary strategies.

**Special Populations.** The Division of Special Populations is responsible for ensuring that students with a broad range of special needs are supported in meeting higher academic expectations. This includes programmatic support for students with disabilities, economically disadvantaged students, homeless students, migrant students, and English Language Learners. The division also includes the Tennessee Early Intervention Service, providing services for children from birth to three years old, and the state's special schools, the Tennessee School for the Blind, the Tennessee School for the Deaf, and the West Tennessee School for the Deaf.

**Office of Consolidated Planning and Monitoring.** The Office of Consolidated Planning and Monitoring leads implementation of a new, online consolidated planning tool for districts to use in creating annual plans required for accessing federal funds through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The office also leads the work to streamline monitoring for both IDEA and ESEA. It also consolidates and streamlines planning and monitoring for state and federal funds over time, while remaining in compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements.

**Teachers and Leaders.** The Division of Teachers and Leaders works to ensure there are great teachers in every classroom and great leaders at every level across the state. The division oversees teacher and leader licensure, educator program approval, teacher evaluation, the recruitment

of talented educators through Teach Tennessee, and the professional development of dedicated leaders through the Tennessee Academy for School Leaders.

**Data and Research.** The Division of Data and Research ensures quality data and analysis to facilitate effective decision-making and improve results. The division leads the work on assessment logistics, ensuring the quality of underlying data, internal research and analysis, coordinating external research partnerships, and the design and implementation of the state's accountability system.

**Office of the Chief Information Officer.** The Office of the Chief Information Officer provides information technology support, information technology engineering, and software development. The office also leads the development and maintenance of data systems and carries out product portfolio management.

**District Support/CORE.** The Division of District Support and the Centers of Regional Excellence (CORE) provide support in implementation to districts across the state. The eight CORE offices, each led by a director, are responsible for the aggregate student achievement goals of the districts in their region, both for overall growth and improvement, and for gap closure. The CORE offices provide academic support and implementation for districts, provide consultation on strategic use of financial resources, and carry out streamlined monitoring to meet requirements.

**Office of the Chief Financial Officer.** The Office of the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for all financial resources of the Department of Education, including state and federal funds. The office leads the work of budget, accounting, and disbursement of these funds for both state department operations and disbursement to districts.

**Policy and Legislation.** The Division of Policy and Legislation leads the department's legislative efforts and policy work with the State Board of Education. The division includes the general counsel and works in legal support, civil rights, and contracts. The division also includes the Office of State Operations and works in human resources, facilities, as well as conditions for learning for districts, including nutrition, health, school safety, and the Alvin C. York Institute.

## Related Councils and Commissions

**Tennessee Advisory Council for the Education of Students with Disabilities.** Appointed by the Governor, this state advisory council advises the Governor, the Legislature, and the Commissioner of Education on special programs and issues which will help meet the needs of children with disabilities.

**Tennessee Advisory Council for Teacher Education and Certification.** The council is appointed by the State Board of Education to advise the board on matters involving teacher education programs and teacher certification. The council includes teachers, administrators and supervisors, representatives from institutions of higher education, representatives of local boards of education, and the community.

**Tennessee Council for Career and Technical Education.** This council is an independent advisory group of 13 persons appointed by the Governor to serve in an advisory capacity to the Tennessee Board of Education, Tennessee Board of Regents, the Governor, and the General Assembly. Members of the council are appointed to serve six-year terms. The council is active in formulating statewide educational policy and programs for career and technical education.

**Tennessee Interagency Coordinating Council.** This council advises and assists the state's lead agency, the Tennessee Department of Education, in the responsibilities specified under Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for implementation of a statewide system of early

intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. The Governor appoints council members, and the council's composition is specified by federal statute.

***Tennessee Textbook Commission.*** The 10-member commission is appointed by the Governor to review and recommend to the State Board of Education a list of textbooks for the board's approval for use in public schools. The commission publishes a list of approved textbooks, determines policies and conditions for the addition or removal of textbooks from the state textbook lists, sets standards and specifications for textbooks, and contracts with publishers for the prices charged during the contract period. Commission members are appointed for three-year terms and include six full-time practicing educators and three lay citizens. The Commissioner of Education serves as secretary of the commission.

***Tennessee Holocaust Commission (tennesseeholocaustcommission.org).*** Established in 1984, the commission serves with the purpose to educate and commemorate the history of the Holocaust. In 1996 the commission was recreated with the primary focus of education as its mission. The commission creates and implements resources, workshops, conferences, exhibits, learning, and in-service seminars, as well as publications for the educational and general community.

### **Commissioner Kevin S. Huffman**

*Tennessee Department of Education*

Appointed by Governor Bill Haslam in April 2011, Kevin Huffman brings a strong educational leadership background to his role as Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Education. Huffman has spent nearly two decades working with public education systems as a teacher, lawyer, nonprofit executive, and nonprofit board member.

Huffman began his education career as a first and second grade bilingual teacher in the Houston Independent School District, teaching students in English and Spanish. He was a member of his school's elected shared decision-making committee and trained new teachers as a faculty advisor and school director at Teach For America's summer training institutes.

As a lawyer at the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hogan & Hartson, Huffman represented school districts, state departments of education, and universities, working on policy and litigation matters including challenges to state finance systems, desegregation litigation, and special education hearings and trials.

Huffman joined the senior management of Teach For America in 2000, serving as the general counsel, the senior vice president of growth strategy and development, and the executive vice president of public affairs during more than a decade with the organization. As head of growth strategy and development, he grew Teach For America's annual revenue from \$11 million to more than \$110 million and managed the opening of 14 new regional sites. As the head of public affairs, he managed all federal policy and legislative work, including passing authorizing legislation through Congress, managing organizational engagement in the reauthorization of education and national service legislation, and overseeing federal grants, including receipt of a \$50 million Innovation Fund grant. Huffman also managed research and evaluation, communications, state and district policy, and relations with nonprofit and faith community leaders. Huffman served on the organization's leadership team throughout his tenure, as Teach For America grew into the largest provider of new teachers in the country.



In 2009 Huffman won the *Washington Post's* "America's Next Great Pundit" writing competition, besting nearly 5,000 competitors. He wrote opinion columns for the *Post's* editorial page, and has written columns, articles, and blogs for multiple publications.

Huffman graduated from Swarthmore College with a B.A. in English literature in 1992, and from the New York University School of Law in 1998, where he was a member of the *Law Review*. Huffman has served on the advisory boards of KIPP-Denver, Explore Schools Inc., College Summit, and the National Science Resources Center.

# Higher Education

Public higher education in Tennessee is coordinated by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission and consists of two systems—the University of Tennessee campuses, governed by the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees, and the state universities, community colleges, and colleges of applied technology, governed by the Tennessee Board of Regents.

These bodies are composed of appointed lay citizens to ensure public direction and policy guidance in higher education. All three employ chief executive officers and are legislative entities with defined purposes and responsibilities.

## Tennessee Higher Education Commission

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission (THEC) was created in the fall of 1967 by the Tennessee General Assembly to achieve coordination and foster unity in higher education in this state. The commission is composed of nine lay members, with six-year terms, representing congressional districts of the state; three constitutional officers (Comptroller of the Treasury, Treasurer, and Secretary of State) who are ex officio voting members; two student members with staggered two-year terms with voting privileges in their second year (one student member from the University of Tennessee System and one student member from the Board of Regents System); and the executive director of the State Board of Education as an ex officio, nonvoting member.

The commission has become one of the strongest coordinating boards in the country by providing leadership in public policy development for higher education. It also develops policies to outcomes-based, productivity-focused funding of the various public institutions, and manages growth to maintain the efficiency of state appropriations.

Among the commission's statutory responsibilities are strategic planning for Tennessee postsecondary education; reviewing and approving new academic programs; developing formulae consistent with the statewide master plan and recommending the operating and capital budgets for public higher education; approving institutional mission statements; providing data and information to the public, institutions, legislature, and state government; and providing authorization for private postsecondary institutions operating within the state. The commission is also the State Approving Agency for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to ensure that any postsecondary institution desiring to offer veterans benefits to its students meets the department's standards. The underlying principles of the commission in the fulfillment of the responsibilities and development of policies have been and continue to be equity, excellence, accessibility, and accountability.

Members of THEC include: Cato Johnson, Memphis, chairman; John Kinsey, Chattanooga, vice chairman; Evan Cope, Murfreesboro, vice chairman; A C Wharton, Jr., Memphis, secretary; the Honorable Tre Hargett, Secretary of State; the Honorable Justin P. Wilson, Comptroller of the Treasury; the Honorable David H. Lillard, Jr., State Treasurer; Keith Wilson, Kingsport; Greg Isaacs, Knoxville; Pam Koban, Nashville; Charles W. Bone, Hendersonville; Sharon L. Hayes, Brownsville; Dr. Gary Nixon, Executive Director of the State Board of Education; Adam Jarvis, East

Tennessee State University, student, voting ex officio; and Robert Fisher, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, student, non-voting ex officio.

### **Executive Director Richard G. Rhoda, Ph.D.**

#### *Tennessee Higher Education Commission*

Richard G. Rhoda, executive director of THEC, started in 1973 as a research associate at the Tennessee Board of Regents (TBR), eventually becoming the executive assistant to the chancellor. He served in various administrative capacities at Tennessee State University beginning in 1985, and returned to TBR as vice chancellor for administration in 1990. During his tenure as vice chancellor, he served as interim president at Nashville State Technical Institute, acting chancellor of TBR, and interim president of Austin Peay State University. From 1995-1997, he served on the faculty of Vanderbilt University before returning to TBR in 1997. He was confirmed as executive director of THEC in September 1998 and as executive director of the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation in 2008. Dr. Rhoda received a B.A. in history from Vanderbilt, an M.A. in education at Peabody, and a Ph.D. in higher education administration at Vanderbilt.



## **The University of Tennessee System**

The University of Tennessee is a statewide system of higher education with a presence in each of Tennessee's 95 counties.

Through the combined force of its education, research, and service capabilities, the university serves students, business and industry, schools, governments, organizations, and citizens throughout the state.

The statewide university provides a range of accessible and affordable educational opportunities and highly regarded professional schools. About 49,000 students are enrolled, and graduates number almost 10,000 a year. More than 335,000 alumni live throughout the state, nation, and world.

The University of Tennessee system is focused on the priorities of education, research, and public service.

UT has nationally ranked programs in the fields of law, pharmacy, business administration, engineering, social work, education, arts and sciences, and medicine.

The UT-Battelle partnership manages Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Department of Energy, strengthening the university's long-standing affiliation with the nation's largest science and energy laboratory. The Health Science Center in Memphis has extensive ties with St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, an internationally recognized research institution.

The university system is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor. Board members are: J. Brian Ferguson, Jonesborough, vice chairman; Charles Anderson, Jr., Knoxville; George E. Cates, Memphis; Spruell Driver, Nashville; John N. Foy, Chattanooga; D. Crawford Gallimore, Martin; Vicky B. Gregg, Chattanooga; Monice Moore Hagler, Memphis; Raja Jubran, Knoxville; Brad A. Lampley, Nashville; James L. Murphy, III, Nashville; Sharon J. Miller Pryse, Knoxville; Karl Schledwitz, Memphis; Don Stansberry, Jr., Huntsville; Betty Ann Tanner, Union City; Charles Wharton, Winchester; and Tommy Whittaker, Portland.

Two UT students and two faculty members serve one-year terms on the board, and those positions rotate annually among the institutions within the UT system. Ex officio members of the board are the Governor of Tennessee, the commissioners of education and agriculture, the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, and the president of the university.

Dr. Joe DiPietro is president of the statewide University of Tennessee system. Officials in charge of the UT campuses and institutes are Dr. Steve Angle, chancellor of UT Chattanooga; Dr. Jimmy G. Cheek, chancellor of the Knoxville campus; Dr. Tom Rakes, chancellor of UT Martin; Dr. Steve Schwab, chancellor of the Health Science Center; Dr. Larry Arrington, chancellor for the statewide Institute of Agriculture; and Dr. Mary Jinks, vice president of the statewide Institute for Public Service.

## President Joe DiPietro

### *The University of Tennessee System*

Dr. Joe DiPietro is the chief executive officer of the statewide University of Tennessee system. He became the 25th president of the University of Tennessee on January 1, 2011. Previously, he was chancellor of the UT Institute of Agriculture, where he oversaw UT Extension, AgResearch, the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, and the College of Veterinary Medicine. A veterinarian by training, DiPietro's research emphasis was veterinary parasitology. He earned bachelor's, master's, and doctor of veterinary medicine degrees all at the University of Illinois, Urbana. The president's office is located on the University of Tennessee campus in Knoxville.



**Steve Angle**  
Chancellor, Chattanooga



**Jimmy G. Cheek**  
Chancellor, Knoxville



**Tom Rakes**  
Chancellor, Martin



**Steve Schwab**  
Chancellor, Health  
Science Center



**Larry Arrington**  
Chancellor, Institute of  
Agriculture



**Mary Jinks**  
Vice President, Institute for  
Public Service

## University of Tennessee Campuses and Institutes

The University of Tennessee is headquartered in Knoxville and comprised of:

- The flagship campus at Knoxville, Tennessee's oldest and largest public university, a land-grant institution and major research university.
- The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, a metropolitan university offering bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs through eight colleges and schools.
- The University of Tennessee at Martin, a primarily undergraduate campus with more than 100 specialized fields of study, located in northwest Tennessee.
- The Memphis-based Health Science Center, a statewide educational and research entity and hub of the Memphis medical center since 1911.
- The Institute of Agriculture, a statewide education, research, and outreach organization serving students, producers, and consumers throughout Tennessee and beyond.
- The Institute for Public Service, a statewide organization of agencies serving city and county governments, training law enforcement professionals at the state and national levels, and helping manufacturers throughout Tennessee reduce costs and increase revenue.
- The Space Institute at Tullahoma, a graduate education and research institution in Middle Tennessee, adjacent to the U.S. Air Force Arnold Engineering Development Center.

## The Tennessee Board of Regents System

The State University and Community College System of Tennessee, which is governed by the Tennessee Board of Regents, was created by the General Assembly in 1972. The Board of Regents is among the nation's largest systems of higher education, enrolling about 200,000 students annually. The system is composed of six state universities, 13 community colleges, and 27 colleges of applied technology. The institutions span the state and operate as a coordinated network with each institution retaining its unique characteristics and services. All community colleges and universities are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, while the colleges of applied technology are accredited by the Council on Occupational Education. The institutions and their programs are also recognized by numerous national and regional accreditation associations.

Among the responsibilities of the Tennessee Board of Regents are the prescription of curricula and requirements for programs and degrees, approval of operating and capital budgets, selection of campus presidents, and the establishment of policies regarding system and campus operations. The Board of Regents is also committed to meeting the goals and requirements of the Complete College Tennessee Act.

Appointive and statutory members of the Tennessee Board of Regents are: the Honorable Bill Haslam, Governor, chairman, voting, ex officio member; Emily J. Reynolds, Nashville (At-Large Middle Tennessee), vice chairman until June 30, 2014; Steve Copeland, Cookeville (6th Congressional District); Gregory Duckett, Memphis (9th Congressional District); John M. Farris, Memphis (At-Large West Tennessee); Darrell Freeman, Sr., Nashville (7th Congressional District); Tom Griscom, Chattanooga (3rd Congressional District); the Honorable Kevin Huffman, commissioner of education, voting, ex officio member; the Honorable Julius Johnson, commissioner of agriculture, voting, ex officio member; Jonas Kisber, Jackson (8th Congressional District); Fran

Marcum, Tullahoma (4th Congressional District); Richard G. Rhoda, Tennessee Higher Education Commission executive director, nonvoting, ex officio member; Howard Roddy, Chattanooga (At-Large East Tennessee); J. Parker Smith, Kingsport (1st Congressional District); Robert P. Thomas, Nashville (5th Congressional District); and Danni Varlan, Knoxville, (2nd Congressional District). Appointive members serve six-year terms except for one faculty member and one student member, each of whom serves a one-year term. Until June 30, 2014, the faculty representative is Deanna Wallace, Tennessee College of Applied Technology – Dickson, and the student representative is Ashley Humphrey, Tennessee Technological University.

## **John G. Morgan**

*Chancellor, Tennessee Board of Regents*

John Morgan joined the Tennessee Board of Regents as chancellor on September 30, 2010, after leaving Governor Phil Bredesen's staff as Deputy to the Governor and having served the state of Tennessee in a variety of roles for more than 30 years, including a 10-year stint as Comptroller of the Treasury.

In his role as Deputy to the Governor, Morgan served as chief of staff and advisor to the Governor on statewide issues, including education. He played a significant role in the development and subsequent adoption of the Complete College Tennessee Act and the First to the Top Act in the historic January 2010 special legislative session.

He helped organize the Governor's working group of state higher education policy decision-makers that led to the development of the state's new postsecondary completion agenda. It was during his time in the Governor's office that Morgan began serving as liaison for Tennessee's participation in Complete College America, a responsibility he continues to espouse.

His public service career dates back to 1976 when he entered state government as a research assistant for the Legislative Fiscal Review Committee. He served the Department of Finance and Administration as a research assistant from 1978-1980, and the State Treasurer from 1980-1982 as an administrative assistant.

In 1982 he began working in the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury as assistant director of Bond Finance and in 1983 as director of Bond Finance. In 1987 he served as assistant to the Comptroller, as well as Director of Bond Finance. In October 1987, Morgan briefly left state government to become vice president and director of public finance for Third National Bank in Nashville.

In February 1989, Morgan returned to state government as executive assistant to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and in January 1999 was elected Comptroller of the Treasury by the Tennessee General Assembly. He was re-elected to the position in 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007. In January 2009, he was appointed to the position of Deputy to the Governor and served in that position until his appointment as Chancellor of the Tennessee Board of Regents.

Morgan holds a Bachelor of Science degree in political science and history from Austin Peay State University. He serves as vice president of the National Association of System Heads; holds membership in the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce board of directors, the American Society of Public Administration, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and is a former member of the Association of Government Accountants.



### Austin Peay State University

Named for former Tennessee Governor and Clarksvillian Austin Peay, Austin Peay State University (APSU) is one of the region's key economic engines, with a total impact of more than \$200 million annually.

Established in 1927 with 158 students, APSU attained its highest enrollment in history in fall 2010 with 10,723 students – making it the fastest growing public university in Tennessee.

In fall 2010, APSU opened its newest facility, the Hemlock Semiconductor Building, which houses the university's chemical engineering technology program. The first graduates from the chemical engineering technology program walked across the commencement stage, receiving their degrees, in May 2011.

In March 2009, the university opened a \$4.7 million education facility at nearby Fort Campbell, Ky., becoming the only on-post university with an individual facility at the time, as part of a university-wide focus to support active duty military personnel, reservists, veterans, and their families.

In addition to the main campus and the Fort Campbell campus, APSU offers courses and degree programs at two other locations: the Highland Crest Campus in Springfield and the Renaissance Center in Dickson.

APSU shares the Highland Crest Campus with Volunteer State Community College. APSU offers bachelor's degree programs in professional studies and criminal justice/homeland security at Highland Crest. Courses are on an eight-week term schedule.

At the Renaissance Center, located on Highway 46 South in Dickson, APSU offers the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) with a concentration in management. In addition, ESL (English as a Second Language) classes are available.

Two Centers of Excellence are located at APSU. The Center of Excellence for the Creative Arts offers students experiences in music, theater, creative writing, and visual art. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology brings together scholars and students for research on topics in field biology and ecology.

The state's first Hispanic Cultural Center in APSU's Morgan University Center helps to accommodate the university's fast-growing Hispanic enrollment. In 1991 APSU founded the Wilbur N. Daniel African American Cultural Center. In 2010, the university opened the Military Student Center, located in the Morgan University Center.

In addition to international and national leaders who are graduates, APSU alumni fill key posts in the Tennessee legislature and in higher education. During the November 2008 election, Dr. Phil Roe, a 1967 chemistry graduate, became the first APSU alumnus elected to the U.S. Congress. In 2010 John Morgan, a 1973 graduate, became chancellor of the Tennessee Board of Regents system.



Tim Hall  
President

## East Tennessee State University

Established under the General Education Bill by the General Assembly in 1909, East Tennessee State University (ETSU) opened in 1911 as East Tennessee State Normal School. To reflect the institution's expanding role in education, the General Assembly authorized a series of name changes, and, in 1963, university status was achieved. East Tennessee State University's 350-acre main campus is located in Johnson City with centers in nearby Kingsport and Elizabethton. Enrollment exceeds 15,000 students pursuing studies in more than 100 academic programs offered within the areas of arts and sciences, business, education, health sciences and services, and technology.



**Brian Noland**  
President

Accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, ETSU is one of the principal campuses governed by the Tennessee Board of Regents. ETSU offers four-year and graduate programs of study through 11 colleges and schools: College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business and Technology, College of Clinical and Rehabilitative Health Sciences, Claudius G. Clemmer College of Education, Honors College, James H. Quillen College of Medicine, College of Nursing, Bill Gatton College of Pharmacy, College of Public Health, School of Continuing Studies, and School of Graduate Studies. Students may choose from programs of study leading to bachelor's and master's degrees, graduate certificates, and doctoral degrees in audiology, biomedical sciences, psychology, early childhood, educational leadership, environmental health sciences, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, physical therapy, public health, and sport science.

The James H. Quillen College of Medicine was created by the Tennessee legislature in 1974. Its first class of 24 students enrolled in 1978 and earned the first M.D. degrees four years later. In 1988 the College of Medicine combined with the colleges of Nursing and Public and Allied Health to form a Division of Health Sciences. As a result, ETSU is the only major academic health sciences center between Knoxville, Tenn., and Roanoke, Va.

The university's Bill Gatton College of Pharmacy was created in 2005, and in 2007, ETSU's College of Public and Allied Health transitioned into the College of Public Health and the College of Clinical and Rehabilitative Health Sciences. The Academic Health Sciences Center is thus comprised of five colleges.

East Tennessee State University's one-of-a-kind programs include the world's only master's degree in storytelling and reading. Further, ETSU became the first university in America to offer a four-year degree in bluegrass and country music.

The five-acre ETSU Gray Fossil Site, located less than two miles from Interstate 26, is one of the richest sources of information in the nation about the Miocene Epoch.

## Middle Tennessee State University

Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) is the No. 1 choice among undergraduate students in Tennessee. A comprehensive university with more than 140 programs of study, it also features signature disciplines in accounting, aerospace, recording industry, equine studies, psychology, business, teacher education, and concrete industry management. With an enrollment of about 24,000 as of fall 2013, MTSU is the No. 1 producer of college graduates in the Tennessee Board of Regents system; the No. 1 producer of adult (25-years-old and older) and low-income (Pell Grant-eligible) graduates in the state; and the most efficient producer of graduates among the state's public universities, helping more students reach their educational goals with fewer tax dollars per pupil from the state.



Sidney A. McPhee  
President

A comprehensive, doctoral degree-granting university, MTSU occupies 515 acres at the geographic center of Tennessee in Murfreesboro, about 30 miles southeast of Nashville. MTSU is the leading producer of college graduates in the Middle Tennessee market, with more than 60 percent of its alumni living within an hour's drive of Murfreesboro and almost 75 percent of its alumni residing in Tennessee.

An economic engine in the Volunteer State, MTSU adds not only educational and cultural value to Tennessee but also stimulates a vibrant business environment within the region. A recent study by the Business and Economic Research Center estimated MTSU's economic impact on Middle Tennessee to be nearly \$1 billion.

MTSU was founded in 1911 as a teachers' school and today remains one of the top producers of educators in Tennessee. Throughout its century of service, its academic offerings have grown in quantity and quality to better serve the needs of the Middle Tennessee region and to support economic growth and development. Its University Honors College, the first of its kind at a public university in Tennessee, provides the highest standard of education, and its graduates have been accepted to many prominent institutions including Oxford (UK), Harvard, Yale, and Howard universities.

MTSU was recognized by the *Chronicle of Higher Education* for producing Fulbright scholars in 2012–2013, ranked alongside universities such as Duke, Harvard, and Yale. For the third year in a row, MTSU was designated a "military-friendly institution" by *G.I. Jobs* magazine and it has the state's first federal VetSuccess on Campus program. In 2012 MTSU was the only institution of higher education in Tennessee to receive the Adult Learner Friendly Institution designation from the Coalition of Adult Learning Focused Institutions.

The university's athletics program joined Conference USA on July 1, 2013, fields 17 teams in men's and women's sports, and competes at the highest levels of all sports. Its athletes have also excelled in the classroom, meeting or exceeding NCAA Academic Progress Rates (APR) requirements in all 17 sports. Two of its athletic programs, men's golf and men's cross-country, earned NCAA Public Recognition Awards based on their APR performance.

## Tennessee State University

“Think. Work. Serve.” has long been the University’s defining mission. Tennessee State University (TSU), the only land-grant institution in the Tennessee Board of Regents system, has – in addition to its teaching mission – a unique statewide mission of research and service. Established under a 1909 act of the General Assembly, TSU opened as the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School at Nashville in 1912. After various name and status changes, TSU emerged as a full-fledged land-grant university in 1951 and continues its mission of instruction, research, and public service. Tennessee State University offers unparalleled research and service opportunities in these areas for students, scholars, and business partners from around the globe. Its Centers of Excellence in research have earned international recognition for groundbreaking work in educational policy and planetary discoveries.



Glenda Glover  
President

Tennessee State University is among the few historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) with a chapter of Phi Eta Sigma, the oldest and largest freshman honor society in the United States, and one of only three HBCUs with a Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, the most prestigious honor society comprising all academic disciplines. The university’s College of Business was the first in Nashville to hold accreditation by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business. With a student body (77 percent undergraduate, 23 percent graduate) representing the rich cultural diversity of a vibrant global society, Tennessee State University remains committed to the democratic principle of accepting all qualified applicants. The university is dedicated to serving the needs of its extended communities and to preparing graduates for meaningful careers. TSU emphasizes undergraduate and graduate degrees in health professions, education, business, engineering, agricultural sciences and associated STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) disciplines, and is especially committed to increasing representation and measures of success in these areas.

On January 2, 2013, Dr. Glenda Glover, a 1974 alumna, became the university’s eighth president and the first female selected to lead the institution in its 100-year history.

The university has received numerous accolades over the years, including being named to the President’s Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll for five consecutive years. TSU has been named one of the top 20 HBCUs in the nation by *U.S. News and World Report*, and in 2013, the No. 1 university in the state of Tennessee, and among the top 17 universities in the nation according to *Washington Monthly* in relation to educating and graduating academically-talented, low-income students who become service-oriented leaders in their profession. The university was also ranked as one of the top colleges and universities in Tennessee for the best return on financial investment for institutions with tuition rates under \$20,000 in 2013 by *College Database*.

Tennessee State University Tigers can be found in just about every profession, from science and medicine, to athletics, business, and television. For more than 100 years, our alumni have been making their mark on the world and include world-class Olympic athletes like Wilma Rudolph; TV talk show host and entertainment entrepreneur Oprah Winfrey; award winning journalist and philanthropist Carl Rowan; engineer Jesse Russell, whose pioneering engineering studies led to the development of the cellular telephone; and cardiac surgeon Dr. Levi Watkins, who implanted the first heart defibrillator, among many others. Their incredible achievements are a testament to the institution’s tradition of excellence. TSU is also home to the world-renowned Aristocrat of Bands. The marching band has performed in more than 15 nationally televised NFL half-time

shows, three presidential inaugurations, and has appeared and performed in a variety of television, movie, and concert venues.

The beauty and accessibility of the university's main campus is augmented with 65 buildings on more than 450 acres. Complementing the main campus is the downtown campus that features a simulated stock-trading center, a student computer laboratory, and continuing education, distance learning, and multimedia services. The university is arming students with the intellectual resources to compete in a global environment. In support of that, important partnerships have been established with leading global companies such as Boeing, Raytheon, Dell, IBM, and others, in which both funding and service-learning opportunities are currently active.

TSU has been a leading institution in the Tennessee Board of Regents system in funding for research. As Nashville's only comprehensive public university, Tennessee State University's economic impact in the state of Tennessee amounts to \$610 million annually. TSU's presence generates 5,500 jobs and injects about \$330 million directly into the state economy and \$280 million in indirect impact.

### Tennessee Technological University

Tennessee Technological University (TTU) was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1915. Its first grounds and buildings had belonged to Dixie College, a private institution founded in 1911. The 235-acre campus is located in Cookeville, the largest and most centrally located city in the Upper Cumberland region. The university also operates the Joe L. Evins Appalachian Center for Craft in nearby Smithville and three area farms. The fall 2012 enrollment exceeded 11,400 students.

Best known for its engineering- and science-related disciplines, Tennessee Tech offers more than 40 bachelor's degree programs in six colleges – Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and Human Ecology, Business, Education, Engineering, and Interdisciplinary Studies. Students can also earn graduate-level degrees in more than 20 programs, including the Ph.D. in engineering, environmental sciences, and education.

Tennessee Tech is also proud to host two chairs of excellence in business and three multimillion dollar Centers of Excellence in engineering. Each center supports the work of faculty members and researchers who have earned national and international reputations in their fields. The centers bring together interdisciplinary research teams of faculty and students from across campus to offer valuable assistance to area industry, government, and professional organizations. The university is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and has received three commendations from the organization. Of the full-time faculty, more than 75 percent hold an earned doctorate or terminal degree.

As a result of these successful relationships, Tennessee Tech typically earns high marks for student and alumni satisfaction. TTU is consistently ranked one of "America's 100 Best College Buys" by Institutional Research and Evaluation Inc. TTU has been included in the list every year from 2006-2012. TTU graduates have the least debt in the South, according to *U.S. News & World Report*. More than half of TTU's 2011 graduates left school debt free. The 47 percent of grads who had private or government student loan debt owed an average of \$9,952, the second lowest average debt amount in the nation. TTU students have the highest mid-career median salary potential of any public university graduates in the state, according to PayScale.com.



Philip Oldham  
President

## The University of Memphis

Established in 1912 under the General Education Act of 1909 as West Tennessee Normal School, today the University of Memphis is classified by the Carnegie Foundation as one of only two doctoral research-extensive public higher education institutions in the state.

Serving more than 21,000 students, the university's main campus is located on a 230-acre tract in the heart of metropolitan Memphis. The Park Avenue Campus, 146 acres just south of the main campus, houses research and community facilities, graduate and student family housing, and the Billy J. Murphy Athletic Complex. The Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law is housed downtown in the historic U.S. Post Office and Customs House, which the school occupied in January 2010 after the building's renovation.

Another major site, useful especially for field research, is the 640-acre Meeman Biological Field Station in northwest Shelby County. The university also offers classes at several satellite locations in Shelby County and West Tennessee, as well as extensive online offerings. In August 2011, the University of Memphis began offering classes at its new Lambuth Campus in Jackson, site of the former Lambuth University.

The University of Memphis offers world-recognized programs in disciplines as diverse as education, philosophy, earthquake science, audiology, biomedical engineering, discrete mathematics, and psychology. In addition, the university's Fogelman College of Business and Economics has moved into the forefront of international business education, offering undergraduate and graduate programs as well as advice and training for Mid-South business leaders. Other notable initiatives of the university are the Kemmons Wilson School of Hospitality and Resort Management and the FedEx Institute of Technology.

As is appropriate for one of America's major metropolitan research universities, the mission of the University of Memphis is tied to meeting the needs of the city of Memphis and the larger Mid-South region, which includes Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi, plus parts of Alabama, Missouri, and Kentucky. Evidence of this mission is demonstrated by the university's groundbreaking techniques in training teachers for the urban classroom and by ongoing research into such issues as health care, economic opportunity, housing, public safety, and water quality.

The University of Memphis is also well-connected to its metropolitan community through internships and "connected research" conducted in conjunction with area business and industry. Such "Memphis Extras," which can be offered by a large university in a large city, provide students with unique educational and career opportunities.

The university is organized into six undergraduate colleges: College of Arts and Sciences, Fogelman College of Business and Economics, College of Education, Health and Human Sciences, College of Communication and Fine Arts, Herff College of Engineering, and University College, which offers nontraditional degrees with an emphasis on personally designed education. The University of Memphis also includes a graduate school, the Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law, the Loewenberg School of Nursing, the School of Communication Sciences and Disorders, and the newest academic entity, the School of Public Health.



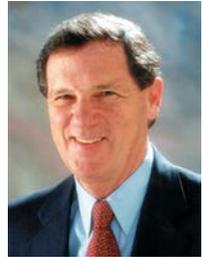
**Brad Martin**  
Interim President

### Chattanooga State Community College

Chattanooga State Community College is a comprehensive community college offering associate of arts, associate of science, and associate of applied science degrees. The college was established as the Chattanooga State Technical Institute in 1965. By an act of the 1973 General Assembly, the institute was expanded to Chattanooga State Technical Community College.

Chattanooga State is organized into the following academic divisions: Humanities and Fine Arts, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mathematics and Sciences, Engineering Technology, Business and Information Technologies, Nursing and Allied Health, Applied Technology (Tennessee College of Applied Technology at Chattanooga), and Library Services. Other divisions of the college include Economic and Community Development, Student Affairs, Business and Finance, Human Resources, and Leadership and Fund Development. In addition, Middle College High School (MCHS) serves as a national model high school for bright students who wish to earn an associate's degree while completing their studies for a high school diploma. The college also houses a 9-12 STEM high school as part of the Hamilton County Department of Education. The STEM high school is the STEM innovation hub for Southeast Tennessee secondary schools.

Courses and programs are offered through five satellite sites located in the Sequatchie Valley, Dayton, Kimball, and two in Chattanooga, and through more than 200 college-developed e-courses. Chattanooga State is also in the unique position of overseeing the Tennessee College of Applied Technology – Chattanooga offering numerous one-year technical diploma programs and technical certificates of proficiency. The college is distinguished by its diverse service area population, its high market penetration (fall 2012 enrollment of more than 12,000 students in a service area of less than 350,000 people), breadth of curriculum, and impact on the business-industrial-professional community of southeast Tennessee. The college boasts the largest engineering technology, health science, and industrial technology divisions in the state system as well as the strongest corporate training activity in the region. Chattanooga State has forged corporate training partnerships with TVA, Volkswagen Group of America Chattanooga Operations, WACKER Polysilicon North America, and more than 100 other companies.



James L. Catanzaro  
President

### Cleveland State Community College

The mission of Cleveland State Community College is to provide accessible, responsive, and quality educational opportunities primarily for residents of southeastern Tennessee. The college delivers developmental education, university transfer programming, workforce training, and community services. By engaging students in the learning process, the college aspires to promote success, enhance quality of life, and encourage civic involvement. The college strives to be a responsible partner in lifelong learning for the individual and in economic development for the region.

Authorized in 1965 by the General Assembly, Cleveland State admitted its first students in 1967. The attractive 105-acre Cleveland campus has 10 buildings, an observatory, an extensive library, athletic fields, and fitness facilities. Cleveland State operates two additional sites located in Athens, Tenn., and Madisonville, Tenn., respectively. The college focuses on responsive delivery of the highest quality education



Carl Hite  
President

and training at the lowest possible cost for the citizens of Bradley, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, and Polk counties. Degree offerings include associate of art, associate of science, associate of applied science, and 23 technical certificate programs.

Cleveland State makes every effort to provide students with the total college experience. In addition to classroom participation and studies, Cleveland State creates opportunities for students to interact with the entire campus community. Student Senate, Phi Theta Kappa, Student Host Ambassadors, intramural sports, and more than 15 campus organizations all provide excellent avenues for student involvement.

### **Columbia State Community College**

Columbia State Community College, the first of Tennessee's community colleges, was founded in 1966. The college was temporarily housed in facilities throughout the city of Columbia until the newly constructed campus was occupied in fall 1967 and dedicated by Lady Bird and President Lyndon B. Johnson on March 15, 1967. Columbia State has grown from a vision into a college serving nine counties of south central Tennessee with campuses in Maury, Williamson, Lawrence, Marshall, and Wayne counties.

Columbia State is focused on teaching, learning, and student success for student retention and completion. Three academic divisions – humanities and social sciences; science, technology and mathematics; and health sciences – offer students more than 50 areas of study for transfer and career entry. Career programs include Respiratory and Radiology Technology, Information Systems Technology, Business Management, Criminal Justice, Nursing, Film Crew Technology, Commercial Entertainment, Vet Tech, and EMT-IV/Paramedic. Since its inception, the college has served approximately 96,000 students with more than 16,000 graduates. Today, the college serves approximately 10,516 students annually in credit (7,316 students) and workforce (3,200 students/43 companies) and awards close to \$13 million in financial aid.

Columbia State maintains connections with its communities, schools, and businesses for program development, curriculum enhancements, and job placements through input and involvement with career advisory committees, business organizations, employer surveys, and one-on-one visits to industries. As a result, in fall 2012 Columbia State launched its new Advanced Integrated Industrial Technology program, created to meet both industry and student demand. The Information Technology program was redesigned in spring 2012 to meet growing workforce needs.

Columbia State also partners with many four-year institutions to provide bachelor's and master's degree opportunities at its campuses. In fall 2013, Columbia State began offering a new 3+1 bridge program through a partnership with Middle Tennessee State University, which gives students the opportunity to earn a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing.

Columbia State continues to move forward with its new Williamson County Campus. The 36 acres on Liberty Pike in Cool Springs was purchased in December 2011. The 2012 state budget provided funding authority for the college to begin design of the new campus. The Tennessee State Building Commission selected Bauer Askew as the architectural firm and a master plan that meshes the future needs with current programs developed. Hoar Construction was approved as construction manager/general contractor in August 2013. As of September 2013, 50 percent of the architectural drawings were complete and site design underway.



**Janet F. Smith**  
President

In June 2013, Columbia State received re-accreditation through 2023 from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges (SACSCOC). As part of the process, the college developed a Quality Enhancement Plan that focuses on writing as a means of improving academic achievement and success among first-year students. The college is accredited by SACSCOC to award Associate of Art, Associate of Science, Associate of Science in Teaching, Associate of Fine Arts in Music, and Associate of Applied Science degrees, and technical certificates.

In addition, some college programs have specialized accreditation by the following agencies: Committee on Accreditation of Educational Programs for the EMS Profession, National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission, Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology, Committee on Accreditation of Respiratory Care, Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs, and American Veterinary Medical Association Committee on Veterinary Technician Education and Activities.

### Dyersburg State Community College

Dyersburg State Community College (DSCC) was founded in 1969 by the State Board of Education as the second community college in West Tennessee. Today, Dyersburg State provides higher education to thousands of students throughout three locations: the Dyersburg campus, the Jimmy Naifeh Center at Tipton County, and the Gibson County Center in Trenton. These convenient locations help serve the communities of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Tipton counties. Approximately 3,600 total students attend Dyersburg State Community College.

Under the leadership of President Karen Bowyer, Dyersburg State has become a major resource for workforce development and training for regional business and industry. Offering courses in the arts and sciences, business and technology, and nursing and allied health, Dyersburg State is a comprehensive community college that provides traditional and non-traditional students with high-quality career programs and courses designed to enable them to obtain their associate degree for professional career opportunities or to easily transfer to a four-year college. Instruction is delivered through traditional, online, and interactive television classes. Dyersburg State also offers a very successful Dual/Joint Enrollment program to eligible high school juniors and seniors who wish to get a jump start on college. The college also provides learning support and continuing education courses at each campus. Enriching the culture of West Tennessee through its performing and fine arts programs, Dyersburg State hosts a variety of music concerts and recitals, theatrical productions, art exhibits, and an annual Literary and Visual Arts Celebration.

The Dyersburg campus is centrally located in the college's seven-county area and is spread over more than 115 acres. It consists of several facilities including the E. B. Eller Administration Building, the Dale F. Glover Education Center, the state-of-the-art Learning Resource Center, the Student Center featuring a One-Stop Center to provide multiple convenient services to students, the Mathematics Building, the Campus Activities Building, the Security Bank Community Learning Center, and the E. H. Lannom, Jr. Gymnasium.

The DSCC Gibson County Center, located next to Peabody High School in Trenton, opened in 1992. The center houses six master classrooms, four of which include Symposium systems; an ITV interactive classroom; a mathematics lab; a computer lab; and a Learning Resource Center. In addition, the center has a large commons area and a bookstore.



Karen A. Bowyer  
President

The DSCC Jimmy Naifeh Center at Tipton County, situated on 102 acres in Covington, was constructed and opened in 2007. The center currently consists of two main buildings, including the 33,503-square-foot Jimmy Naifeh Building which houses instructional classrooms, labs, a commons area, an advising center, an on-site bookstore, and administrative offices. The Academic Building supports the Nursing and Emergency Medical Services/Paramedic programs. The Peter and Gracey McNeely Fyfe Learning Resource Center, equipped with a large computer lab and a 244-seat auditorium, is also located here. Dyersburg State broke ground for a new Learning Resource Center/Student Center and the Tipton County Public Library in 2011. The new state-of-the-art 54,000 square-foot building is expected to open in summer 2014.

### Jackson State Community College

Authorized by the General Assembly in 1965, Jackson State Community College opened its doors in 1967. Since its first graduation ceremony in 1969, more than 13,000 West Tennesseans have earned an associate's degree from Jackson State, and most of them have remained in the West Tennessee community, living, working, and contributing to the economic growth and development of the state. The college operates a 109-acre main campus in Jackson and full-service campuses in Humboldt, Lexington, and Savannah. Additional instructional services are offered in cooperation with Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology in Paris, McKenzie, and Whiteville. Jackson State serves a 14-county area in West Tennessee including the counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Weakley.

Jackson State Community College serves more than 4,500 students each semester in credit and non-credit programs, making it the largest college in Jackson. Students are provided the opportunity to enroll in general education associate degree programs designed to prepare them for transfer to baccalaureate institutions, in professional and technical associate degree programs designed to prepare them for employment, or in individual personal interest courses.

The college's Nursing program is the largest associate degree program in the TBR system. Since the program's inception, graduate success on the national licensure exam has consistently exceeded state and national norms.

The college's Computer Information Systems Information Assurance Concentration was awarded the Committee on National Security System 4011 and 4013 Certification. Only 30 community colleges across the nation hold one or more of the committee's certifications.

The college was awarded the Futures Assembly Bellwether Award for excellence in community college instructional services and programs for its SMART math development studies redesign. One hundred community colleges were considered for the award.



**Bruce Blanding**  
President

## Motlow State Community College

Motlow State Community College is a public, multi-campus college offering certificates, associate degrees, and flexible learning pathways in southern Middle Tennessee. For more than 40 years, Motlow has proven to be a student-centered institution that promotes academic excellence as well as personal and professional growth.

The main campus is located in Moore County on 187 acres of land donated by the late Senator Reagor Motlow and family. In addition to the main campus, the college boasts three learning centers in Fayetteville, McMinnville, and Smyrna. The college serves more than 540,000 citizens in Motlow's 11-county service area including: Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Franklin, Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford, Van Buren, Warren, and White.

The wide range of quality academic programs offered at Motlow results from the steady expansion of degree programs to provide alternatives for changing educational needs. In addition to general education courses, students may choose from two-year degree programs in more than 40 disciplines.

Motlow's highly ranked, accredited nursing program has consistently exceeded National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX) pass rates at both the national and state levels. Other programs of national merit include the Education program, which was recently named one of the Top 50 Community College Education Programs in the country, and the Business program which recently earned reaccreditation from the Association for Collegiate Business Schools and Programs.

The college has partnered with other in-state universities allowing rural citizens to obtain four-year degrees while staying close to home. The 2+2 Program in Elementary Education (K-6) in partnership with Tennessee Technological University allows students to earn a Bachelor of Science degree in elementary education in Motlow classrooms. The Management and Human Relations (MHR) program, through Trevecca Nazarene University, enables working adults to earn a bachelor's degree in 13 months by attending class one night a week at the Moore County campus. In addition, the 2+2 program in Criminal Justice Administration takes advantage of Motlow's partnership with Tennessee State University where students attend classes at Motlow's Moore County campus to work toward a bachelor's degree. Motlow provides area high school students the opportunity to get a jump start on college courses with dual/joint enrollment. The Adult College Express (ACE), a fast-track degree program designed for busy adults, leads to the Associate of Science in General Studies and the Associate of Applied Science in Early Childhood Education.

The quality, flexibility, and variety of programs offered at Motlow meet the needs of students whether they are still in high school, recent high school graduates, returning to complete a degree, or seeking higher education for the first time as adult students.

Motlow College changes lives with faculty and staff who are committed to the success of students.



MaryLou Apple  
President

### Nashville State Community College

Nashville State Community College is a comprehensive community college located in west Nashville. In addition to its main campus, Nashville State offers classes at five satellite locations: Clarksville, Cookeville, Waverly, The Southeast Center located in southeast Davidson County, and the Renaissance Center located in Dickson.

The college was founded in 1970 under the enabling legislation for all of the state's technical institutes and served the community as Nashville State Technical Institute until July 2002, when the mission of Nashville State was expanded to that of a community college. As a community college, Nashville State continues to offer the associate of applied science career and technical degrees, technical certificate programs, and an extensive series of courses for business and industry. In addition, Nashville State's enhanced mission allows the college to offer degrees designed to transfer into baccalaureate programs. Students can complete their first two years at Nashville State, receive an associate of science, associate of science in teaching, or associate of arts degree, and transfer credits to a university. The college maintains articulation agreements with public and private universities for students who decide to pursue a bachelor's degree.

The college's mission is to provide comprehensive educational programs and partnerships; exemplary services; an accessible, progressive learning environment; and responsible leadership to improve the quality of life for the communities it serves. The college serves a broad geographic area comprised of Davidson, Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, and Stewart counties, and the Upper Cumberland region. Nashville State offers associate degrees and certificates that prepare students to think and perform well, whether entering the workforce or transferring to a university upon graduation.

### Northeast State Community College

Northeast State began as Tri-Cities State Area Vocational-Technical School in 1966 under the governance of the State Board for Vocational Education. In 1970 the mission was expanded, and the school became a regional center for vocational and technical training. The scope was again expanded in 1978 to include the awarding of both one-year certificates and associate degrees in technology, and the name was changed to Tri-Cities State Technical Institute.

Effective on July 1, 1983, Tri-Cities State Tech was placed under the governance of the Tennessee Board of Regents and became part of the State University and Community College System of Tennessee. On July 1, 1990, the college added a university parallel component, and the institution's name was changed to Northeast State Technical Community College. On July 1, 2009, the college's name was changed to Northeast State Community College to better reflect the diverse range of programs offered by the institution.

Northeast State provides university parallel programs designed for students desiring to transfer to another college or university, career programs for students planning to enter the workforce immediately upon graduation, and continuing education and community service programs for professional growth and personal enrichment to the citizens of Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi,



George H. Van Allen  
President



Janice Gilliam  
President

and Washington counties. The main campus is located in Blountville, and the college maintains teaching sites in Bristol, Elizabethton, Gray, and Kingsport.

### Pellissippi State Community College

Pellissippi State Community College was founded in 1974 as State Technical Institute at Knoxville with an initial enrollment of 45 students. In 1988 the college's name was changed to Pellissippi State Technical Community College, and its mission was expanded from engineering and business technology programs to include college transfer programs. Enrollment grew quickly. In 2009 the Legislature voted to remove the word "technical" from the college's name. Enrollment for fall 2012 was 10,588, following a record number of 1,166 graduates the previous spring.

The college's primary location, known as the Hardin Valley Campus, is located on 144 acres off the Pellissippi Parkway between Knoxville and Oak Ridge. Pellissippi State has four additional campuses in Knox and Blount counties: the Division Street Campus, the Magnolia Avenue Campus, the Strawberry Plains Campus, and the Blount County Campus.

The college continues to support and develop career-path associate's degrees, associate's degrees for transfer, certificates, and continuing education opportunities for the citizens of Knox and Blount counties. Pellissippi State is home to seven academic departments: Business and Computer Technology, Engineering and Media Technologies, English, Liberal Arts, Mathematics, Natural and Behavioral Sciences, and Nursing.



L. Anthony Wise, Jr.  
President

### Roane State Community College

Founded in 1971, Roane State serves a diverse eight-county service area that includes Anderson, Campbell, Cumberland, Fentress, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, and Scott counties. The college provides health sciences education in Knox and Blount counties.

In addition to its main campus in Harriman, Roane State has campuses in Crossville, Huntsville, Jamestown, Knoxville, LaFollette, Lenoir City, Oak Ridge, and Wartburg. The college also operates Channel 15 television station and the historic Princess Theatre, both in Harriman; the Tamke-Allan Observatory in Rockwood; and the Clinton Higher Education and Workforce Training Facility.

Thanks to its multiple locations and wide range of distance-learning offerings, Roane State brings the benefits of higher education within reach of all who live and work in these communities. Fall 2012 enrollment was 6,508 students.

Roane State provides transfer curricula, career-preparation programs, and continuing education. The college is a leading provider of health sciences programs. Nursing, dental hygiene technology, opticianry, radiologic technology, and respiratory therapy technology are just a few of the many opportunities available.

Roane State also partners with Oak Ridge National Laboratory and numerous industries to provide training in advanced manufacturing.

Roane State has an excellent job placement rate for students in career-preparation programs such as criminal justice, early childhood education, and paralegal studies. The college offers numerous



Chris Whaley  
President

options for transferring to four-year schools and provides dual studies courses. Through dual studies, high school students can earn college credit and high school credit at the same time.

Roane State's international education program gives students exciting opportunities to study abroad. Destinations have included Haiti, Guatemala, Mexico, France, and Belgium. The college also features numerous extracurricular activities such as athletics, music, and theatre.

For more information, visit [roanestate.edu](http://roanestate.edu).

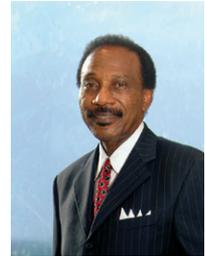
### Southwest Tennessee Community College

Southwest Tennessee Community College was established by Chapter 510 of the Public Acts of 1999, consolidation of State Technical Institute at Memphis and Shelby State Community College. Southwest Tennessee Community College is a comprehensive, open-access, culturally diverse, public two-year college. The college provides the citizens of Shelby and Fayette counties, and the surrounding Mid-South region, with a high quality and affordable postsecondary education that prepares them for associate degrees, future educational opportunities, and successful employment. Southwest promotes student success in a supportive teaching and learning environment designed to raise educational levels, promote work readiness skills, enhance career advancement, prepare for university transfer, and enrich personal lives.

Southwest has two main campuses, the Union Avenue Campus near the city's downtown area and the Macon Cove Campus in the city's northeastern section. Southwest also teaches in major off-campus centers and teaching sites located throughout Shelby and Fayette counties. These locations provide citizens with convenient opportunities for educational advancement.

Southwest is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award associate degrees. Southwest offers Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, and Associate of Science in Teaching degrees designed for transfer to universities. Southwest also offers Associate of Applied Science degrees and short-term certificate programs designed to prepare students for career opportunities. Students can enroll in a large curriculum that includes allied health sciences, nursing, biotechnology, business, criminal justice, hospitality management, humanities, mathematics, natural and social sciences, education, and engineering and related technologies. The college boasts such advantages as small class sizes, quality faculty, affordable tuition, open and early admissions, and comprehensive support services.

Southwest Tennessee Community College is the largest two-year public college in Tennessee.



Nathan L. Essex  
President

### Volunteer State Community College

Volunteer State Community College is a comprehensive, two-year college located in Gallatin, about 30 miles northeast of Nashville. Authorized by the General Assembly in 1969, Vol State, as it is popularly known, admitted its first students in 1971. It occupies a 100-acre main campus with 16 buildings. Student enrollment for fall 2012 was 8,177.

Classes are offered in a 12-county service area, and for the convenience of students, there are degree-granting locations at Livingston in Overton County and at McGavock High School in Nashville. Volunteer State Community College at Highland Crest offers many classes each semester at the campus location in Springfield. Numerous off-campus operations extend the college's instruction and public service roles throughout its service area that includes the counties of Clay, Davidson, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Robertson, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson.

Vol State offers Associate of Arts and Associate of Science degrees for transfer to a four-year institution. The Associate of Applied Science degree, and one- or two-year technical certificates, prepare students with the essential skills needed for job entry and career advancement. There are more than 70 areas of study in five major divisions: Humanities, Allied Health, Social Science and Education, Business, and Math and Science. Vol State is a distance education leader in Tennessee, offering a large number of courses online for students who need a convenient and flexible class schedule.

The college is committed to student success and offers a number of specialized services to help students academically. The International Education Program at the school allows students to travel internationally for study and brings global-themed events to the campuses.

Vol State also has a number of non-credit programs, services, and activities for area residents. Leisure and self-help courses are offered to provide local residents with convenient classes to enhance their personal and professional lives. The workforce development program creates business partnerships to help local businesses prepare their employees to be more effective in the global economy.

### Walters State Community College

Walters State was authorized by the General Assembly in 1967, and the college opened in 1970. The institution is named for the late U.S. Senator Herbert S. Walters. The 175-acre main campus is in Morristown; additional campus sites are located in Sevierville, Greeneville, and Tazewell, and the Walters State Great Smoky Mountains Expo Center is located in White Pine.

Walters State enrolls approximately 6,400 degree-seeking students and serves an additional 4,000 students in continuing education and job training programs. The college provides university parallel programs that prepare students to transfer two years of college work to four-year colleges or universities, and technology, health, and public safety programs that prepare them for immediate employment. Additionally, the college stimulates community and economic development through a wide array of continuing education and community service programs. Through Walters State's Office of Community Education and the Center for Workforce



Jerry Faulkner  
President



Wade B. McCamey  
President

Development, the college provides state-of-the-art technology and customized training programs, producing well-trained and educated employees who contribute to East Tennessee's development of world-class products, services, and operations.

### Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology

The Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology (TCATs) are the premier providers of workforce development training throughout the state. Established as a statewide system by legislation passed by the 1963 General Assembly, the state area vocational technical schools were transferred from the State Department of Education in July 1983 to operate under the governance of the Tennessee Board of Regents. During the 1994 legislative session, the names of the institutions were changed from the Area Vocational-Technical Schools to the Tennessee Technology Centers. New legislation in 2013 changed the name once again to the Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology.

The TCATs have been nationally recognized for their model of competency-based technical training and for their outstanding completion and placement rates (completion and placement averages are in the high 70s and 80s). TCATs' graduation rates are significantly better than those of peer institutions because of the focus on teaching job skills in high demand, structured programming, embedded technology foundations, competency-based learning, and student-centered environments. TCAT campuses can be found in 27 locations across the state to meet the occupational and technical training needs of Tennessee's citizens by emphasizing job placement and workforce development. TCATs contribute to economic and community development by working with existing and prospective businesses and industries to train both adults and youth for employment or career advancement. By providing training that involves the latest technologies, TCATs help keep Tennessee's workforce prepared for the future. Total TCAT enrollment across the state at the end of 2012 numbered close to 30,000.



**James D. King**  
Vice Chancellor

## Other Education

### **Tennessee Foreign Language Institute**

*Janice Snow Rodriguez, Executive Director*

The Tennessee Foreign Language Institute (TFLI) was established in 1986 by the General Assembly to promote, encourage, enhance, and facilitate the learning and teaching of foreign languages and cultures for the economic, professional, and educational enrichment of the state government and its employees, the business community, foreign language educators, and the citizens of Tennessee. Since its inception, TFLI has provided and participated in teachers' programs, has been awarded federal and state grants for innovative programs, and has awarded scholarships for language learners and educators. Presently, TFLI serves more than 4,000 people per year and offers classes, translation, and interpretation services in more than 140 languages. TFLI also offers English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, which focus on proficiency in conversation, reading, writing, and U.S. English pronunciation skills, as well as a certification program for teachers of ESL. Other professional development programs TFLI offers include Legal and Medical Interpreter Training as well as a seminar in Cultural Awareness and Diversity. Additionally, TFLI provides telephonic interpretation and voice-over services in more than 100 languages.



### **Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation**

*Richard G. Rhoda, Executive Director*

The Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation was chartered by the General Assembly in 1974 to administer state-supported programs of student financial aid. Every year TSAC helps nearly 125,000 students attend college by providing \$375 million in merit and need-based grants and scholarships. Current programs, supported by state, lottery, and federal funds, include the Federal Stafford Loan Program, Federal PLUS Loan Programs, Tennessee Education Lottery Scholarship Programs (including the HOPE Scholarship Program), Tennessee Student Assistance Award Program, Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, Ned McWherter Scholars Program, Dependent Children Scholarship Program, Christa McAuliffe Scholarship Program, Minority Teaching Fellows Loan Forgiveness Program, Tennessee Teaching Scholars Loan Forgiveness Program, Tennessee Math and Science Teacher Loan Forgiveness Program, the Graduate Nursing Loan Forgiveness Program, the Helping Heroes Grant, and the Rural Health Loan Forgiveness Program.



## Governor's Books from Birth Foundation

**Theresa Carl, President**

312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 27th Floor, Nashville, TN 37243

(615) 253-3600, [governorsfoundation.org](http://governorsfoundation.org)

A unique public-private partnership dedicated to early childhood literacy, Tennessee's statewide Imagination Library mails one new, age-appropriate book every month to registered children from birth until age five (a gift of up to 60 books) – at no cost to families and regardless of income. Created in 2004 as a partnership with all 95 Tennessee counties and Dolly Parton's Imagination Library, the Governor's Books from Birth Foundation (GBBF) funds half the monthly cost of buying and mailing these books to preschool children in every county in the state. More than 19 million books have been delivered to children across the state since 2004. More than 215,000 children – nearly 53 percent of the state's total under-age-five population – currently receive books through the program. More than 323,000 five-year-olds have "graduated" from the program since 2004, and the Imagination Library is accessible to all 408,000 eligible-age children in Tennessee. Through a budgetary allocation via the Tennessee General Assembly, the GBBF matches, dollar for dollar, all funds raised by each county Imagination Library program. As part of a unique public-private partnership with the Dollywood Foundation, multiple private sector sponsors, and local municipal governments and nonprofit organizations in communities across Tennessee, this wonderfully unique program brings the joy of reading and learning to the mailboxes of children, transcending socioeconomic barriers and creating a culture of literacy in the homes of hundreds of thousands of families. The GBBF works to ensure the program will continue to do so far into the future.



## Past and Future

From its beginning to the present, Tennessee has been at the forefront of education. Washington College Academy is the first school in Tennessee and can trace its origins to 1780 – 16 years before Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796. The academy is located between Johnson City and Greeneville on a 155-acre campus overlooking the Great Smoky Mountains. This traditional school concentrates on a classical education while emphasizing traditional values. It is a nondenominational and co-educational boarding and day school for grades 6-12. Presbyterian minister Samuel Doak founded the school that has graduated 22 college presidents, 28 members of Congress, three governors, 63 physicians, 16 missionaries, and 162 ministers. The principles laid forth by its founding fathers are still a large part of the educational experience of Washington College Academy.

Parents in the Volunteer State have always relied on a variety of educational options for their children. In recent years, homeschooling has become an increasingly popular alternative to the traditional scholastic settings of public and private schools.

Homeschooling provides the opportunity for parents to tailor an education unique to their child's interest and learning style through a wide range of curriculum options, while also interacting with a broad spectrum of individuals in a variety of social settings outside of the home. Tennessee codified homeschooling in 1985 with the passage of Public Chapter 398, and there are many support systems in place at the state and federal level to assist parents with the various aspects of educating their child at home.

Charter schools are a version of public schools that are individually operated with their own budget. In the 2012-2013 academic year, 48 charter schools operated in Tennessee. The General Assembly passed the Public Charter School Law in 2002, making Tennessee the 39th state to adhere to this law. Charter schools are accountable to the same standards as public schools, often adding other requisites for their schools. They cover fundamental preparatory curriculum and frequently specialize in arts, sciences, or other subjects. In 2011 Tennessee passed a law to lift the cap on the number of students able to participate in charter schools and removed the statewide limit of 90 charter schools.







# Department of Environment and Conservation

312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
2nd Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243-0305  
(615) 532-0109  
TN.gov/environment

**Robert Martineau, Jr., Commissioner**

Tennessee is one of the most biodiverse inland states in the nation. The Volunteer State features the lush peaks and valleys of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, the rolling hills and pastoral landscape of Middle Tennessee, and the rich floodplains of the Mississippi River. Protection of these natural resources and the health and safety of Tennessee citizens from environmental hazards are the responsibilities of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC).

TDEC is legally required and ethically committed to protecting and improving the quality of Tennessee's air, land, and water. The department meets its mission through managing regulatory programs that set standards for air, water, and soil quality; providing assistance to businesses and communities in areas ranging from recreation to waste management; and through a series of programs to inventory, interpret, and protect Tennessee's rich natural, historical, and archaeological heritage.

Department programs and initiatives protect human health and the environment and support economic development, job creation, and quality of life through education of citizens and the regulated community regarding natural resource issues, as well as effective enforcement of state and federal environmental laws.

The department also oversees one of the state's greatest treasures: the award-winning Tennessee State Parks system. Tennessee is home to 54 state parks, providing a full range of recreational opportunities and experiences for the nearly 31 million visits they host each year. Whether one is seeking a quiet hike in the woods, a safe and friendly campground for their family, a natural setting for a company conference, or a good night's rest in a modern inn – it can be found in a Tennessee State Park.

Unique areas with rare or unusual flora, fauna, or other ecological features are reserved as state natural areas. As of 2013, Tennessee had 83 state natural areas. These special places are preserved and managed for the protection of the natural resources they contain, whereas state parks are managed for many uses including recreation.

In addition to protecting natural resources and providing outdoor recreational opportunities for Tennesseans, Tennessee State Parks and natural areas are economic engines, pumping millions of dollars into local economies and creating thousands of jobs. In fact, all of the department's work is directly tied to the economic well-being of Tennessee. Families and businesses are drawn to Tennessee because of its abundant clean water, beautiful natural scenery, and its proximity to

the economic centers of the Southeast. Meeting increased demand for environmental protection while ensuring a strong and growing economy requires balance and creative solutions to complex, ever-changing concerns.

The department has eight Environmental Field Offices conveniently located across the state. Information and services regarding environmental programs are available by calling toll free 888-891-TDEC (888-891-8332) or by accessing the department's website at [TN.gov/environment](http://TN.gov/environment). Information about Tennessee State Parks is available by calling toll free 888-TN-Parks (888-867-2757) or online at [tnstateparks.com](http://tnstateparks.com).

## History

Modern regulation of environmental quality began in the late 1960s. At that time, Tennessee was experiencing severe environmental problems, particularly in its urban areas. Large stretches of rivers, such as the Ocoee, were "dead." Air quality in Chattanooga was so bad that drivers had to use their headlights during the day; and in Nashville visibility was reduced to less than 100 yards on particularly bad days. A suite of state and federal environmental laws was passed beginning in the late 1960s to address these massive problems.

Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969, spurring President Richard Nixon to establish the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Numerous federal environmental laws followed, using a "command and control" system to reverse large, obvious problems. Parallel with the development of federal laws in the 1960s and 1970s, the state enacted a body of state law, regulations, permit programs, and monitoring systems, and expanded inspection and enforcement systems.

The Tennessee General Assembly had previously created the Stream Pollution Control Board in 1945, making Tennessee the first state in the South to pass a water pollution control law. This board undertook a proactive program to protect streams and develop a network of wastewater treatment systems. Tennessee then passed the state Water Quality Act in 1971 and established the Water Quality Control Board. The federal Clean Water Act was passed in 1972.

The Tennessee Solid Waste Disposal Act passed in 1969, giving the state authority to regulate local landfills and to manage solid waste disposal. A new Solid Waste Management Act passed in 1991.

The state also passed laws to protect air quality and support recreation and resource management, including the Air Quality Act, the Scenic Rivers Act, the Scenic Trails Act, and the Natural Areas Preservation Act.

One of the most significant developments in resource conservation in Tennessee since 1900 was the establishment of the state park system. The State Government Reorganization Act of 1937 established a Department of Conservation in the Executive Branch. In the same year, another act was passed that brought management of all state areas used as parks, monuments, or recreation under a Division of Parks in the Department of Conservation. Today, the Bureau of State Parks and Conservation manages more than 120,000 acres of land in 54 state parks and 83 natural areas located throughout Tennessee.

The current Department of Environment and Conservation was created in 1991. This department is comprised of the environmental programs formerly housed in the Department of Health and Environment and most of the programs previously located in the Department of Conservation.

## Commissioner's Office

The Commissioner's Office oversees all departmental operations. Deputy and assistant commissioners for Parks and Conservation, the Bureau of Environment, Administrative Services, and External Affairs work closely with, and report directly to, the commissioner. Also reporting directly to the commissioner are the department's offices of general counsel, sustainable practices, policy and planning, and energy programs.

The Office of General Counsel houses the department's attorneys and is responsible for providing guidance and legal services for all aspects of the department's operation – including enforcement, permitting, legislation development and interpretation, and other services as needed.

The department's legislative liaisons work with the Governor's Office and the General Assembly on legislation that may impact the department and address constituent concerns.

In 2011 the department reallocated resources to create the Office of External Affairs, with regional directors in each TDEC field office serving as a single point of contact to provide better outreach to local citizens, to help stakeholders navigate permitting processes, assist with front-end compliance over back-end enforcement, and to communicate proactively on subjects ranging from parks opportunities to environmental concerns and grant offerings. The office also manages media relations, legislative support, and oversees the department's website, graphic design services, and the *Tennessee Conservationist* magazine.

The Office of Sustainable Practices was also created in 2011 to work with local governments, businesses, and communities on real world issues, including energy efficiency, energy conservation, and cost saving ideas that promote reuse and recycling while producing less pollution and using fewer resources.

The Office of Energy Programs' grant administration and energy-related education and outreach activities complement TDEC's work in energy efficiency, energy conservation, and support for renewable fuels as it reduces overall demand for energy- and fossil-generated power specifically.

The Office of Policy and Planning provides strategic planning, policy recommendations, research capabilities, performance improvement services, and Title VI/Environmental Justice functions within the department. The policy office coordinates and produces comprehensive research, analysis, and option alternatives, and assists in developing strategic goals and objectives for the department. The policy office also implements TDEC's LEAN initiative.

The Offices of Talent Management and Human Resources Operations help the agency grow leaders and engage employees to improve organizational performance while managing all department personnel transactions, classification and compensation issues, recruitment and placement, insurance, and employee relations. Support is provided to all divisions, program areas, offices, and parks in the department. Particular attention is dedicated to assessment, training, succession planning, coaching, mentoring, and individual professional development that assists every employee in achieving their highest potential.

## Environment

**Air Pollution Control.** Air Pollution Control staff work to ensure that state air quality standards are upheld. Monitors across the state are checked regularly; complaints are investigated; and the division works to bring violators into compliance. Other staff activities include planning and assessing whether new or expanded industries can fit within the air quality limits for specific areas

of the state. The Air Pollution Control Board establishes state regulations for air quality and hears enforcement cases for violations of state laws.

**Environmental Assistance.** Through the Office of Sustainable Practices, information and non-regulatory support are offered to businesses, schools, local governments, industries, organizations, and individuals to prevent and reduce negative environmental impacts. The staff utilizes a wide range of outreach techniques and partnerships to enhance knowledge and environmental awareness for individuals and organizations through green leadership and partnership initiatives.

**Radiological Health.** This quality control program seeks to protect Tennesseans and the environment from excess exposure to radiation. Among their many duties, Radiological Health staff inspect X-ray equipment in medical offices and hospitals to prevent unsafe exposures to radiation.

**Remediation.** This program identifies and investigates sites that pose a chemical threat to public health or the environment and works to resolve that threat through remedial action, cleanup, and control of potential hazards. Staff members address contamination from past manufacturing sites, spills, and storage sites where no other environmental permits are available to require cleanup of contamination. This division also ensures that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the U.S. Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Reservation are thoroughly investigated and that appropriate cleanup action is taken as necessary to protect the public health and environment.

**Solid/Hazardous Waste Management.** Solid and Hazardous Waste Management staff ensure that wastes are stored, treated, and disposed of in environmentally safe ways. Activities include permitting and inspecting landfills, investigating old dump sites that may pollute water or land, managing the state's Hazardous Waste Disposal Tracking System, and helping cities and counties handle solid waste disposal problems. The Solid Waste Disposal Control Board establishes state regulations and hears enforcement cases for violations of state laws.

**Subsurface Septic Systems.** This program is responsible for permitting septic tank installations and for licensing water well drillers.

**Underground Storage Tanks.** Staff members work to ensure the thousands of underground petroleum storage tanks in use in Tennessee meet federal and state standards to prevent ground and water contamination from leaking tanks. They regulate the type of tanks installed, investigate and determine the source of petroleum when tanks are suspected of leaking, and require cleanup when tanks leak. The Underground Petroleum Storage Tank Board establishes state regulations and hears enforcement cases for violations of state laws.

**Water Resources.** This division issues permits for municipal and industrial wastewater discharges, investigates complaints, examines fish kills and spill sites, and conducts inspections of permitted activities. Other responsibilities include monitoring the water quality of streams and lakes across the state, protecting wetlands and issuing permits for such activities as stream channel modifications, and sand and gravel dredging. This program investigates and enforces laws regarding water quality impacts from coal mining and other mineral surface mining activities. The division also regulates public drinking water providers and develops groundwater and wellhead protection plans to protect Tennessee's public water supplies. Water Resources also regulates most non-federal dams across the state, administers the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan program to provide low-interest loans to municipalities in need of updating or expanded drinking water or wastewater facilities, and operates the Fleming Training Center to provide training for water and wastewater plant operators.

**West Tennessee River Basin Authority.** The Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority was established by statute as an agency of state government in 1972. On July 1, 1996, it became attached to the Department of Environment and Conservation, and the name was changed to West Tennessee River Basin Authority. The agency is charged with water resources management in the 17-county area drained by the Obion, Forked Deer, and Hatchie River systems.

## Parks and Conservation

**Archaeology.** The department's archaeologists are responsible for the identification, survey, protection, and excavation of important archaeological sites in Tennessee.

**Natural Areas Program.** This program is charged with protecting and restoring Tennessee's natural biological diversity through identification, conservation, and communication. Program areas include Natural Heritage Inventory, 83 State Natural Areas, Rare Plant Protection, 13 State Scenic Rivers, Ginseng Management, and Environmental Review. These programs work together and in partnership with the public and private sector to identify and protect Tennessee's most rare and important plant and animal species and natural communities.

**Recreation Educational Services.** This section administers technical, planning, and financial assistance services to state, local, and private providers of public recreation systems across the state. It also encourages the development of local recreation systems.

**Tennessee Historical Commission.** The Tennessee Historical Commission is responsible for recording, preserving, and interpreting the history of Tennessee. It promotes historical preservation through the selection of and research on historical sites and administers state-owned historic properties and all programs established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

**Tennessee State Parks.** The mission of Tennessee State Parks is to preserve and protect, in perpetuity, unique examples of natural, cultural, and scenic areas, and provide a variety of safe, quality outdoor experiences through well-planned and professionally managed systems. The majority of Tennessee's 54 state parks offer interpretative and resource-based recreation activities resulting in more than 16,000 learning programs annually that are attended by more than 600,000 participants. State parks possess approximately 1,000 miles of hiking trails, 2,999 improved and primitive campsites, and provide abundant opportunities for aquatic activities. Details on features and activities at each state park are available at [tnstateparks.com](http://tnstateparks.com).

Tennessee State Parks manages hospitality and retail operations at six resort parks: Fall Creek Falls, Henry Horton, Montgomery Bell, Natchez Trace, Paris Landing, and Pickwick Landing. These parks provide restaurants, cabins, group lodges, conference centers, marinas, recreational rooms, swimming pools, outdoor sporting facilities, and inns. There are also six traditional and three Bear Trace golf courses that make up the Tennessee Golf Trail.

## Administrative Services

**Fiscal Services.** This division provides a full range of financial management and support services. The division has responsibility for preparing the department's budget request, procuring goods and services, managing and coordinating motor vehicles, plus handling all other financial transactions. The division administers the performance-based budgeting initiative; oversees the business continuation planning process; and is responsible for leasing and managing the department's office space, furnishings, and equipment throughout the state.

**Information Systems.** Comprised of Applications Development/Support and Technical Services, the Information Systems Division provides services under the guidance of the Management Advisory Committee that helps organize data into meaningful information to employees and aids personnel in managing data as a vital asset.

## Boards, Commissions, and Councils

The following boards, commissions, and councils may be contacted through the Department of Environment and Conservation:

- Air Pollution Control Board
- Commissioner's Council on Greenways and Trails
- Compliance Advisory Panel
- Dry Cleaners Environmental Response Board
- Great Smoky Mountains Park Commission
- Ground Water Management Board
- State Review Board
- Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council
- Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil and Gas
- Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust Fund Board
- Tennessee Historical Commission
- Underground Storage Tank and Solid Waste Disposal Board
- Water and Wastewater Operators Certification Board
- West Tennessee River Basin Authority

### Commissioner Robert "Bob" Martineau, Jr.

*Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation*

Robert "Bob" Martineau, Jr. was selected as the seventh commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation by Tennessee Governor Bill Haslam on January 15, 2011. Martineau has more than 25 years of experience as an attorney in the field of environmental law. For seven years, he served as senior attorney in the Office of the General Counsel for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. He was recognized in *Best Lawyers in America* and Chambers USA for his expertise in environmental law. He was co-editor of the American Bar Association's *The Clean Air Act Handbook* and has authored a variety of substantive articles on critical environmental topics. He has also co-authored a book on drafting statutes and rules in plain English.



Prior to his appointment as commissioner, Martineau was a partner at the Waller Law Firm in Nashville for 16 years, practicing in the area of environmental law. At the firm, he had extensive experience working with companies on the development and implementation of corporate environmental management programs and auditing programs. In private practice, Martineau helped clients, including business and local government, anticipate issues proactively, navigate permit processes, solve problems, and establish effective environmental management programs. He regularly assisted clients in assessing the impacts of proposed legislative or regulatory initiatives at the federal and state level and developing policy positions with respect to those initiatives.

Martineau is a member of the Air and Waste Management Association and a former council member of the Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources of the American Bar Association. He is a graduate of Leadership Nashville and is also active in the community, currently serving on the board of the Legal Aid Society of Middle Tennessee and the Cumberlands. He is past president of the Tennessee Chapter of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, First Steps, and currently serves as past president of the board for Community Health Charities.

His environmental leadership at the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation was recognized at the national level in August 2012, as he was elected by his peers as secretary-treasurer of the Environmental Council of the States, the national association of state environmental officers. This is the first time a head of TDEC has been elected to any top leadership post at ECOS.

Martineau, 54, is married to Pamela Eddy, and they have a teenage daughter, Meredith. Martineau earned his law degree at the University of Cincinnati and holds a bachelor's degree from St. John's University (Minnesota).





# Department of Finance and Administration

State Capitol  
Nashville, TN 37243-0285  
(615) 741-2401  
TN.gov/finance

**Larry Martin, Commissioner**  
**Micheal Morrow, Deputy Commissioner**  
**Darin J. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner**

The department's mission is "Good Business, Great Customer Service." The department also acts as the chief corporate office of state government. Many complex processes are required to achieve this mission. The governor's proposed budget for state government is developed with the oversight of the commissioner, the governor's chief financial officer. Centralized accounting and financial reporting of the state's financial activity is also managed by the department. Other processes which provide state government with the necessary infrastructure to work effectively are information resources, insurance administration, and project management. The department has received various awards for excellence in budget preparation, financial reporting, financial management, and information systems management.

## History

Prior to 1959, the financial workings of state government were conducted in various staff divisions of the Governor's Office. These offices had titles like Division of Accounts and Division of Budgeting but did not have departmental status. The Reorganization Act of 1959 created the Department of Finance and Administration, consolidating financial or monetary matters of state government into one cabinet-level department.

## Services Divisions

**Division of Accounts.** The Division of Accounts is responsible for processing and recording all accounting entries in the state's centralized accounting system, preparation and distribution of the state payroll, establishment of state accounting policy, and preparation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

**Division of Administration.** This division handles internal fiscal, audit, human resources, billing, and information systems support issues for the department. The division also provides grant administration services to public and private agencies through the offices of Criminal Justice Programs and Volunteer Tennessee, and provides consulting services to executive branch agencies.

**Business Solutions Delivery (BSD).** This division provides project management resources to state agencies to help implement large, complex information technology projects. BSD develops standard methodologies, tools, and measurements to help agencies achieve desired project outcomes.

**Customer-Focused Government.** The Office of Customer-Focused Government concentrates on improving business for internal and external customers. The office helps state agencies become more effective and efficient, reducing cost of operations and resulting in better services.

**Division of Budget.** This division prepares and administers the Governor's annual budget which estimates the revenue and expenditures required to run state government. The annual budget document details the estimates of revenue by source and the planned uses of that revenue by functional area of state government.

**Division of Benefits Administration.** This division manages and administers health, dental, vision, life, and long-term care insurance programs for nearly 300,000 state and higher education, local government, and local education agency employees, retirees and their eligible dependents, as well as the Employee Wellness Program and Employee Assistance Programs.

**Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP).** ERP delivers an integrated enterprise software solution for addressing the state's administrative functions, such as human resources, payroll, financial management, and procurement.

**LEAN.** The LEAN program was formed in state government to help streamline the state's business processes, focusing on the customer, and working to eliminate cumbersome, bureaucratic steps. LEAN focuses on core business processes, licenses/permits, and internal administrative procedures. LEAN provides proven principles and methods to focus on the customer, encourage employee creativity, and create new, efficient business processes.

**Office for Information Resources (OIR).** OIR provides direction, planning, resources, and coordination in managing the information systems needs of the state. OIR serves as staff to the Information Systems Council (ISC), and under the ISC's guidance, provides technical direction, services, and infrastructure to the state. OIR provides for statewide data, voice, and video operations; information systems planning; information technology training; and security policy, direction, and protection. OIR also provides solutions development and support; manages the state's website; and operates two data centers that house a mainframe, distributed computers, and data storage.

**Office of Inspector General.** This division has the responsibility to help identify, investigate, and prosecute individuals who commit or attempt to commit fraud and/or abuse involving the TennCare program, to recover money lost due to fraud and abuse, and to prevent fraud and abuse from occurring in the future.

**Division of Health Care Finance and Administration.** This division brings together the health care programs within the department to focus their efforts and ensure the best possible coordination of resources for maximum effectiveness and efficiency. It includes:

- **Bureau of TennCare.** TennCare is responsible for the administration of Tennessee's Medicaid waiver program. TennCare provides basic health care, mental health, and long-term services and supports to people who meet Medicaid eligibility requirements and certain low-income children.
- **Strategic Planning and Innovation Group.** Provides technical assistance concerning the federal insurance exchange to Tennessee industries and stakeholders upon request and presses for changes to draft federal regulations in order to minimize adverse affects on the

Tennessee insurance market. This group also is working on plans to implement alternative payment methodologies in Tennessee. The Cover Tennessee Programs are also under this group.

- **Cover Tennessee.** Cover Tennessee offers health insurance to uninsured individuals in Tennessee. CoverTN, the centerpiece of the initiative, partners with the state, private employers, and individuals to offer guaranteed, portable, affordable basic health coverage for employees of Tennessee's small businesses, individuals, the self-employed, and the recently unemployed. Comprehensive coverage for children is provided through CoverKids, and chronically ill adults who have been turned down by insurance companies are covered through AccessTN. CoverRx is a statewide pharmacy assistance program designed to assist those who have no pharmacy coverage but have a need for medication.
- **The Office of e-Health Initiatives** is the single coordinating authority for the exchange of electronic health information in Tennessee and works to improve the health of Tennesseans by ensuring that health care providers have complete patient information at the point of care. The Office of e-Health Initiatives is modernizing how Tennessee health care providers access, manage, and share patient information to improve health care costs, delivery, and safety for Tennessee patients.

**Division of Shared Services Solutions.** This division delivers budget, procurement, and human resource support to small state agencies. Overseen by a board of small agency customers who contract for services and business partners, the division gives small agencies a chance to leverage economies of scale, strengthen internal controls through segregation of duties, and have easy access to specialized expertise.

## Related Boards and Commissions

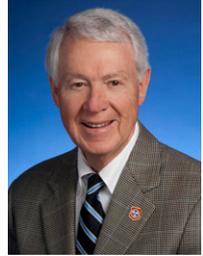
The Commissioner serves on the following boards, commissions, and committees: AccessTN Board of Directors, Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Severely Disabled, Community Services Agency Board, Council on Pensions and Insurance, Council on Children's Mental Health Care, Employee Suggestion Award Program, Information Systems Council, Local Education Insurance Committee, Local Government Insurance Committee, State School Bond Authority, State Building Commission, State Capitol Commission, State Funding Board, State Insurance Committee, State Procurement Commission, State Protest Committee, State Trust of Tennessee Board of Directors, Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Tennessee Basic Education Program Review Committee, Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System's Board of Trustees, Tennessee Health Information Committee, Tennessee Housing Development Agency, Tennessee Local Development Authority, Tennessee State Veterans Home Board, Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation, Tuition Guaranty Fund, Board of Claims, Underground Fiber Optic Cable Facilities Advisory Board, Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund Review Committee, Sick Leave Bank Board, Baccalaureate Education System Trust Board of Trustees; Chairs of Excellence.

**Commissioner Larry Martin***Department of Finance and Administration*

Larry Martin was named commissioner of the Department of Finance and Administration (F&A) on August 13, 2013. Martin had been interim commissioner since June 1 after Commissioner Mark Emkes retired.

Martin joined the Governor's Office in May 2012 to work with the Department of Human Resources for the implementation of the Tennessee Excellence and Accountability Management (TEAM) Act, which included a comprehensive review of compensation and benefits throughout state government. Martin has worked on other projects as directed by the Governor.

From September 2006 to December 2011, Martin served as deputy to the mayor of Knoxville for both Bill Haslam and Daniel Brown. He was responsible for Finance, Public Works, Community Development, Information Systems, Purchasing, and Risk Management for the City of Knoxville. Prior to joining city government, Martin was an executive of First Horizon/First Tennessee Bank. He joined the company in 1969 and served in various capacities. He moved to Knoxville in 1987 when he was named president of First Tennessee Bank Knoxville. When he retired, he was serving as chief operating officer for First Tennessee Financial Services. A native of Jackson, Tenn., Martin received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Tennessee's College of Business. He and his wife, Jane, have two adult daughters, Hope and Meg, and a grandson, Barnes Boxwell Wike.







# Department of Financial Institutions

414 Union Street, 10th Floor  
Nashville, TN 37219  
(615) 741-2236  
TN.gov/tdfi

**Greg Gonzales, Commissioner**

Financial institutions are symbols of security for most individuals. Their role in business and industry is crucial to the growth of the country's economy and to personal well-being.

In Tennessee banking is big business. At year-end 2012, the Department of Financial Institutions regulated 157 state-chartered banks; eight trust companies; two business and industrial development corporations (BIDCOs); 98 credit unions; 1,064 industrial loan and thrift offices; 52 insurance premium finance companies; 536 mortgage companies; 5,424 mortgage loan originators; 626 check cashers; 1,178 deferred presentment services companies; 874 title pledge lenders; and 70 money transmitters.

The department has legal responsibility for assuring the Tennessee banking system operates on a safe and sound basis and can also have the opportunity to contribute to economic progress in Tennessee. In its supervisory role, the department periodically examines the financial condition of each financial institution it regulates. The Bank Division and the Compliance Division's mortgage regulation are accredited by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS). The Credit Union Division is accredited by the National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors. The department is a member of the Money Transmitter Regulators Association, National Association of Consumer Credit Administrators, and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators. In addition, the department responds to consumer complaints involving financial institutions and promotes financial literacy programs through its consumer section.

The department is the administration's primary source for new bank-related legislation and also adopts its own administrative regulations to conform to the ever-changing needs of consumers and the industry.

## History

Created in 1913, the Banking Department was headed by the Superintendent of Banks. Ten years later, supervision of state-chartered credit unions was added to its responsibilities. During the next 70 years, the department saw more changes, one of which was a final name change to the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions.

In addition to depository institutions (banks and credit unions), regulatory responsibilities were increased to include nondepository institutions – trust companies, BIDCOs, industrial loan and thrift offices, insurance premium finance companies, mortgage companies, check cashers, title pledge lenders, deferred presentment services companies, and money transmitters. The depart-

ment's primary mission still remains the same after 100 years, which is to ensure all financial institutions in Tennessee operate in a safe and sound manner and comply with applicable law.

## Services

The department is organized in accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 45-1-115 and has four divisions. Services are provided at no direct cost to the taxpayer because the department is funded entirely by fees received from the financial institutions it regulates.

**Bank.** This division has the legal responsibility for assuring the Tennessee state-chartered banking system operates on a safe and sound basis. In its supervisory role, the Bank Division periodically examines the financial soundness of all state-chartered banks, savings banks, and nondepository independent trust companies. Bank examiners perform evaluations of each institution's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses; monitor compliance with governing laws and regulations; and rate the effectiveness of the institution's management. The adequacy of capital is assessed to assure the protection of depositors. In addition, examiners review the information technology functions of state-chartered financial institutions for compliance with generally accepted information technology practices and for adherence to departmental regulations. Bank Division staff also examines BIDCOs and money transmitters for compliance with governing statutes and evaluates applications for new institutions, branches, expanded financial activities, and corporate reorganizations.

**Credit Union.** This division is responsible for the supervision and examination of each state-chartered credit union and one corporate credit union. Examiners perform safety and soundness examinations of each state-chartered credit union and Volunteer Corporate Credit Union to determine compliance with governing laws and regulations. Credit union examiners perform evaluations of each credit union's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses to assess the solvency of the credit union.

**Compliance.** This division is responsible for the licensing and regulatory supervision of the following types of financial institutions operating in Tennessee: industrial loan and thrift companies; insurance premium finance companies; residential mortgage lenders, brokers, and servicers; check cashing; deferred presentment service companies; and title pledge lenders. The Compliance Division also licenses thousands of mortgage loan originators. Through a comprehensive examination program, all of the above industries are subject to periodic examinations by the division's field examiners. The Compliance Division's examinations are designed to test and enforce compliance with state and federal laws.

**Legal/Administrative and Support Services.** The Legal Section provides legal advice and representation for the department. The department's lawyers advise the commissioner and departmental personnel in all legal matters affecting the department. They work with regulated entities and the general public in addressing legal issues. They also work closely with the Governor's Office and the Tennessee General Assembly on legislative issues affecting financial institutions. The Legal Section assists in the coordination of enforcement initiatives with other federal and state regulators as well as with various law enforcement agencies. The Administrative and Support Services Section administers the department's budget and oversees fiscal services, human resources, training, and information systems. The division coordinates the handling of consumer complaints, fosters community outreach, and encourages financial literacy in Tennessee. The Department of Financial Institutions encourages programs aimed at increasing the financial literacy of adults and youth

statewide. The department believes financial literacy is necessary to assist Tennesseans in making good financial decisions on a daily basis. The division serves as a conduit to help citizens have access to financial education programs. The commissioner also serves as a board member of the Tennessee Financial Literacy Commission.

### **Commissioner Greg Gonzales**

#### *Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions*

Greg Gonzales was born in Cookeville, Tenn. He was reappointed as commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions by Governor Bill Haslam and has served as commissioner since December 2005. Gonzales has served in the Department since 1986. In this position, Commissioner Gonzales serves as Tennessee's chief regulatory officer of all state-chartered depository and licensed nondepository financial institutions. The department supervises approximately 10,000 financial institutions and individuals doing business in Tennessee. He previously served as assistant commissioner and general counsel. In the assistant commissioner role, he was responsible for coordinating the provision of legal advice to the commissioner and the department. Commissioner Gonzales has also directed the budget, human resources, and legislative analysis functions for the department. In addition, he serves on the board of directors of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS), which is the professional organization of state banking commissioners. From May 2012 to May 2013, Commissioner Gonzales served as CSBS chairman. Commissioner Gonzales has also been a member of the board of directors of the Money Transmitter Regulators Association (MTRA), an organization of a majority of the states that regulate funds transfer companies. He chaired the MTRA Legislative Committee which drafted a nationwide model legislative outline and later chaired the Cooperative Agreement Committee which produced the Money Transmitter Regulators Nationwide Cooperative Agreement that has been executed by a majority of states. He also served on the U.S. Treasury's Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group. Commissioner Gonzales graduated Cum Laude in Cursu Honorum with a bachelor's degree from Tennessee Technological University in 1980. Commissioner Gonzales served as a research assistant in 1980 to Sir Patrick Cormack, a Conservative Party member of the British Parliament. He earned a law degree from the University of Tennessee in 1984. Commissioner Gonzales is married to the former Lori Layne, and they have a daughter, Annie.





# Department of General Services

312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
22nd Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243-0530  
(615) 741-9263  
TN.gov/generalserv

**Robert E. Oglesby, Commissioner**

The Department of General Services strives to facilitate the operation of state government in the most efficient, transparent, and economical manner possible. The department provides a broad range of support services to other departments and agencies across state government. Services include real estate asset management, the procurement of goods and services (Central Procurement Office), motor vehicle management, printing and media services, postal services, and warehousing and distribution. In order for state government to successfully operate and to remain consistent with statutory guidelines, it is essential to have a centralized department to provide other state agencies with needed services and equipment.

## History

The Department of General Services was created by the General Assembly in 1972. With the department's creation, many of the general support functions of state government came under the administrative control of a single department. Prior to the establishment of the Department of General Services, the Department of Standards and Purchasing handled the procurement functions, and the majority of other services provided fell under the Department of Finance and Administration.

The Department of General Services is presently made up of two main groupings: the Commissioner's Executive Administrative Office, which provides direction, and Support Services.

## Commissioner's Executive Administrative Office

*The Office of Internal Audit* is an independent appraisal function within the department that was established to examine and evaluate departmental activities, make recommendations for improvements to internal controls, and act as the liaison between the department and the Comptroller of the Treasury's office.

*The Office of General Counsel* is responsible for providing legal advice to the department. This office reviews contracts and licensing agreements; writes rules and regulations; represents the department in vendor protests at the Civil Service Commission; and acts as the liaison with the Attorney General.

*The Office of Financial Management* maintains a system of accounts for all financial transactions of the department and an inventory system accounting for all state personal property.

*The Office of Human Resources* oversees personnel and provides support to the Commissioner's office and all divisions, employees, and applicants of the department. Additionally, this office administers and manages the state's personnel policies.

*The Office of Information Technology Services* provides information technology support and guidance for departmental technology. It also serves as the department liaison for the Office of Information Resources.

## Support Services

*The Central Procurement Office* is responsible for the centralized procurement of goods and services for use by operating state agencies and departments. The office focuses on cost savings, while ensuring transparency and accountability in the procurement and contracting process. The Governor's Office of Diversity Business Enterprise also falls under the Central Procurement Office.

*Motor Vehicle Management* manages and maintains the state fleet, including motorized equipment.

*Postal Services* is the official liaison for state government to the United States Postal Service (USPS). The division operates a contract branch of the USPS, delivers incoming mail and state messenger mail, provides high-speed inserting services, and processes outgoing mail.

*Printing and Media Services* provides a wide variety of printing, graphics, and photographic services for all branches of state government. State photographers are on hand to provide photographic services on-location and in studio for commercial and industrial use as well as photojournalism.

*Real Estate Asset Management* operates, manages, and maintains the state's real estate assets and needs in a manner that ensures a comfortable, safe, and secure working environment for state tenants, employees, and guests. This includes asset management, capital improvements, operational administration, legal review, maintenance, landscaping, and fire and life safety programs. With expertise across the broad spectrum of real estate products and services, personnel bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to overseeing the state's real property assets, so state tenant clients are free to focus on their core businesses.

*Warehousing and Distribution* is a consolidated warehousing management service that supplies state departments and agencies with surplus and bulk products. The division also handles surplus property programs for both state and federal property. The surplus program produces revenue for the state and assists local governments with their property needs.

## Related Boards and Commissions

*Procurement Commission* — The Procurement Commission examines and approves rules and regulations relating to public purchases and considers questions arising from the application of these rules.

*Information Systems Council* — The Information Systems Council reviews information systems requirements and sets policy concerning data-processing services.

*State Capitol Commission* — The State Capitol Commission develops a plan and establishes policies for the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the State Capitol building and grounds. It also controls nongovernmental use of the Capitol building.

***Employee Suggestion Award Board*** — The Employee Suggestion Award Board provides cash and honorary awards to current and retired state employees whose adopted suggestions result in substantial savings or improvement in state operations.

**Commissioner Robert E. Oglesby**

*Department of General Services*

Robert E. Oglesby became commissioner of the Department of General Services on August 8, 2013. Oglesby previously served as Tennessee's state architect, the chief staff officer of the State Building Commission. Before being appointed as state architect in 2011, Oglesby, a licensed Tennessee architect for more than 30 years, served as president and principal-level designer for EOA Architects in Nashville. Oglesby has a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He and his wife, Vicki, have a son, Matt.





# Department of Health

710 James Robertson Parkway  
Fifth Floor, Andrew Johnson Building  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-3111  
TN.gov/health

**John Dreyzehner, Commissioner**

The Tennessee Department of Health (TDH) is focused on protecting, promoting, and improving the health and prosperity of people in Tennessee. All 6.45 million Tennesseans, along with those who visit our state, are touched directly or indirectly by TDH operations. One in five, some 1.4 million people, are directly served each year through a network of 89 rural and six metropolitan county health departments, while others are impacted by inspections of restaurants, healthcare, and related facilities; registration or receipt of vital records; protection from communicable illness; licensing of health professionals; specialized laboratory testing and many other services and programs.

Protecting people's health by preventing problems that contribute to illness, disease, and injury is the overall emphasis of the department. Key responsibilities include screening for and immunizing children against diseases; providing and assuring a safety net of care, particularly in medically underserved populations and areas of Tennessee; offering early prenatal care and proper nutrition to pregnant women and young children; and assuring restaurants, hotels, health facilities, and health professionals meet requirements and standards established in Tennessee code. The regulatory work performed by the department impacts more than 10 percent of Tennessee's gross domestic product and more than 14 percent of its workforce.

The greatest causes of premature death and preventable illness are closely related to the way we live – what and how much we eat, whether we use tobacco, how much we exercise, and what we do to protect our safety. The department emphasizes health protection, primarily preventing illness and injury from occurring in the first place. By promoting healthy lifestyles that avoid health risks and educating Tennesseans about the rewards we enjoy when we protect the health of our communities, our families, and ourselves, we are all better off.

## History

In 2013 the Tennessee Department of Health celebrated its official 90th birthday, having been created by the State Legislature in February 1923. The department's history goes back earlier as a State Board of Health was created by law in 1877 to combat epidemics, form county boards of health, address school sanitation, and maintain vital records of births and deaths in the state.

Activities and responsibilities have changed and grown through the years as health needs, public health, and health care have evolved. In 1983 the department's name was changed from the

Department of Public Health to the Department of Health and Environment to more clearly reflect its broad functions. As part of the state's increased focus on environmental protection and conservation, the environmental programs were transferred in 1991 to the new Department of Environment and Conservation. The department's name was then changed to the Department of Health.

## Services

**Community Health Services.** Regional and local health departments and the bulk of TDH employees and metro partners are the focus of this office, responsible for the local delivery of public health services to people in Tennessee through a system of 13 regional health offices providing services in 89 rural and six metropolitan county health departments. Services encompass traditional public health programs such as immunizations, tuberculosis control, communicable disease surveillance and control, and emergency preparedness and response as well as primary care and population health and primary prevention with emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention. These local offices hosted more than 1.9 million visits in 2012. Whether among the 89 offices reporting to the commissioner or the six reporting to their county mayors, these local public health departments provide a vital physical presence and essential "on the ground" services to people in every county in our state and are the compassionate local faces of TDH and our metro partners 24/7/365.

**Communicable and Environmental Disease Services.** The importance of a strong program to protect Tennesseans from communicable and environmental diseases was demonstrated in the fall of 2012 when a national outbreak of fungal infections associated with contaminated medications was first identified and responded to by the TDH team. The TDH Communicable and Environmental Disease and Emergency Preparedness Program is involved in the investigation of disease outbreaks, contact tracing to control the spread of communicable diseases, and other activities to assess the risk of exposure to environmental hazards. Information obtained through these efforts and surveillance activities guides the development of policies and procedures to protect the public from health threats.

In fiscal year 2012-2013, TDH maintained an effective immunizations program with 480,000 immunizations provided at local health departments. To promote immunizations, the department provides vaccines, tracks coverage rates statewide, uses the Tennessee Immunization Registry to document patient immunizations, and coordinates provision of immunizations to underserved children through the Vaccines for Children program. Selected vaccines are also available to adults at local health departments. The department also coordinates provision of HIV and STD testing and treatment programs statewide.

**Oral Health Services.** Oral disease prevention services in schools throughout the state include oral health education, the application of dental sealants for more than 38,000 students, dental screening and appropriate referral for more than 123,000 children, school-based fluoride programs, and daily tooth brushing programs. Fluoridation of public water supplies is another key component of the preventive dental program. Clinical dental services are provided in selected local health departments and at community initiative sites to complement the needs of specific geographic areas. Mobile dental clinics at school sites provide dental services to high-risk children in select regions of the state. Oral Health Services partners with public health nurses to implement an early

childhood caries intervention program involving fluoride varnish application, dental screening, and education for children and parents.

**General Environmental Health.** This area's activities include permitting and inspection of more than 26,000 food service establishments, camps, hotels and motels, bed and breakfast establishments, tattoo parlors, and public swimming pools. It also conducts environmental surveys in schools and child care facilities and takes part in rabies control.

**Laboratory Services.** The State Public Health Laboratory and its two regional facilities provide services to program areas within TDH and to local health departments, hospitals, independent laboratories, other state departments, physicians, dentists, and clinics. In addition, the labs provide public health services not available from other sources, such as rabies testing. The labs are a part of the National Laboratory Response Network, which is the laboratory component of homeland security for analyzing specimens related to terrorism. More than 1.5 million tests and screenings were completed in 2012.

**Licensure and Regulation of Healthcare Professionals and Facilities.** The department is responsible for ensuring quality in Tennessee's healthcare workforce and healthcare facilities. The department helps administer and enforce state laws that require healthcare professionals to meet defined standards. More than 255,000 doctors, nurses, dentists, and other healthcare professionals are licensed by regulatory boards. Disciplinary action is taken if state standards are violated. More than 1,800 hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory surgical treatment centers, and other healthcare facilities are also licensed by the department. Additionally, facilities are assessed and certified for participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Ambulance services and emergency medical personnel across the state are monitored to ensure quality and safety standards are met, and medical laboratories and personnel are tested and licensed.

**Family Health and Wellness.** A variety of TDH programs and services address the health needs of children and families, with a focus on improving birth outcomes, lowering the adolescent pregnancy rate, reducing the burden of chronic disease, and helping all Tennesseans engage in preventive activities to maximize their health. TDH services for families include routine screening of all newborns, approximately 80,000 annually, to quickly identify potentially life-threatening conditions; coordination of care for children with special healthcare needs; screening and follow-up for children with potential lead poisoning; home visitation; mammography screening; prenatal care; family planning; and other efforts. The department promotes healthy behaviors through wellness initiatives that include tobacco prevention and cessation; injury prevention and control; disease management; and comprehensive health education. Local health departments administer programs that provide supplemental foods to low-income, pregnant, breast-feeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children. In some counties, supplemental foods are also provided to the elderly. Nutrition education on how to use these foods as part of a good daily diet is also provided.

**Rural and Local Health Services.** Improvement of community health systems is a major focus area. County and regional health councils regularly assess and prioritize health issues in local communities and serve in an advisory capacity to build initiatives that address identified health needs. Health councils were first formed in 1996 and have provided county and regional guidance to a number of health improvement and workforce initiatives. In this context, 93 of 95 counties completed community health assessments in 2012. The State Office of Rural Health and Health Access serves to enhance access to primary care by designating healthcare practitioner shortage areas and supporting effective recruitment incentive programs that assist underserved communities with practitioner placement.

**Office of Minority Health and Disparities Elimination.** The mission of the Office of Minority Health and Disparities Elimination is to promote policies, programs, and services to improve health and quality of life by preventing and controlling the disproportionate burden of disease, injury, and disability among racial and ethnic minority populations. Strategies include assessing the health needs of minority populations within the state; promoting awareness of issues; providing leadership, technical assistance, training, and reference materials to service providers and others; aiding in the establishment of services to improve health outcomes for racial and ethnic minority populations and the underserved; encouraging recognition of health issues of special populations not traditionally considered (i.e., elderly, women, poor, underserved, etc.); coordinating efforts with other agencies to make available programs, initiatives, and services designed to meet the needs of racial and ethnic minority populations; promoting cultural competence in the delivery of health services; facilitating access to affordable, high-quality preventive and primary care services; collaborating with established associations, faith-based institutions, community-based organizations, academic institutions, and others to address minority health issues and concerns; facilitating coalitions focusing on the development of healthy communities; and utilizing state and federal funding to increase community-based health promotion and disease prevention activities.

**Office of Information Technology (OIT).** The OIT provides and maintains critical support and information resources for thousands of daily direct service encounters for customers around the state and which enable policymakers, administrators, and managers to make critical decisions concerning the use of resources that will affect TDH, and to record, process, and analyze information. This support includes systems applications and operations activities for mainframe, mini-frame, and personal computers as well as data and text management, plus maintenance of the department's local area network. OIT provides direction, planning, infrastructure, and coordination in managing the information technology needs of TDH through four health enterprise service areas: Technical Services, Application Services, Security Services, and Project Management Services.

**Policy, Planning and Assessment.** This office collects and analyzes information for Tennessee's population relative to such health status indicators as infant mortality, low birth weight, adequacy of prenatal care services, morbidity and mortality from disease and injury, immunization status of children, adolescent pregnancy rates, and lead toxicity in children. Statewide registries for cancer incidence, birth defects, and traumatic brain injuries, as well as several large data collection systems, are the mechanisms used to obtain this information. Data are analyzed for the purpose of forming policies and shaping the healthcare delivery system to effectively address needs and to protect population health.

**Vital Records.** The office maintains a central registry of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions, and legitimations in the state. Certified copies of these records are available at the Vital Records Office in Nashville, at selected county sites, and on the Vital Records website: [health.state.tn.us/vr/](http://health.state.tn.us/vr/). The office registered more than 230,000 vital records in 2012.

## Related Advisory Boards, Committees, and Councils

The following committees may be contacted through the Commissioner's Office, Third Floor, Cordell Hull Building, 425 Fifth Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37243.

- Advisory Committee for Children's Special Services
- Child Nutrition and Wellness Advisory Committee
- Controlled Substance Database Program Advisory Committee
- Genetics Advisory Committee
- Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health
- Hemophilia Advisory Committee
- Perinatal Advisory Committee
- Polysomnography Professional Standards Committee
- Renal Disease Advisory Committee
- Tennessee Child Fatality Prevention Team
- Tennessee Medical Examiners Advisory Council
- Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Council

## Regulatory Boards

The following boards set qualifications for professionals who provide health care in Tennessee, license or certify qualified applicants, and take disciplinary action when standards are violated. These boards may be contacted at: Health Related Boards, 665 Mainstream Drive, Nashville, TN 37243.

- Advisory Committee for Acupuncture
- Board for Licensing Health Care Facilities
- Board of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors
- Board of Athletic Trainers
- Board of Chiropractic Examiners
- Board of Communication Disorders and Sciences
- Board of Dentistry
- Board of Dietitian and Nutritionist Examiners
- Board of Dispensing Opticians
- Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators
- Board of Examiners in Psychology
- Board of Medical Examiners
- Board of Massage Licensure
- Board of Nursing
- Board of Occupational Therapy
- Board of Optometry
- Board of Osteopathic Examiners
- Board of Pharmacy
- Board of Physical Therapy
- Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners
- Board of Professional Counselors, Marital and Family Therapists, and Clinical Pastoral Therapists
- Board of Respiratory Care
- Board of Social Workers
- Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
- Committee for Clinical Perfusionists
- Committee on Physician Assistants
- Council for Licensing Hearing Instrument Specialists
- Council of Certified Professional Midwifery
- Emergency Medical Services Board
- Medical Laboratory Board
- Medical X-Ray Operators Certification
- Nursing Assistants/Aides

**Commissioner John Dreyzehner, MD, MPH, FACOEM***Department of Health*

John Dreyzehner, MD, MPH, FACOEM, joined Governor Bill Haslam's cabinet on September 19, 2011, as the 12th commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Health. He is a physician with more than 20 years of service in clinical and public health leadership at federal, state, and local levels. A former U.S. Air Force flight surgeon, private practitioner, and director of the Cumberland Plateau Health District for nearly 10 years, Dreyzehner leads a passionate team of public health professionals whose skills and talents support the department's broad and deep mission: *To protect, promote, and improve the health and prosperity of people in Tennessee.*



Commissioner Dreyzehner began his medical service in 1989 as a United States Air Force flight surgeon, where he accumulated more than 300 hours in the F-15 Eagle and other aircraft as a member of USAF 94th Fighter Squadron and chief of aeromedical assessment for Air Combat Command. He was honorably discharged as a major in 1997. After several years in the private practice of occupational medicine, he joined the Virginia Department of Health in 2002. He also practiced in the field of addiction medicine.

Commissioner Dreyzehner attended the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, graduating Phi Beta Kappa and Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Science in psychology. He received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Illinois at Chicago and earned his Master of Public Health degree at the University of Utah, where he also completed his residency in occupational medicine at the Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health.

Residency-trained in occupational medicine and board certified in 1999, he is licensed to practice in Tennessee and Virginia and is a Fellow of the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. He holds appointments as adjunct faculty with East Tennessee State University's College of Public Health, is a founding faculty member of the Healthy Appalachia Institute, and was formerly a visiting assistant professor of public health at the University of Virginia. He also chairs the advisory committee for the Virginia Tech-Carilion School of Medicine's Master of Public Health Degree Program. He and his wife, Jana, a child psychiatrist, have two sons.

In his service with the Tennessee Department of Health, he has focused on team building and collaboration to create and strengthen relationships, and on improving population health, the infrastructure of public health, and the pursuit of performance excellence in service to the department's vision: *A recognized and trusted leader, in the nation's top ten healthiest states, partnering and engaging to improve health.*





# Department of Human Resources

505 Deaderick Street  
James K. Polk State Office Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-0635  
(615) 741-2958  
TN.gov/dohr

**Rebecca R. Hunter, Commissioner**

State government is the largest employer in Tennessee. The Tennessee Department of Human Resources (DOHR) is a cabinet-level department of state government, serving as the central human resources agency for all 44,500 employees in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches, with overall responsibility for major statewide human resources processes and services. The department advises the Governor's Office on human resource matters; provides guidance, consultation, and training to state agencies on issues related to human resources; and establishes and maintains statewide human resources policies, guidelines, and rules.

DOHR's mission is providing strategic human resources leadership and partnering with customers for innovative solutions. The department accomplishes the mission and the significant role of leading human resources throughout state government and providing services to other agencies with 95 employees and an \$11.4 million budget. Department leadership has two areas of focus: one is responsibility for the services provided to customers, mainly within the executive branch (statewide), and the other is the management of the department itself, including the continuous improvement of processes and development of employees (internal). DOHR's role in state government is complex and requires its employees to have solid technical skills as well as the ability to operate in a constantly changing environment where systems thinking, forward focus, and outstanding customer service are critical. A key component of DOHR's role is to provide a consistent, independent platform for the development, implementation, and interpretation of best practice programs and policies benefitting both employees and state agencies. As the state's overarching human resources agency, DOHR views state government as a whole and assists individual agencies in making strategic decisions about organizational development, employee and leadership development, and policy implementation.

DOHR is the recipient of the 2009 Rooney Award from the National Association of State Personnel Executives, the 2010 Award of Excellence for a Large Agency from the International Public Management Association for Human Resources, and the 2012 HR Excellence Facet Awards for Strategy and Learning/Development. These awards come as a result of programs and processes developed and practiced in a continuous improvement environment that includes customer feedback and process review.

During the course of 2012, DOHR made significant changes to its key work systems and processes to implement the provisions of the Tennessee Excellence, Accountability, and Management (T.E.A.M.) Act.

Accomplishments in the work areas required to recruit, reward, and retain the best and brightest employees include:

**Recruitment:**

- Design and implementation of a new application process, beginning with mandatory job analysis of all job classifications so that knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies are included, and ending with a new process for reviewing applications received against minimum qualifications.
- Creation and implementation of a new interviewing program to train all supervisors in how to identify competencies required for success in the job and provide them with behavioral based interview questions focused on those competencies.

**Retention:**

- Creation and implementation of a performance coaching program to train all supervisors in how to create a culture of continuous feedback and coach employees for success.
- Establishment of a new employee appeals process, assuring that appeals will be heard in a more timely manner.
- Establishment of a mediation program, assuring that employees have an opportunity to be heard in a less formal setting.

**Rewarding:**

- Enhancement of the performance management process to include executive service employees and the use of SMART goals for every employee in state government, focused on assuring that the goals are reflective of what employees were hired to do.

## Services

**Commissioner's Office** — Responsible for the overall administration of the department and the statutes governing all employees in the state service, as well as the development and implementation of best practice policies and procedures for human resources within state government.

**Classification/Compensation** — Serves as a consultant with state agencies to determine appropriate strategies and solutions in meeting departmental classification and compensation objectives. The responsibility of training agency employees in the process of developing job analysis, the writing of job specifications, and choosing knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies for positions falls under this division. The division is also responsible for maintaining job classifications according to state and federal guidelines and changing job requirements, reviewing and maintaining salary and benefits data, and using this data to assist in making recommendations for salary administration policies and for adjustments in the state's compensation structure.

**Employee Relations** — Advises state employees, supervisors, managers, human resource officers, and state executives regarding state laws, rules, policies, and practices. This includes providing information regarding appeals, reductions in force, and other human resource functions, as well as reviewing certain employee transactions related to separations, appeals, and court orders. In addition, the division administers the state's performance management program, the State Employee Sick Leave Bank, and the Employee Service Award Program.

**Office of the General Counsel (OGC)** — Oversees all legal issues within DOHR, offering counsel and advice to state agencies and individuals on employment law matters. The OGC provides assistance to agencies in the areas of workplace discrimination, harassment, and investigations as well as partnering to ensure compliance with federal and state laws. In addition, the office oversees all departmental legislative affairs, the mediation program, employee relations, and the review of certain statewide employee transactions. The OGC administers oversight of all departmental public records requests and houses the Ethics Compliance Officer for DOHR.

**HR Operations** — Provides administrative support for the department, including fiscal, budget and messenger mail services, procurement, and facility management. Also provides information technology support to the department, including mainframe systems, client server systems, and desktop support, along with maintaining DOHR imaged information on the statewide enterprise content management system.

**Organizational Performance** — The recurring activities necessary to establish organizational goals, monitor progress, and make adjustments to achieve the goals effectively and efficiently include the implementation of DOHR's talent management initiative and overseeing the professional development of DOHR's employees, helping divisions develop and monitor outcome based performance measures, LEAN initiatives, and promoting organizational excellence in every program and process. Human resources, strategic and continuity of operations planning, the State Employee Suggestion Program, the Tennessee Charitable Campaign, and coordination of statewide Emergency Workforce Management Planning are programmatic areas housed in this office.

**Recruiting Management Services** — Serves as a consultant to state agencies for recruiting applicants to fill preferred service positions. The division posts vacancies and collects and reviews all applications for such vacancies in order for state government agencies to have the most qualified candidates to fill positions. The division also provides information to applicants regarding employment and promotional opportunities as posted on DOHR's Employment Information website.

**Strategic Learning Solutions (SLS)** — The mission of SLS is to consult and collaborate with agency leaders to create a customized organizational learning and development plan to sustain a high performing workforce. This learning and development plan includes all of their leadership, talent, performance, and professional development needs. SLS collaborates with agency executives to conduct comprehensive needs assessments, producing a gap analysis that identifies learning and development needs. SLS customizes learning opportunities that maximize employee potential and develops targeted results to achieve strategic business goals and objectives.

**Technical Services** — Provides assistance to state agencies regarding policies and procedures for attendance and leave, preferred service lists, employee personnel transactions, TCRS service credit, and certain payroll issues. The division is also responsible for maintaining records of former state employees, maintaining applicant records, verifying employment, maintaining the reduction in force layoff list, and many other specialized duties crucial to the efficient performance of state government. One of the main responsibilities of this division is reviewing employee transactions statewide to ensure compliance with appropriate laws, rules, and policies.

## Related Boards and Commissions

**Board of Appeals.** The Board of Appeals is the appeals panel for state employees established by Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-30-103. As of October 1, 2012, the Board of Appeals replaced the Civil Service Commission and serves as the hearing tribunal for a preferred employee who is appeal-

ing a demotion, suspension, or termination. The Board of Appeals serves as the final step in the administrative appeal procedure provided for preferred service employees.

**State Employee Sick Leave Bank Board of Trustees.** The Sick Leave Bank Board of Trustees is comprised of seven board members to include the Commissioner of Human Resources, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the Treasurer, and the Executive Director of the Fiscal Review Committee. In addition, there are three board members selected by the membership of the Tennessee State Employees Association at their annual legislative convention. The board is charged with governing the activities of the Sick Leave Bank to include establishing the criteria for distributing sick leave from the bank, hearing appeals of denials of requests for sick leave, and prescribing the form and manner of participation in the bank as provided by Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 8-50-901 through 8-50-909. The Department of Human Resources coordinates board meetings.

**State Employee Suggestion Award Program Board.** The State Employee Suggestion Award Program, outlined in Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 4-27-101 through 4-27-105, is designed to encourage current and retired state employees to submit ideas which will improve processes or reduce costs for Tennessee state government. The State Employee Suggestion Award Program Board, which includes the commissioners of Human Resources, Finance and Administration, and General Services, along with the Executive Director of the Fiscal Review Committee and a representative from the Tennessee State Employees Association, is responsible for reviewing suggestions submitted and approved for implementation within state agencies, and approving cash awards under the program guidelines for those ideas which result in documented savings.

## Contact Information

The state of Tennessee welcomes citizens who wish to apply for state employment to contact the Department of Human Resources at the central office location in Nashville. Offices are open Monday through Friday (except holidays) from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., or visit the website, [tn.gov/dohr/employment/applicant.shtml](http://tn.gov/dohr/employment/applicant.shtml).

### Department of Human Resources

James K. Polk State Office Building, 2nd Floor  
505 Deaderick Street  
Nashville, TN 37243-0635  
(615) 741-4841

### State Employee Information Line

(800) 221-7345 — Statewide  
(615) 741-1107 — Davidson County

## Commissioner Rebecca R. Hunter

### *Department of Human Resources*

Rebecca Hunter serves as a member of Governor Bill Haslam's cabinet as commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Human Resources. Prior to this appointment, she spent six years as the director of Human Resources for Hamilton County Government in Chattanooga, Tenn., and held management positions in governmental finance for more than 25 years.

Rebecca is a Certified Public Accountant and is certified as a Senior Professional in Human Resources. She is currently chairman of the board for HealthCare 21 Business Coalition and a commissioner for the Hixson Utility District. Rebecca also serves as a board member of the Tennessee Center for Performance Excellence, and is president of the National Association of State Personnel Executives, as well as the Tennessee Chapter of the International Public Management Association for Human Resources. She previously served as chairman of the Audit Supervisory Committee for the Tennessee Valley Federal Credit Union, on the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's HR Advisory Board, and on the National Association of Counties Deferred Compensation Advisory Committee. In 2012 Rebecca was appointed by Governor Haslam to the Utility Management Review Board. She is also a current member of the inaugural class of Leadership Tennessee.

As commissioner of the Department of Human Resources, Rebecca serves as chair of the Sick Leave Bank Board of Trustees and the Employee Suggestion Award Program Board. Along with Governor Haslam, she serves as the co-chair of the Tennessee Employee Charitable Campaign. Rebecca is a member of the following state boards and committees: Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System Board of Trustees and Audit Committee, State Insurance Committee, Council on Pensions and Insurance, Board of Claims, and the LEAD Tennessee Executive Leadership Council.

Rebecca strongly believes that continuous improvement, life-long learning, and performance excellence are keys to success both personally and professionally, and she demonstrates her commitment to collaboration and teamwork in her daily management style.





# Department of Human Services

400 Deaderick Street  
Citizens Plaza Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-1403  
(615) 313-4700  
TN.gov/humanserv

**Dr. Raquel Hatter, Commissioner**  
**Shalonda Cawthon, Deputy Commissioner**

The mission of the Tennessee Department of Human Services (DHS) is to improve the well-being of economically disadvantaged, disabled, or vulnerable Tennesseans through a network of financial, employment, rehabilitative, and protective services.

The department's vision is to be a leader in effectively partnering with human service customers in establishing or re-establishing self-sufficiency to create a better quality of life.

Each month approximately 5,500 DHS employees assist more than a million Tennesseans through dozens of services. With more than 120 office locations, DHS is one of the few state agencies with offices in all 95 counties.

## State Priorities

Moving forward, DHS will continue its focus on doing its part to realize the vision for Tennessee as the No. 1 state in the Southeast for high quality jobs. Governor Bill Haslam has identified five key priorities for moving Tennessee forward in this manner:

- Jobs and Economic Development
- Education and Workforce Development
- Fiscal Strength and Efficient Government
- Public Safety
- Health and Welfare

The Department of Human Services is perfectly aligned with these priorities with a key focus on the following: customer service, effective fiscal stewardship, high performance and accountability, and workforce development and employment.

## History

When Tennessee became a state in 1796, the administration of "poor relief" became a county duty and was placed in a court system which extended into the most remote sections of each county. In 1827 new legislation allowed the counties to establish almshouses to provide for the poor and any other persons who could not care for themselves because of disability or incompetence.

In 1925 the Welfare Division in the state Department of Institutions was created. The Tennessee State Relief Administration was organized in 1933 and later changed into the Tennessee Welfare Commission. It further evolved into the Department of Institutions and Public Welfare and then the Department of Public Welfare. In May 1975, the agency's name changed to the Department of Human Services.

That same year, the federal government mandated that each state operate a child support program under the Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. In 1977 the Tennessee General Assembly passed enabling legislation designating the Department of Human Services as the agency responsible for administering the program. Services are delivered directly by departmental staff and/or through contractual agreements with public or private agencies, courts, or individuals.

The department grew even larger in 1983 when the Division of Rehabilitation Services and its vocational rehabilitation programs moved from the Department of Education to the Department of Human Services.

In September 1996, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, created through the Social Security Act of 1935, was replaced with a new federal welfare reform program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Tennessee's TANF program is called Families First. The program, designed with an emphasis on education, work, and training, was operated through a waiver from the federal government for nearly 11 years. That waiver expired on June 30, 2007, at which time Tennessee's TANF program was required to follow all federal TANF requirements. Changes in the Families First state law were made during the 105th General Assembly session. The revised program began on July 1, 2007.

In June 2000, a comprehensive Child Care Reform Bill was signed into law. Aimed at improving the health and safety of children and the quality of child care programs, reforms include lower adult/child ratios at child care centers and mandatory criminal background checks for operators, employees, and others involved with facilities. These efforts and other measures undertaken in subsequent years to further improve child care quality have resulted in national recognition for the overall quality of the state's licensed child care system.

In July 2002, DHS became the state agency responsible for determining TennCare eligibility. In November 2004, the first Family Assistance Service Center began operations. The Service Centers are a network of three service centers – one in each grand division of the state – that take calls from individuals enrolled in the TennCare/Medicaid, SNAP, and Families First programs. Each center employs an average of 70 workers, primarily eligibility counselors, who assist clients with questions on their cases, make changes to cases, and set up appointments with counselors in the county offices. Average call volume for the network ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 calls a day.

In January 2005, the department created a new division of Appeals and Hearings and began hearing TennCare eligibility appeals. In addition, this division handles appeals for other Family Assistance programs, Child Support, and Vocational Rehabilitation.

In the spring of 2012, the Office of Customer Service was created to address the internal and external customer experience at the department.

## Services

***Adult and Family Services.*** The Adult and Family Services division provides public assistance to low-income citizens directly through the county DHS offices and indirectly through contracts

with social services agencies across the state. This division also includes sections responsible for protecting vulnerable adults and for regulating child care and adult day care agencies.

*Families First.* This program is the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Families First is a workforce development and employment program. It is temporary and has a primary focus on gaining self-sufficiency through employment. The Families First program helps the participants reach this goal by providing transportation, child care assistance, education, job training, employment activities, and other support services. Temporary cash assistance is also provided to families with dependent children when at least one parent is incapacitated, unemployed, dead, or absent from the home, and the family is unable to pay for essential living expenses.

*Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).* Formally known as the food stamp program, SNAP helps supplement monthly food budgets of low-income families to buy the food they need to maintain good health. DHS staff determines eligibility of applicants based on guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Tennessee has an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) system for dispensing SNAP and Families First benefits.

*TennCare/Medicaid.* DHS Family Assistance counselors determine eligibility for TennCare/Medicaid, the state and federal medical assistance program for families with children, elderly, and/or disabled citizens.

*Child and Adult Care Services.* This section oversees the licensing of child care centers, family child care homes, group child care homes, and adult day care centers. It works with communities to develop new child care resources, provide training and technical assistance to child care providers, and provide child care resources and referral information to consumers. Under Tennessee's Child Care Report Card System, every licensed child care agency must undergo an annual evaluation and post a report card of the results where parents can clearly see them. Licensed child care providers can also participate in the Star Quality Program. This program recognizes child care agencies that exceed minimum licensing standards. These agencies can receive a rating of one, two, or three stars.

*Adult Protective Services.* Adult Protective Services staff investigate reports of abuse, neglect (including self-neglect), or financial exploitation of adults who are unable to protect themselves due to a physical or mental limitation. The staff assess the need for protective services and provide services to reduce the identified risk to the adult.

*Community Contract Services.* Staff in this area administer a variety of federal grant programs by negotiating contracts with private and nonprofit agencies for social services that supplement those provided directly by DHS. Those federal grant programs include the Community Services and Social Services Block Grant programs, Child Care Food program, Summer Food Service programs, and Low Income Energy Assistance.

*Child Support Services.* The Child Support Services division provides assistance to families in obtaining and collecting support for their children. This assistance includes locating absent parents, determining paternity, establishing or enforcing court-ordered child support, and distributing support payments.

DHS has numerous enforcement tools at its disposal to collect current and overdue child support. Some of these methods include automatic wage withholding, financial institution data matches, license revocation, treasury/administrative offset (interception of IRS tax refunds), and passport denial. The division issues debit cards to custodial parents so they can more quickly and easily access their children's support funds.

**Rehabilitation Services.** This division provides a wide range of services to Tennesseans with disabilities through the following programs:

*Vocational Rehabilitation Services.* These services include diagnosis, counseling, physical therapy, medical and surgical treatment, education and vocational training, job placement, and follow-up.

*Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Blind and Visually Impaired.* This section offers four specialized programs for visually impaired individuals, including Rehabilitation Services, Tennessee Business Enterprises, Rehabilitation Teaching Services, and Register of the Blind.

*Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.* In 2005 this unit was established to provide specialized services that enable clients to enter, retain, or return to competitive employment.

*Tennessee Rehabilitation Facilities Network.* This program is comprised of the Tennessee Rehabilitation Center at Smyrna, the state's only comprehensive residential vocational rehabilitation center, and 17 community rehabilitation centers for individuals with disabilities in rural communities. Nonresidential job-training services are provided in the community rehabilitation centers.

*Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.* The council coordinates communication, information, personal counseling, public awareness, and advocacy services for deaf or hard of hearing citizens through six regional community service centers.

*Tennessee Technology Access Program.* This program provides Tennesseans who have a disability and their families with timely, comprehensive information about assistive technology devices and related services. The program also provides funding to five assistive technology centers located in Memphis, Jackson, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville.

*Disability Determination Services.* This program processes Social Security disability insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) applications for the Social Security Administration. The service is fully funded by the Social Security Administration.

**Appeals and Hearings.** This division handles appeals for all programs administered by the department, including eligibility for TennCare/Medicaid, SNAP (food stamps), Families First, Child Support, and Vocational Rehabilitation cases. The division also strives to resolve appeals in a timely manner while ensuring due process and maintaining the highest quality of communication possible.

**Administrative Support Services.** Administrative support is provided to the various divisions of the department through the following sections:

*Finance.* This section prepares the annual departmental budget submission, processes contractor/vendor payments, prepares federal expenditure reports, provides contract technical assistance, performs ongoing fiscal analysis, and monitors federal programs for cash management.

*Information Systems.* This section oversees analysis, design, development, and maintenance of DHS computer-based systems, as well as computer hardware installation and maintenance.

*Office of Procurement.* This office is responsible for ensuring the acquisition of all goods and services necessary to carry out the work of the department. In addition, the office is responsible for telecommunications, forms and printing management, records management, inventory, motor vehicle management, and mail services.

*Organizational Performance Management.* This division includes the Human Resources section which manages recruitment, placement, insurance, classification/compensation, leave, and attendance. Staff provides interpretation and guidance regarding civil service rules and regulations as related to performance evaluation, the disciplinary process, Americans with Disabilities Act, and

grievance procedures. This division is also focused on staff development and program performance across the department. Specific outcomes related to individual, division, and overall department goals are tracked and improvement plans developed and monitored. To support the department's commitment to maintaining a highly skilled workforce and providing quality customer service, this division administers a supervisory academy and a leadership institute.

*Communications Office.* This office coordinates the agency's public information and public relations efforts and responds to media requests.

*Office of the General Counsel.* This office provides legal advice to DHS programs, legal representation in judicial and administrative litigation affecting the department, prepares departmental rules, and prepares legislation for and analysis of legislation affecting the department.

*Office of Inspector General.* The Office of Inspector General includes oversight of the department's independent accountability functions. Those functions include Internal Audit, Investigations, Quality Control, and Program Review. This division conducts compliance and quality control reviews of DHS programs, investigates referrals of (possible) fraud and abuse in the programs, handles adjudication and processes collections of claims overpayment, and conducts internal audits and investigations for the department. By combining these sections, DHS is ensuring greater integrity and accountability within the department.

*Office of Customer Service (OCS).* The OCS works closely with all divisions to help ensure customers served throughout the department and state receive services in a professional, respectful, and timely manner. The OCS also assists in creating opportunities to receive feedback and connect with customers and community partners.

## **Commissioner Raquel Hatter**

*Tennessee Department of Human Services*

Dr. Raquel Hatter was appointed DHS commissioner by Governor Bill Haslam. She has dedicated more than 20 years of her life to serving adults, children, and families. Dr. Hatter's work has focused on vulnerable and economically disadvantaged individuals. Throughout her journey, she has served in a myriad of roles, including frontline practitioner, therapist, outreach worker, program director, VP/Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Executive Officer. She has done this work across systems including juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health, and human services. She has done extensive work in supporting positive and effective public-private partnerships on behalf of adults, children, and families at a state and national level. Some of this work has included chairing statewide committees focused on these efforts, partnering with state government to revise licensing and contractual rules, and partnering with state government to revise mental health rules. She has served on countless committees, task forces, and boards on behalf of human services. Commissioner Hatter holds a Bachelor of Science in clinical community psychology from the University of Michigan, a Master's in Social Work from Eastern Michigan University, and a Doctorate of Education in child, youth, and family studies with a specialization in management of programs from Nova Southeastern University.





# Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Citizens Plaza, 10th Floor  
400 Deaderick Street  
Nashville, TN 37243  
TN.gov/didd

**Debra K. Payne, Commissioner**

The Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD) is the state agency responsible for administering services and support to Tennesseans with intellectual and developmental disabilities. DIDD administers services directly or through contracts with community providers.

DIDD was formerly a division of the Department of Finance and Administration before the Tennessee Legislature established it as a stand-alone department effective January 15, 2011.

The DIDD vision is that Tennesseans with intellectual and developmental disabilities will have the opportunity and needed support to be part of the community in which they live. The department's mission is to provide leadership in the development and maintenance of a system that offers a continuum of services and support for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

## Services and Supports

DIDD strives to partner with the people it supports and their family members and friends. This partnership begins when people or family members ask for assistance from DIDD.

The Bureau of TennCare contracts with DIDD to operate three Medicaid Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) Waiver programs for persons with intellectual disabilities. Waiver programs allow people to receive long-term care in their homes and the community.

As the state's agency that administers services and support for people with intellectual disabilities, it is the responsibility of DIDD to: assist eligible people and families in obtaining the services and supports available; assist and support other state and community agencies to provide services and supports; monitor the services and supports to ensure health and safety; and help people know and understand the rights and protections available under DIDD policy and state and federal laws.

DIDD assists with several different types of programs for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities not enrolled in an HCBS Waiver, such as Family Support and Case Management services.

The Family Support Program is a community-based, state-funded program that provides assistance to families with a family member who has a severe disability.

Case Management services are available to people on the DIDD waiting list. DIDD state employees will: provide case management services; provide persons with information about DIDD

programs and services; and direct people to other community resources, advocacy organizations, and support groups.

The regional offices of DIDD are the local points of entry to the department's community service system. The regional offices are responsible for the enrollment of people with intellectual disabilities into a service delivery system that best meets their individual needs for support. It is the mission of these offices to develop and support opportunities for persons with intellectual disabilities to live as contributing members of their chosen community.

DIDD operates two developmental centers which provide residential and habilitative services: Clover Bottom Developmental Center in Nashville and Greene Valley Developmental Center in Greeneville.

## Related Boards and Councils

### Tennessee Council on Developmental Disabilities

The Council on Developmental Disabilities has an administrative agreement with the DIDD for fiscal and administrative transaction services.

### Statewide Planning and Policy Council

The Statewide Planning and Policy Council for the DIDD was established by the Tennessee Legislature in 2011. The council assists in planning a comprehensive array of high quality prevention, early intervention, treatment, and habilitation services and supports; advising the department on policy and budget requests; and developing and evaluating services and supports.

### Commissioner Debra K. Payne

*Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*

Debra K. Payne was appointed as commissioner of the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD) on June 1, 2013. Payne is the second commissioner to take the helm since the Tennessee legislature established DIDD as a stand-alone department effective January 15, 2011. Prior to serving in this capacity, Payne was the first deputy commissioner of DIDD.

As commissioner, she is responsible for the oversight of the state's two developmental centers, a statewide community-based service delivery system supported by more than 2,000 employees, more than 400 community providers, and three regional offices. Her responsibilities also include directing major systems changes and ensuring compliance with the court-ordered Exit Plan which will bring to a close the longstanding Arlington Lawsuit.

Payne became a volunteer at Clover Bottom Developmental Center when she was 14 years old, and then, after graduating from MTSU, came back to work at the center as a developmental technician. She has been a state employee in this field since 1977, with a three-year stint beginning in 2000 as administrative director of a contracted provider agency before being recruited back into state government as the statewide director of Protection from Harm for DIDD, known at that time as the Division of Mental Retardation Services.

Payne resides in Mount Juliet with her husband, Mike. She has three children, two stepchildren, and one granddaughter. She was recently awarded the Arc of Tennessee's Integrity Award.







# Department of Labor and Workforce Development

220 French Landing Drive  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-6642  
TN.gov/labor-wfd  
**Burns Phillips, Commissioner**

## History

The Tennessee Workforce Development Act of 1999 brought together a rich heritage of services and programs vital to the economic well-being of the state.

With the creation of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the former departments of Labor and Employment Security, the Adult Education program from the Department of Education, and the Food Stamp-Employment component from the Department of Human Services integrated into the new department to streamline programs and services into one agency. Since passing of this legislation, the Title V program of the Older Americans Act has been added to the department.

## Services

**Division of Workforce Services.** This division houses all workforce, job training, and employment-related activity of the department.

*The Tennessee Career Center System* streamlines local, state, and federal workforce development services into single, local locations where employers can go to find the workers they need and job seekers can get assistance and career information. Each center offers automated labor market information and Internet access – including help for using the Jobs4TN Online jobs database – and workshops as well as job placement, recruitment, and training referral services.

*Three Tennessee Career Coaches* serve as mobile Career Centers with computer workstations and access to the Internet anywhere by satellite. The three coaches operate in east, west, and middle Tennessee to provide job search resources to those attending job events or who do not have Internet access.

*The Veterans Program* provides special assistance to veterans seeking career opportunities and assures they are given priority service for all departmental programs.

*The Re-Employment Services Assessment (RESA) Program* that operates through the Career Centers is an in-person evaluation procedure to help shorten claimants' time for receiving unemployment benefits. Claimants are selected for the program based on variables that indicate they are most likely to exhaust unemployment benefits without finding work.

*Jobs4TN Online* is the state's comprehensive database that lists an average of 90,000 jobs from major job search engines, from job orders placed directly by Tennessee employers, and from corporate sites. Through [jobs4tn.gov](http://jobs4tn.gov), Tennessee employers have great flexibility in searching for qualified workers, and job applicants have easy, efficient access to job openings.

*The Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program* provides a potential tax credit for employers when hiring workers who are members of a targeted group, including qualified veterans.

*The Trade Adjustment Assistance Program* makes available special services and benefits for workers whose jobs are lost or whose hours and wages are cut due to increased imports or a shift in production to a foreign country.

*The Alien Labor Certification Program* ensures the wages and working conditions of able, willing, qualified, and available United States workers are not negatively affected when foreign workers are hired.

*The Food Stamp-Employment and Training Program* assists select individuals who receive food stamps and are required to actively seek employment or participate in programs designed to enhance their employability. To assist them while participating, a transportation allowance is provided.

Programs funded through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and Title V Older Americans Act serve Tennessee's employers, employees, and transitioning workers. Training programs are delivered through the 13 Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIAs). Staffs support the Workforce Development Board that has oversight of all federally funded employment and training programs throughout multiple departments of state government.

*The Dislocated Worker Section* provides dislocated worker services for businesses and workers experiencing downsizing or layoffs. This section assists the LWIAs to meet the needs of employers and workers.

*The Title V/Older Worker Program* provides job training and placement for people with limited financial resources who are age 55 or older, providing employers with trained, motivated workers.

*The Technical Assistance and Employer Services Section* works closely with the Department of Economic and Community Development to recruit and retain business and industry in Tennessee, and is responsible for training existing workers in new and emerging technologies.

***Division of Adult Education.*** This division delivers educational services to under-educated adults who are over the age of 16 and legally withdrawn from public education. Three main class types are offered: basic skills upgrades for those individuals whose math, reading, and/or writing skills are below the 12th grade level; preparation classes for those individuals working toward a high school equivalency diploma; and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) for those non-native speakers who need to learn to speak, read, and write English. Classes are provided in all 95 counties. In addition to the administration of the Adult Education program grant, the division is also responsible for testing-center oversight and compliance, issuing high school equivalency diplomas, and providing diploma verifications and transcripts for individuals, business and industry, and postsecondary institutions upon request with written permission from the individual.

***Division of Workplace Regulations and Compliance (Boilers, Elevators and Amusement Devices, Mine Safety, and Labor Standards).***

*The Boilers, Elevators and Amusement Devices Section* protects the general public, owners and users, and their employees from the potential hazards inherent to the operation of boilers, pressure vessels, elevators, and amusement devices. Also included in the inspection process are aerial tramways, chairlifts, escalators, and dumbwaiters. Every two years, approximately 65,000 boiler

and pressure vessel inspection reports are processed. More than 22,000 elevator inspection reports are processed annually. Each elevator is inspected every six months. This section must inspect all new elevators installed in the state before they can be placed in operation. The section also inspects all fixed and portable amusement devices throughout Tennessee.

*The Mine Safety Section* provides mine health and safety training classes for all underground and surface miners and is responsible for maintaining and training two mine rescue teams for response to mine emergencies.

*The Labor Standards Section* enforces four labor and wage laws (Child Labor Act, Wage Regulations Act, Prevailing Wage Act, and Illegal Alien Employment Act), the Non Smoking Act, and the Tennessee Lawful Employment Act. Every year this division conducts more than 1,000 on-site child labor inspections and processes approximately 1,500 claims for unpaid wages. More than 500 on-site prevailing wage inspections are conducted on state-funded building and highway projects to ensure workers are correctly paid. Also, complaints are taken on businesses that have been alleged to hire illegal aliens.

*Division of Employment Security.* The Division of Employment Security administers Tennessee's Unemployment Insurance program and collects, analyzes, and disseminates Tennessee's Labor Market Information.

*The Employer Accounts Operations Section* establishes the liability of employers, calculates tax (premium) rates, receives and processes all wage and premium reports and payments, and maintains individual employer accounting. Also included is the Tax Enforcement Section, which is responsible for collecting unemployment insurance (UI) premiums, securing delinquent reports, auditing employers' records, and enforcing employer compliance with UI laws and regulations.

*The Labor Market Information (LMI) Section* produces comprehensive, accurate, timely, and properly documented labor market information regarding the economic and demographic characteristics of the people, businesses, and industries of Tennessee. Labor market information is also essential to the division's overall mission to promote a strong labor exchange program. This information is delivered through the LMI home page available through Jobs4TN Online at jobs4tn.gov. The Internet-based labor market information system is maintained and updated by Research and Statistics. The LMI section also conducts the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Log Data Collection Initiative Survey to obtain data on nonfatal workplace incidents.

*The Unemployment Insurance Claims Center System* processes all unemployment claims filed in Tennessee. The system serves all 95 counties and accepts claims by telephone, Internet, mail, and employer-submitted partial claims for unemployment benefits.

*The Unemployment Insurance Benefit Operations Section* is responsible for making sure all unemployment benefit payments are processed properly and for the adjudication of many specialty claims such as strikes/labor disputes, combined wage, and disaster unemployment assistance. The administration of the various unemployment insurance programs is highly technical, and this section provides support and guidance to central and local office personnel, claimants, and employers. This area is also responsible for law and policy and performs much of the impact analysis for legislation affecting unemployment insurance and prepares the procedural guides for implementation and compliance.

*The Unemployment Insurance Integrity Section* is responsible for monitoring, analyzing, and projecting unemployment insurance workload activity. Most important, it conducts several federally

mandated monitoring functions and maintains a quality control system that examines samples of unemployment insurance claims for accurate application of law, rules, and procedures.

*The Appeals Tribunal and the Office of Administrative Review* oversee the appeals process, which is provided by law (Tenn. Code Ann. § 50-7-304) for parties (claimants and employers) who disagree with agency decisions on unemployment compensation claims. The Appeals Tribunal is the lower level of this process; the Office of Administrative Review is the higher authority.

***Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Administration (TOSHA)***. The primary goal of TOSHA is to improve occupational safety and health in workplaces throughout the state. Improving safety and health in the workplace will result in reduced injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. Tennessee's program services are delivered through a central office in Nashville and field offices located in Chattanooga, Jackson, Kingsport, Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis. TOSHA is required to perform mandatory activities by the Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972, and it receives grants from the U.S. Department of Labor to operate the compliance, training and education, and consultation sections of TOSHA. These mandated activities include performing safety and health compliance inspections, adopting occupational safety and health standards, investigating workplace fatalities and catastrophes, investigating employee complaints, and investigating allegations of discrimination of employees who participate in a protected safety and health activity. TOSHA also provides safety and health training to employees and employers and provides consultative services to employers to assist them in improving workplace safety and health. In addition to mandated activities, TOSHA co-sponsors the Tennessee Safety and Health Congress attended by approximately 1,500 safety and health professionals and exhibitors. TOSHA administers the Volunteer STAR Program, designed to recognize and promote effective safety and health management at manufacturing sites within Tennessee. TOSHA administers awards and recognition programs known as the "Governor's Award" and the "Commissioner's Award" to recognize achievement in safety and health by working a predetermined number of man-hours without a lost-time accident or without an accident that results in restricted duty. TOSHA also produces a quarterly newsletter, *Together With TOSHA*, with a circulation of 18,000.

***Division of Workers' Compensation***. This division administers a broad range of programs that are designed to help Tennessee employers and employees resolve issues related to workplace injuries. It is proactively involved in educating the public on workers' compensation requirements and seeks to ensure that companies covered by the Tennessee Workers' Compensation Act properly provide benefits. The division is charged with the responsibility for specific recordkeeping, administrative, and enforcement responsibilities, including the following:

*Benefit Review* is the administrative dispute resolution system started in January 1993 to assist any person or business having rights or obligations under the Tennessee Workers' Compensation Law by improving communications between the parties involved in a workers' compensation claim. It offers two tiers of dispute resolution for workers' compensation claims; one features experienced and professional mediation, and the other is an adjudication process for medical and temporary benefits.

Since May 2006, parties involved in a workers' compensation dispute have had the right to have the administrative review program review an order issued by Benefit Review. While either party may file a request for a review, sometimes both sides do. This program works diligently to ensure that the process is conducted fairly and expeditiously regardless of which side requests the review. The program's goals are to assure that orders, whether awarding or denying benefits, are

in accordance with the applicable Workers' Compensation Law, rules and regulations, policies and procedures, and case law.

*The Medical Impairment Rating (MIR) Registry* was established in 2004 to settle disputes that involve only the permanent impairment rating by providing the injured worker a medical evaluation by an independent physician on the registry. The evaluation is available for injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2005. The opinion and rating issued by the MIR physician are statutorily presumed to be accurate and can be rebutted only by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.

*The Claims and Insurance Coverage Program* monitors individual workers' compensation claims events and receives certificates of compliance for every employer subject to the Workers' Compensation Law of Tennessee.

*The Tennessee Drug Free Workplace Program* encourages safe worksites by promoting drug- and alcohol-free workplaces. Drug-free worksites allow employers to increase productivity, enhance their competitive positions, and be more successful by eliminating the costs, delays, and tragedies associated with work-related accidents resulting from substance-abusing employees. Employers choosing to participate in the program can receive an automatic five percent premium reduction on their workers' compensation insurance premiums.

*The Second Injury Fund* was established in 1948 to encourage employers to hire workers with permanent disabilities sustained in previous on-the-job injuries. It is funded by a surcharge on workers' compensation premiums. The fund limits an employer's liability for a previously disabled employee, who becomes totally disabled due to a workplace injury, to the amount of disability caused by a new injury.

*The Medical Case Management and Utilization Review Programs* monitor and manage medical expense claims and oversee the utilization review and preadmission review processes, reducing the cost of medical benefits on the workers' compensation system while ensuring quality care. The mandatory and comprehensive Workers' Compensation Medical Fee Schedule is based on the Medicare model with some variations for efficiency, fairness, ease-of-access, administration, and economic reasons. It became effective July 1, 2005. While the fee schedule does create a ceiling or "cap" on the medical fees medical providers can charge, it is not intended to prohibit an employer or insurer from being able to negotiate lower fees in their own medical fee agreements. Penalty provisions of the fee schedule became effective January 1, 2006.

*The Uninsured Employers Fund* was established in January 2001 to investigate and penalize employers who fail to carry workers' compensation insurance or to qualify as self-insured employers. They also investigate referrals about employee misclassification and educate employers on the correct way to classify their workforce. The Employee Misclassification Education and Enforcement Fund was established in 2011 and is an extension of the Uninsured Employers Fund. It investigates employers to ensure that they are not illegally deducting workers' compensation premiums from the paychecks of their employees. The program also investigates employers to ensure that workers are properly classified as employees, rather than independent contractors, when the requirements of the Workers' Compensation Act are satisfied.

## Related Boards and Commissions

- Board of Boilers Rules
- Elevator Safety Board
- Employment Security Advisory Council
- Medical Care and Cost Containment Committee
- Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
- Prevailing Wage Commission
- Safe Employment Education Advisory Committee
- Workers' Compensation Advisory Council
- Workforce Development Board

### Commissioner Burns Phillips

*Department of Labor and Workforce Development*

Governor Bill Haslam appointed Burns Phillips commissioner for the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development in June 2013. Phillips had been named acting commissioner in March 2013.

Prior to coming to the department, Phillips served as managing director in the Department of Finance and Administration (F&A), overseeing customer-focused government initiatives administration-wide. Phillips had previously worked in the Budget Office of F&A before going into the private sector where he worked in medical sales and marketing.

In 1991 he founded a surgical instrument company that conducted business in the United States and 30 other countries. In 2009 he returned to state government to serve as transportation administrative director of the Tennessee Department of Transportation's Central Services Division.

Phillips has both a bachelor's and a master's degree from Middle Tennessee State University. He also earned a law degree from the Nashville School of Law.







# Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

601 Mainstream Drive  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 532-6500  
TN.gov/mental

**E. Douglas Varney, Commissioner**

The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS) is the state's mental health and substance abuse authority. Its mission is to plan for and promote the availability of a comprehensive array of quality prevention, early intervention, treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation services and supports based on the needs and choices of individuals and families served. Its vision is to be one of the nation's most innovative and proactive state departments for residents dealing with mental health and/or substance abuse problems. The department is responsible for system planning; setting policy and quality standards; system monitoring and evaluation; disseminating public information; and advocating for people of all ages who have mental health issues, serious emotional disturbances, and/or substance abuse disorders. The TDMHSAS annually assesses the public's needs for mental health and substance abuse services and supports. Title 33 of the Tennessee Code Annotated (Tenn. Code Ann.) requires that functions of the TDMHSAS be carried out in consultation and collaboration with current or former service recipients; their families, guardians, or conservators; advocates; provider agencies; and other affected people and organizations.

## History

Upon recommendation of then-Governor Frank Clement, the General Assembly created the Tennessee Department of Mental Health (TDMH) on March 13, 1953, to provide services to people with mental illness and mental retardation. In 1973 under the Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Treatment Act, the General Assembly gave the department responsibility for developing programs for treating and preventing alcohol and drug abuse. In July 1991, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services was transferred to the Tennessee Department of Health; then, in February 2007, it was transferred back to TDMH. Beginning in 1978, the department was charged with licensing facilities that provide services to people with mental retardation, mental illness, and alcohol and drug abuse. The responsibility for management and operation of the Division of Mental Retardation Services was transferred to the Department of Finance and Administration by executive order in 2002. The department's name was changed to the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities in 2000 as a result of a comprehensive revision of the mental health and developmental disability law. In 2003 the department celebrated its 50th anniversary. On January 15, 2011, the department's name was changed to the Tennessee

Department of Mental Health as the responsibility for developmental disabilities was transferred to the newly created Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. Then, on July 1, 2012, the department's name was changed to the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

## **Mental Health Services**

The department serves people with mental health issues with a significant focus on adults with serious mental health issues and youths who are seriously emotionally disturbed. The department is responsible for service development, planning, evaluation, and data analysis; interstate and inter-facility transfers, advocacy, and education; and technical assistance and training. It administers state and federal funds allocated for mental health services and several specialized grants for criminal and juvenile justice activities, housing, and other recovery-based services. In cooperation with the Bureau of TennCare, the department is responsible for pre-admission screening and resident reviews for individuals who apply for nursing home care or reside in a nursing home and may be in need of mental health services. The department works closely with the Bureau of TennCare for the behavioral health programs that it operates.

## **Substance Abuse Services**

The Division of Substance Abuse Services works to improve the quality of life of Tennesseans by providing an integrated network of comprehensive addiction services that foster self-sufficiency and protect those who are at risk of developing a substance abuse issue. Its responsibilities include planning, developing, administering, and evaluating a statewide system of substance use, abuse, and addiction services for the general public, people at risk for substance abuse, and people abusing substances. These responsibilities are carried out through partnerships with other government agencies, community organizations, and advocacy groups. Treatment and prevention services are provided by community-based agencies through individual contracts.

## **Regional Mental Health Institutes**

The department operates four Regional Mental Health Institutes (RMHIs) that provide inpatient psychiatric services for individuals with mental health issues who cannot or will not be served by the private sector due to the acuity of their clinical needs, the behavioral challenges they present, or insufficient resources. The RMHIs also serve individuals ordered by the criminal courts for evaluation and treatment. All of the RMHIs have been fully accredited by The Joint Commission since 1978. In addition, they are all certified by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services for participation in the Medicare and Medicaid (TennCare) programs. They are:

Memphis Mental Health Institute  
Middle Tennessee Mental Health Institute  
Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute  
Western Mental Health Institute

Memphis  
Nashville  
Chattanooga  
Bolivar

## Related Boards and Councils

**TDMHSAS Planning and Policy Councils.** The Statewide Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Planning and Policy Council is established under Title 33 of the Tenn. Code Ann., which requires a structured planning process of council participation. These councils include consumers, family members of consumers, providers, and advocates. The department also has seven Regional Planning and Policy Councils that contribute to the responsibilities of the statewide council. Council participants advise TDMHSAS on the development of the Three-Year Plan, including prevention, early intervention, treatment services, and supports for individuals and their families. The councils also assist the TDMHSAS in the annual assessment of need for mental health and substance abuse services. Furthermore, the council advises the TDMHSAS of policy, formation of budget requests, and the development of and evaluation of services. The statewide council has a minimum of 17 members, not including ex officio members, appointed by the commissioner for three-year terms. The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House each appoint one legislator as a member of the council. The Governor is an ex officio member and appoints the chairman. He appoints representatives of state agencies as ex officio members of the council.

**Council on Children's Mental Health.** Legislation passed in 2008 established a Council on Children's Mental Health. It requires the council to develop a plan for a statewide system of care where children's mental health services are child-centered, family-driven, and culturally and linguistically competent, and provides a coordinated system of care for children's mental health needs in the state. The council is co-chaired by the commissioner and the executive director of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth.

**Facility Boards of Trustees.** Each of the RMHIs has a board to advise the chief executive officers and inform the public about the needs and activities of each facility. Members are appointed by the commissioner for three-year terms.

### Commissioner E. Douglas Varney

*Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services*

E. Douglas Varney was appointed commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS) by Governor Bill Haslam on January 14, 2011. Varney joined TDMHSAS after a 35-year professional career at Frontier Health, a Gray, Tennessee-based community mental health center serving families and individuals affected by behavioral health, substance abuse, and intellectual disability issues. His roles at Frontier Health included psychological examiner, counselor, therapist, president, and CEO. He served as a board member and past president of the Tennessee Association of Community Mental Health Organizations. He was also a member of the faculty at the Healthy Appalachia Institute; adjunct faculty member at East Tennessee State University; and past chairman and board member of Carespark, a regional health information exchange. He was a member of the Johnson City Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and has also served as a member of various other regional and statewide public service entities. Varney holds a master's degree in psychology from East Tennessee State and was formerly licensed as a psychological examiner, marriage and family counselor, and professional counselor.





# Department of Military

Tennessee National Guard  
P.O. Box 41502  
Houston Barracks  
Nashville, TN 37204-1502  
(615) 313-3001  
tnmilitary.org

**Major General Terry M. “Max” Haston, Adjutant General**  
**Major General Robert A. Harris, Assistant Adjutant General, Army**  
**Brig. Gen. Donald L. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General, Air**  
**James H. Bassham, Director, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency**

The volunteer spirit and Tennessee – an inseparable combination since 1780 when Colonel John Sevier called for “100 good men” and 200 answered – has been a source of pride for generations of Tennesseans.

The name, “The Volunteer State,” was later sealed in history forever when a Tennessean, President James K. Polk, issued a nationwide call for volunteers to fight in the war with Mexico. Tennessee had a quota of 2,800, and nearly 30,000 stepped forward. The number was so large that it required “lots” be drawn to see who would be allowed to go.

Today, that spirit is still alive and well with the Tennessee Military Department. More than 14,000 Tennessee men and women comprise the Tennessee Army and Air National Guard. They serve as full partners with active duty servicemembers worldwide to make up the “Total Force” of American defense.

Nationwide, the Army National Guard contributes more than half of the Army’s total combat strength for about nine percent of the total budget. The Air National Guard performs about 35 percent of the total Air Force missions for about six percent of the entire annual Air Force budget. The Tennessee National Guard is the sixth largest National Guard organization in the United States.

The Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) is the agency responsible for managing the state’s response to emergencies and disasters that affect the citizens of Tennessee and its local governments. All state and federal disaster response mechanisms in Tennessee are coordinated by TEMA.

The Tennessee State Guard’s mission is to provide an adequately trained force capable of providing an organized state military cadre under the control of the Governor. If the Tennessee National Guard were mobilized and deployed, the State Guard could assume administrative control of the armories across the state and perform the state emergency responsibilities normally accomplished by the National Guard.

## Dual Mission

The National Guard is distinct within the armed forces because it has both a federal and a state mission. The federal mission of the Tennessee National Guard is to provide the President and the Secretary of Defense with units capable of performing their wartime missions.

The state mission is to provide the Governor with units capable of performing missions in accordance with the Tennessee Emergency Response Plan. The Tennessee Constitution authorizes the Governor to assume the role of “commander-in-chief” of the state. The Guard may be called upon to maintain order in emergency situations, to rescue civilians whose lives are in danger, and to assist during natural disasters at the discretion of the Governor.

## Early History

The official military history of the state of Tennessee dates to June 1, 1796, when President George Washington signed the act of Congress admitting Tennessee as the 16th state, but Tennessee’s military heritage began long before that. In 1774 Virginia called on the militia to fight against the Shawnee Indians. Settlers in the Watauga settlement (present-day Sullivan and Carter counties) formed a militia company under the command of Evan Shelby and, on August 17, 1774, marched to join the Virginia regiments. It is the first known time that “Tennesseans” mustered and deployed to war as a militia and is considered the birthday of the Tennessee National Guard. The militia and Indians would later fight a decisive battle at Point Pleasant (Kenawa) during Lord Dunmore’s War.

Throughout the Revolutionary War, Tennesseans fought numerous engagements against the British in North and South Carolina. In the fall of 1780, John Sevier and Isaac Shelby led mounted Tennessee riflemen along with other “Overmountain Men” to the decisive battle of Kings Mountain. With the fledgling United States in the throes of a revolutionary war, the Tennessee militiamen helped win the battle considered the turning point of the war in the southern states.

In the War of 1812, Tennesseans played a prominent role in securing the southern theater of war. Led by Major General Andrew Jackson, Tennesseans were critical in the defeat of the Creek Indians during the Creek War and later the defeat of the British during the Battle of New Orleans.

Throughout the next 200 years, Tennesseans have participated in nearly every major conflict in which the United States has fought. The Mexican-American War cemented the state’s Volunteer nickname; Tennessee was the “Shield of the South” during the Civil War; and the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Regiment would become one of the most honored regiments in the Spanish American War.

An act of the 45th General Assembly in 1887 officially created the military organization known as the Tennessee National Guard. Along with federal service, the militia was called out to monitor election for Ku Klux Klan activities following the Civil War; it fought against armed miners in the Coal Creek War in 1891; and it helped capture the Night Riders of Reelfoot Lake in 1908.

In 1916 nearly every Tennessee National Guard unit was deployed for service along the Mexican border before being mobilized to fight in France during World War I. The 30th (Old Hickory) Division from Tennessee, North and South Carolina helped smash the Hindenburg Line, the strongest defensive system devised at that time.

In World War II, the German High Command regarded the 30th Division as “Roosevelt’s Shock Troops” and the 30th breached the Siegfried Line. Tennessee’s 117th Infantry Regiment earned

five President Unit Citations, making it one of the most decorated Army infantry regiments in the United States.

During the Korean War, Tennessee mobilized 11 National Guard units with four seeing combat in Korea. The 196th Field Artillery served in theater and received a Presidential Unit Citation for helping repulse a Chinese invasion in 1951.

During the Cold War, Tennessee organized the 30th Armored “Volunteer” Division in 1954. It would be the primary unit within the state until 1973, and one of the Guard’s most celebrated.

Roughly 3,600 men and women of the Tennessee National Guard, both Army and Air, were called to active duty during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, providing one of the highest number of participants of any state in the U.S., again upholding the “Volunteer” tradition. The 130th Rear Area Operations Center from Smyrna and the 176th Maintenance Battalion from Johnson City were among the first Tennessee units called to active duty.

## Responding Within Tennessee

The Guard has been called upon to assist local residents during numerous disasters and periods of civil unrest during the last 200 years. The Guard was used to enforce school integration in Clinton in 1956. They quelled riots in Nashville and Memphis following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in 1968 and helped during the Memphis and Nashville fire strikes in 1978 and 1980. In 1984 they were used to track down escaped convicts in West Tennessee.

When weather causes havoc across the state, Guardsmen have been called out numerous times to assist the state and nation. For example, 2,400 Tennessee National Guard soldiers were called out in March 1993 to respond to massive snowstorms.

In the past 10 years, Guardsmen have been utilized at a historic rate to assist the state and nation. Tennessee Guardsmen were some of the first responders to New Orleans, La., and Gulfport, Miss., following Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The Tennessee Air National Guard’s 118th Airlift Wing and Aeromedical Squadron was one of the first National Guard units to respond. These Tennesseans evacuated the first people displaced by the hurricane to Tennessee. Additionally, the 134th Air Refueling Wing played a crucial role in the evacuation of more than 500 displaced citizens from the affected regions, ensuring safe and efficient relief efforts to the East Tennessee area.

In 2006 when tornadoes swept through Gibson, Dyer, Sumner, and Warren counties, members of the Tennessee Army National Guard responded, providing recovery operations and assisting in security missions in the hardest hit areas.

Thousands of Tennessee Guardsmen helped secure and were some of the first soldiers and airmen along the Mexican-American border during Operation Jumpstart in 2006.

The Guard responded again in 2008, when tornadoes touched down in Madison and Macon counties; in 2010 when flood waters covered Nashville and West Tennessee; and in 2011 when tornadoes tore through Middle and East Tennessee and flooding of the Mississippi River threatened Memphis and the Mississippi River Valley.

In May 2011, more than 100 soldiers and airmen deployed to assist in disaster relief operations in West Tennessee due to flooding. The Guard provided high-water vehicles to support the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and provided sandbagging trailers and operators to help protect the correctional facility near Tiptonville, utilizing more than 3,400 sandbags.

Four National Guard helicopters were deployed to a Sevier County wildfire in March 2013 to provide reconnaissance and fire-fighting support with Bambi bucket water drops. The wildfire destroyed 65 structures and caused an estimated \$12 million in damages.

Wherever they are needed, throughout this great state, the Tennessee Army and Air National Guard are a major presence. “The Tennessee National Guard: Always Ready, Always There!”

## **Overseas Contingency Operations (Global War on Terrorism)**

The Global War on Terrorism immediately propelled the Tennessee National Guard to a new level of commitment. The Tennessee Guard has been at the very forefront since the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001.

On that fateful day, the 134th Air Refueling Wing was immediately called upon to fly countless air refueling missions supporting National Command Authority as well as missions in support of fighter aircraft providing combat air patrols covering the entire East Coast. The 164th Airlift Wing deployed four aircraft within 20 hours. The 118th Airlift Wing deployed 110 personnel within 22 hours.

A total of 103 Army Guard soldiers were deployed to provide security at six Tennessee airports for nine months. More than 80 soldiers from the 268th Military Police Company in Ripley and Dyersburg deployed in a matter of hours as additional security at Milan Arsenal and the Holston Army Ammunition Plant. An additional 45 soldiers provided added security at the Tennessee State Capitol and Legislative Plaza.

More than 2,200 soldiers and airmen from the Tennessee Army and Air National Guard initially were deployed in support of Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom. In March 2003, Tennesseans were some of the first to cross into Iraq for Operation Iraqi Freedom. Elements of the 730th Quartermaster Company from Johnson City were at Saddam International Airport during the fall of Baghdad.

Throughout the Iraq war, thousands of Guard units deployed to Iraq and Kuwait. In 2004 the 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment deployed nearly 4,000 Guardsmen, making it the single largest deployment of Tennessee soldiers since World War II. Murfreesboro's 269th Military Police Company and Lebanon's 168th Military Police Battalion were both awarded the Valorous Unit Award for their service in Baghdad.

During the next years, thousands of Tennessee Guard soldiers and airmen deployed to Iraq and Kuwait for Operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, and New Dawn, as well as to Afghanistan, Jordan, Uzbekistan, and other countries throughout the world. Since September 11, 2001, more than 27,000 Army and Air Guard members have deployed in support of the United States Overseas Contingency Operations, making it the fourth largest state for National Guard deployments in the nation.

These soldiers and airmen work hand-in-hand with their active duty counterparts providing security for Tennessee, the United States, and the world.

## **Military Department**

The Military Department of Tennessee has 393 state positions with more than 2,400 full-time federal employees. The Tennessee Army and Air National Guard stands at more than 14,000 officers

and enlisted personnel. With the addition of Homeland Security “pass-through” funds, the Military Department oversees a total budget, including state and federal funds, of more than \$200 million. The Adjutant General, a constitutional officer of the state appointed by the Governor, is responsible for the leadership and command of the Tennessee Army and Air National Guard, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, the Tennessee State Guard, and the Bureau of War Records.

## Bureau of War Records

This division maintains records of Tennesseans who have served in the military forces of Tennessee and in any branch of the armed forces. More than 6 million records are stored at the Bureau of War Records. This number increases each year due to receipt of personnel files of discharged Tennessee Army and Air National Guardsmen, unit records, field training and training assembly payrolls, strength reports, and military discharges. Records date back to the War of 1812, Seminole Indian War, Mexican War, and Civil War.

## Tennessee State Guard

The Tennessee State Guard (TNSG) was organized under Chapter 36 of the Tennessee Acts of 1985. By this enactment, the State Legislature reorganized the old Tennessee State Guard, formed in 1941, which had become inactive after 1946.

The State Guard’s mission is to provide an adequately trained force capable of providing an organized state military cadre under the control of the Governor. If the Tennessee National Guard were mobilized and deployed, the TNSG could assume administrative control of the armories across the state and perform the state emergency responsibilities normally accomplished by the National Guard.

The State Guard is an all-volunteer, fully-integrated component of the Military Department whose members receive no compensation. There are approximately 600 members formed into four regiments headquartered in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Smyrna, and Millington. The State Guard headquarters is located in Nashville along with a medical command.

## Tennessee Army National Guard

Since 1986 the Tennessee Army National Guard has been involved in training missions that span the globe. Participating in such exercises as “Bright Star” in the Middle East and “REFORGER” in Germany, Tennesseans have improved the skills that are necessary to be a part of this nation’s first line of defense. Japan, Honduras, Korea, Scotland, Bulgaria, and Germany are a few of the locations worldwide where Tennessee Army Guard men and women have trained.

The Tennessee Army National Guard has more than 10,600 servicemembers assigned to 141 units in 83 communities statewide. The Army Guard maintains more than 3.7 million square feet and nearly 13,000 acres including 94 armories and four training sites.

The 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, headquartered in Knoxville, has 47 units stretching from Bristol to Memphis and is one of only 15 Brigade Combat Teams in the National Guard.

The 230th Sustainment Brigade, headquartered in Chattanooga, has 29 units located from Chattanooga to Memphis and provides combat support and combat service support.

The 194th Engineer Brigade, headquartered in Jackson, has 24 units throughout Tennessee providing engineer, military police, and administrative support to military operations worldwide.

The 30th Troop Command is comprised of 36 Aviation and Support units providing support to active and reserve missions.

## Tennessee Air National Guard

The Tennessee Air National Guard flies worldwide missions daily and is a full partner with the United States Air Force.

The 134th Air Refueling Wing, located at McGhee Tyson Air National Guard Base in Knoxville, flies the KC-135R Stratotanker aircraft. Residing on the largest Air National Guard base in the Southeast, the 134th Air Refueling Wing conducts worldwide operations on a daily basis, providing critical air refueling support to Department of Defense fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, and airlift aircraft, as well as our allied partner nations. In addition to air refueling operations, the wing provides cargo and personnel movement, anywhere in the world at a moment's notice. The 134th Air Refueling Wing is one of the most decorated air refueling units in the country, with a longstanding tradition of volunteerism.

In 2012 the 118th Wing located in Nashville officially announced its new mission of intelligence, cyber, and remotely piloted aircraft, and divested itself of the C-130 Hercules aircraft. In December 2012, the 164th Airlift Wing in Memphis announced the acquisition of the first of eight C-17 Globemaster III aircraft, replacing the 12 legacy C-5A aircraft currently based in Memphis.

The 119th Command and Control Squadron, located at McGhee Tyson Air National Guard Base in Knoxville, is one of the first Air National Guard units to be assigned to Air Force Space Command as well as providing augmentation of personnel and facilities to the commander of United States Strategic Command. Its mission is to provide the Tennessee National Guard, Air Force Space Command, and United States Strategic Command a flexible and quick reaction force to deliver decisive situational awareness through command and control (C2) of space, cyber, and intelligence operations.

The I.G. Brown Training and Education Center is a detachment of the National Guard Bureau located at McGhee Tyson Air National Guard Base. Comprised of Total Force staff members – Regular Air Force, Guard, and Reserve – the center conducts an average of 18 enlisted professional military education courses and hosts nearly 50 professional continuing education sessions each year, graduating more than 4,200 in-resident and 47,000 distributed-learning Total Force members annually. In addition, the center manages the Air National Guard's Warrior Network satellite broadcast and visual information production facility, providing training, education, strategic messages, and command information worldwide.

The 241st Engineering Installation Squadron is located in Chattanooga, and its worldwide mission is the engineering and installation of communication lines and systems.

During the Somalia peacekeeping efforts, when United States army troops were ambushed and killed in a firefight in Mogadishu, the wounded GIs received battlefield medical care from deployed members of Nashville's 118th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron. The bodies were flown out by C-141 aircrews from the 164th out of Memphis. Aircraft and aircrews from all three flying units were involved in action in Haiti. The Tennessee Air National Guard's six units and more than 3,500 officers and enlisted personnel are worldwide "ambassadors" for the state of Tennessee.

## Tennessee Emergency Management Agency

The Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) is one of the three major divisions of the Military Department. The agency is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the state and its local governments are prepared to deal with the disasters and emergencies that threaten people and their property. The most prevalent threats in Tennessee are severe storms, floods, forest fires, hazardous materials incidents, and earthquakes. TEMA was created to provide a standing management cadre to be available instantly to bring order to the confusion created by such events.

In an emergency, TEMA provides the Governor essential information regarding casualties, damage, and recommended protective courses of action. The agency coordinates all required and available resources for immediate and positive response. TEMA is the direct link between state and local governments in times of crisis. In addition, the agency is the conduit for outside assistance from the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) between the states and territories and the federal government.

In 2008 TEMA coordinated the state's response to severe tornadoes in February that struck 24 counties in West and Middle Tennessee, resulting in 33 people killed. Also that year, TEMA coordinated the mass-sheltering of more than 6,500 persons evacuated due to Hurricane Gustav from New Orleans.

A major ice storm in January 2009 left seven counties in Tennessee without power, but the storm devastated large portions of Kentucky. TEMA, through EMAC requests from Kentucky, managed the deployment of multiple teams of emergency responders, paramedics, and emergency managers, and 30 National Guard Humvees to assist with search and rescue operations, disaster recovery, and restoration of local communications in Kentucky. In 2010 the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency coordinated statewide support for the massive flooding in Nashville and throughout the state. In 2011 when the Mississippi River threatened to flood portions of West Tennessee, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency coordinated the response by local and state responders and National Guard troops. In August 2012, TEMA coordinated the response to severe storms, flooding, and heavy rains in five Upper East Tennessee counties.

The Tennessee Emergency Management Agency responded to 336 missions during 2011-2012. There were six presidentially declared disasters, one Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration, and more than 10 States of Emergency. TEMA trained 11,388 first responders in emergency management, incident command system, hazardous materials, and other professional development courses.

TEMA is a critical part of the Military Department's Tennessee Emergency Response Plan and is a full partner with the Department of Safety's Homeland Security Office in organizing, training, and exercising with the 11 statewide homeland security districts. TEMA provides the Grants Management function for Homeland Security funds available to local first responders in communities throughout the state.

Planning for preparedness, for mitigation, for response, and for recovery are extremely complex assignments requiring continuous communication and coordination addressed daily by TEMA staff. Tennessee has 95 counties with more than 400 incorporated municipalities. State law (i.e., Tennessee Code Annotated), through the Governor's Tennessee Emergency Management Plan, dictates the involvement of more than 30 separate departments and agencies utilizing emergency service coordinators to ensure the state's resources are ready during emergencies.

TEMA serves as a liaison to local governments and has three regional offices in Jackson, Nashville, and Knoxville.

## Tennessee National Guard Major Command Headquarters

### Joint Force

- Joint Force Headquarters, Nashville

### Army National Guard

- 30th Troop Command, Tullahoma
- 117th Regional Training Institute, Smyrna
- 194th Engineer Brigade, Jackson
- 230th Sustainment Brigade, Chattanooga
- 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Knoxville

### Air National Guard

- 118th Airlift Wing, Nashville
- 119th Command and Control Squadron, Knoxville
- 134th Air Refueling Wing, Knoxville
- 164th Airlift Group, Memphis
- 241st Engineering Installation Squadron, Chattanooga
- I.G. Brown Training and Education Center, Knoxville

### Major Terry M. “Max” Haston, Adjutant General

#### *Tennessee Department of Military*

Major General Terry “Max” Haston is the 75th Adjutant General of Tennessee. General Haston was appointed to the state’s top military position by Governor Phil Bredesen in 2010 and reappointed by Governor Bill Haslam in 2011. He is responsible for the supervision of the Military Department of Tennessee that includes the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, and the Tennessee State Guard. Before his appointment as Adjutant General, General Haston served as the Assistant Adjutant General, Army, and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Training and Operations/J-3 for Joint Force Headquarters, Tennessee. A native of McMinnville, General Haston was commissioned as an armor officer in the U.S. Army in 1979 from Middle Tennessee State University. He has served in various staff and leadership assignments within the United States Army and the Tennessee Army National Guard. General Haston is a graduate of the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where he received his master’s degree in strategic studies, and has the distinction of being the seventh commander of the 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Tennessee’s largest unit. In May 2005, General Haston mobilized and deployed as the chief of Reserve Components, Multi-National Corps Iraq (XVIII Airborne Corps). His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with 3



Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Iraq Campaign Ribbon, the Global War on Terrorism Medal, the Tennessee National Guard Distinguished Service Medal, the Combat Action Badge, the Army Parachute Badge, the Order of Saint George, Bronze, and 10 other commendation and service awards.

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# Department of Revenue

500 Deaderick Street  
Andrew Jackson State Office Building  
Nashville, TN 37242-1099  
(615) 741-2461  
TN.gov/revenue

**Richard H. Roberts, Commissioner**

As Tennessee's chief tax collector, the Department of Revenue is responsible for the administration of state tax laws and motor vehicle title and registration laws established by the legislature as well as the collection of taxes and fees associated with those laws. The Department of Revenue collects approximately 87 percent of Tennessee's state revenue. During the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the department collected \$11.7 billion in state taxes and fees. In addition to collecting state taxes, the Department of Revenue collects taxes for local, county, and municipal governments. During the 2012-2013 fiscal year, local government collections by the Department of Revenue exceeded \$2.2 billion. In collecting taxes, the department enforces the revenue laws fairly and impartially in an effort to encourage voluntary taxpayer compliance. The department also apportions revenue collections for distribution to the various state funds and local units of government. To learn more about the department, log on to [TN.gov/revenue](http://TN.gov/revenue).

More than 900 people work for the Department of Revenue in jobs ranging from taxpayer assistants to tax auditors to title and customer service representatives. It is the responsibility of these employees to provide fair, firm, and effective enforcement of the tax laws with courteous and friendly service. Personnel in the department receive tax payments, process returns, maintain detailed records, issue administrative rulings, and perform audits to ensure accuracy and propriety.

## History

In 1923 as part of a general reorganization of state government, the then three separate tax-collecting agencies were combined to form the Department of Finance and Taxation. The new department collected \$17.6 million that year, and the work was handled by only three divisions. The Department of Finance and Taxation was renamed the Department of Revenue in 1959. In 1991 the Department of Revenue underwent a major reorganization to serve taxpayers in a more efficient manner.

## Services

The department's vision is to be a model for other states in the efficient collection and apportionment of revenue while maintaining excellent taxpayer communication and service that continually exceeds expectations. The department's initiatives include educating and assisting taxpayers, enforcing tax laws fairly and consistently, promoting and implementing electronic commerce

to improve timeliness and accuracy in accounting for all collected funds, using automation and innovative methods to improve services, and administering the state's motor vehicle title and registration laws.

***Taxpayer Education and Assistance.*** Taxpayer assistance is available via the agency's website at TN.gov/revenue, by telephone from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m. Central time, or by visiting Department of Revenue offices throughout the state. Tax help is available by e-mail at TN.Revenue@tn.gov. The agency's website provides taxpayers online tax filing options and access to vital tax information, forms and publications, and fiscal information. Tax help is also available by telephone in state via toll-free number (800) 342-1003. Nashville-area residents and out-of-state callers should call (615) 253-0600. The department also provides updates and information via e-mail list services. Visit the website to subscribe. The department offers the public a wide range of information through its seminars for taxpayers and tax practitioners. Speakers are available through the Speakers Bureau at (615) 532-4975.

***Local Government Assistance.*** In addition to collecting state taxes, the Department of Revenue collects taxes for local county and municipal governments. The Department of Revenue works with counties and cities to answer questions, prepare reports, and ensure that taxes are distributed correctly among the 445 local governments in the state.

***Title and Registration.*** The Department of Revenue provides motor vehicle title and registration services with regard to passenger and commercial motor vehicles, motorcycles, ATVs, trailers, and mobile homes. Working with county clerks throughout the state, the department registers approximately 6.7 million vehicles and issues 2.1 million new titles each year. The Vehicle Services hotline is available statewide, toll-free at (888) 871-3171 and to Nashville-area and out-of-state callers at (615) 741-3101. Information about titling and registering a motor vehicle is also available on the department's website.

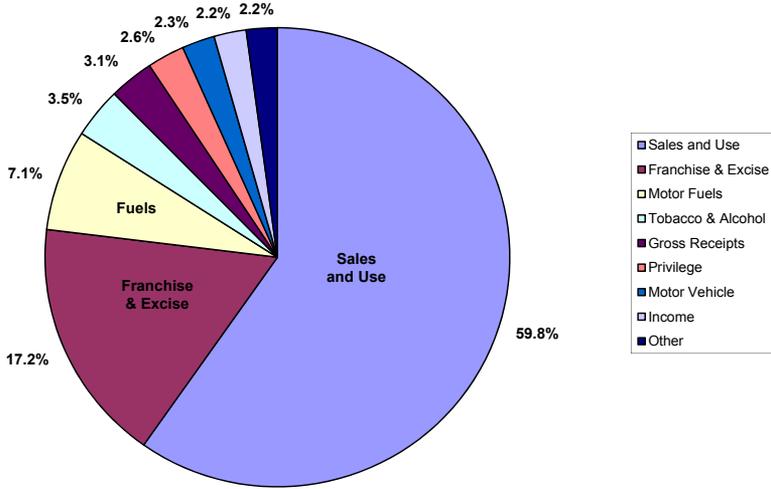
***Research Assistance.*** The Department of Revenue conducts tax research and economic analysis to assist decision-makers in other areas of state and local government. The Research Division estimates potential revenue impacts of proposed legislation, helps develop state tax revenue forecasts, and evaluates comparative tax policies to determine fiscal effects.

***Enforcement and Compliance.*** The Audit and Tax Enforcement Divisions and Special Investigations Section handle many aspects of the department's enforcement and compliance activities. The Audit Division has offices across the state and six offices located outside Tennessee. The division primarily reviews taxpayer records to determine compliance with state tax laws and educates taxpayers about tax requirements. The Tax Enforcement Division manages, tracks, and collects delinquent taxpayer accounts. The Special Investigations Section detects, investigates, and seeks prosecution of tax-related fraud. To report tax fraud, call (800) FRAUDTX (372-8389). Both Tax Enforcement and Special Investigations employees are located across the state.

***Revenue Processing.*** Approximately 1.57 million checks and 6.1 million documents, including vehicle titles, vehicle registrations, and tax returns flow through the Processing Division annually. This division also handles returns and payments filed electronically and performs lockbox services for five other state agencies. The department continues to promote electronic tax filing either through electronic data interchange or through the state's web portal. Currently, electronic filing of the individual income tax, professional privilege tax, sales and use tax, consumer use tax, business tax, and franchise and excise tax returns and extensions is available via the department's website. Taxpayers may also make bill payments via the website. Payment options include electronic funds transfer (EFT) and credit card. Many business tax registration activities are available

online. Information about motor fuel tax electronic data interchange and sales and use tax certified software providers is available on Revenue's website.

**Actual Tax Collections Fiscal Year 2013**



Executive Branch

**Motor Carrier Section**

301 Plus Park  
Nashville, TN 37217  
(615) 399-4265

**Vehicle Services Division**

Taxpayer and Vehicle Services Division  
44 Vantage Way, Suite 160  
Nashville, TN 37243-8050  
Toll-free: (888) 871-3171

**Regional Offices**

3150 Appling Road  
Bartlett, TN 38133  
(901) 213-1400

P.O. Box 739  
Columbia, TN 38402

540 McCallie Avenue  
Suite 350  
Chattanooga, TN 37402  
(423) 634-6266

2486 Park Plus Drive, Suite A  
Columbia, TN 38401  
(931) 380-2523

Fountain Court  
370 South Lowe, Suite 2  
Cookeville, TN 38501  
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Lowell Thomas State Office Building  
225 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive  
Suite 340  
Jackson, TN 38301  
(731) 423-5747

204 High Point Drive  
Johnson City, TN 37601  
(423) 854-5321

531 Henley Street  
Room 606  
Knoxville, TN 37902  
(865) 594-6100

1321 Murfreesboro Road  
Nashville, TN 37217  
(615) 360-0380

P.O. Box 144  
Shelbyville, TN 37162

875 Union Street, Suite B & C  
Shelbyville, TN 37160  
(931) 685-5010

### **Commissioner Richard H. Roberts**

#### *Tennessee Department of Revenue*

In January 2011, Governor Bill Haslam appointed Richard H. Roberts commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the administration of Tennessee's tax laws and motor vehicle title and registration laws, and for the collection of taxes and fees associated with those laws.

Prior to his appointment as commissioner, Mr. Roberts, a native of Greene County, Tenn., was a corporate and securities lawyer. While in private legal practice, he was a partner with the former Baker, Worthington, Crossley, Stansberry & Woolf firm, practicing at that firm's offices in Washington, D. C. and in Nashville. After leaving the private practice of law, Commissioner Roberts was senior vice president, general counsel, and a director of Forward Air Corporation, based in Greeneville, Tenn., a national air freight and logistics company with facilities at 81 major airports in the United States and Canada. He occupied the same positions for Landair Corporation, a truckload transportation provider. He spent 16 years serving as a director and audit committee chairman for Miller Industries in Chattanooga, Tenn., the world's largest manufacturer of towing and recovery vehicles.

Before joining the administration, Commissioner Roberts served on the board of the East Tennessee Foundation, a foundation which funds community-based programs and grants in the East Tennessee region. Additionally, he was a founding director of the Niswonger Foundation, a regional organization dedicated to building community leadership through enhancement of educational systems. He served for six years on its board.

Commissioner Roberts earned a Bachelor of Arts degree and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and received a JD degree from the University of Tennessee College of Law in 1985. He is married to Imogene King.





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# Department of Safety and Homeland Security

1150 Foster Avenue  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 251-5166  
TN.gov/safety

**Bill Gibbons, Commissioner**

## Mission Statement

The mission of the Department of Safety and Homeland Security is to ensure that our state is a safe, secure place in which to live, work, and travel; to enforce the law with integrity; and to enhance our customer-focused services with professionalism.

## History

The department's beginnings were in 1929, when Governor Henry Horton signed a law creating the Tennessee Highway Patrol, patterned after the historic Texas Rangers. The department was formally established by the General Assembly in 1939. Today, more than 750 state troopers are responsible for safety on more than 14,000 miles of state and federal highways.

In 1937 Tennessee became the 32nd state to enact a driver license law. During the first year, 521,571 licenses were issued. Today, there are more than 4.5 million licensed drivers in Tennessee.

## Services

The Department of Safety and Homeland Security's areas of responsibility include driver license issuance, homeland security, and law enforcement. In carrying out its mission, the department has an impact on virtually every person in the state. But its responsibilities extend into other areas as well. Department of Safety and Homeland Security employees also work to inspect public school buses, investigate auto theft, issue handgun permits, enforce commercial vehicle safety and inspection laws, and promote safe driving practices to groups across the state.

The department is comprised of a highly professional staff of more than 1,700 employees. Headquartered in Nashville, the Department of Safety and Homeland Security maintains a strong presence statewide with employees assigned to each of the state's 95 counties. Approximately half of the department consists of commissioned law enforcement officers, while the rest are civilian employees.

**Driver Services.** The primary focus of this division is to issue driver licenses and identification cards to qualified applicants, but services have broadened to include additional customer

conveniences such as voter registration applications, issuance of driving records, processing of handgun carry permit applications, and license reinstatement services. The division also issues Commercial Driver Licenses (CDL) as part of a federal program requiring a standardized test for commercial drivers.

As of early 2013, the division maintains and staffs 49 Driver Services Centers across the state and has contracts with 43 county clerk locations to provide express duplicate and renewal services via each clerk's staff at their offices. The division has expanded self-service options for the public by providing duplicate and renewal services via the state's Internet system and by placing self-service kiosks in many of its Driver Services Centers and in alternate locations, such as public libraries and local police offices. Through these combined service outlets, the division completed more than 1.7 million transactions annually between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013.

**Commercial Driver License Issuance Unit.** The Commercial Driver License Issuance Unit oversees and monitors commercial driver license testing, as well as the Cooperative Driver Testing Program for teens and adults wanting to obtain a regular operator's license. The CDL Unit also trains state examiners and third party personnel to administer these tests.

This unit also oversees the processing requirements for the Patriot Act as it applies to the Hazardous Materials Endorsement. Data is collected and keyed in, and customers are assisted on a daily basis.

**Handgun Permit Unit.** This unit issues, denies, suspends, and revokes handgun carry permits. The unit also regulates handgun safety schools and instructors and ensures compliance with state and federal law. This section is governed by federal and state law and directed by promulgated rule, policy, and departmental procedures.

**Financial Responsibility Division.** This division administers the Financial Responsibility Law by coordinating all driver license cancellations, revocations, and suspensions of driving privileges arising from crashes, moving traffic convictions, truancy, the Drug-Free Youth Act, alcohol violations, weapons, child support, uninsured violations, and failure to appear in court. The division maintains the driver records that include violations committed in this state and violations committed by Tennessee licensed drivers in other states. In conjunction with the Driver License Service Centers, it is responsible for reinstatements of cancelled, suspended, and revoked driver licenses.

**Homeland Security.** The Office of Homeland Security was merged with the Department of Safety in 2007 to enhance the mutual support the agencies provide each other. The office has primary responsibility and authority for coordinating and directing the state's homeland security activities. Functions include, but are not limited to, planning, coordination, and implementation of all homeland security prevention, detection, protection, and terrorism-response operations. The office coordinates with agencies throughout the state and with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in Washington, D.C. It works with Tennessee's three FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

The Tennessee Office of Homeland Security is made up of the Director's Office, a Law Enforcement Investigation Support Division, the Tennessee Intelligence Fusion Center, a Volunteer Programs and Citizen Outreach Division, a Plans and Technology Division, a Critical Infrastructure Division, and an Exercise and Continuing Education Division. In addition, the Office of Homeland Security oversees three regional offices in West, Middle, and East Tennessee.

**Homeland Security Council.** Policy and apportioning of homeland security funding is coordinated through the Homeland Security Council, an organization composed of leadership from key departments, agencies, and selected local jurisdictions responsible for a coordinated homeland

security effort. The Homeland Security Council ensures the Governor's vision and guiding principles are maintained and implemented through oversight of the state's counterterrorism strategy.

**Identity Crimes Unit.** This special unit is comprised of employees from three divisions of the department: Tennessee Highway Patrol, Driver Services, and Office of Homeland Security. The Identity Crimes Unit investigates identity crimes and assists local, state, and federal agencies. The unit also assists victims in contacting relevant investigative and consumer protection agencies and provides the public with information to raise awareness and deter identity crimes.

**Legal Division.** The Legal Division serves in an advisory capacity to all other divisions of the department. Attorneys work with the Attorney General's Office in all appealed asset forfeiture cases and any claims cases that are filed against the department or its employees. In addition, this division prepares, tracks, and advises the commissioner on any legislation relative to the department, and the general counsel serves as one of the legislative liaisons.

With an office in each of the three grand divisions, the Legal Division also administers asset forfeiture laws, manages all aspects of asset forfeiture cases, and represents law enforcement agencies that seize property. The staff is responsible for processing, setting, and the final disposition of all administrative hearings relative to seizures arising from the Tennessee Drug Control Act, second-time DUI, Driving on a Revoked License, and Auto Theft. These hearings are currently held in Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, as well as other parts of the state. To enhance this service, the Legal Division also provides training to law enforcement officers in this area of the law. This enables them to prepare better cases and strengthens the division's ability to represent them. In fiscal year 2012-2013, the Legal Division opened 10,918 asset forfeiture cases and closed 10,069 cases.

The Driver Improvement Section of the Legal Division evaluates driving records based on crashes and/or convictions for traffic violations to identify and keep track of high-risk drivers. In addition to conducting hearings for drivers' accumulated points and accidents, this section reviews drivers who have physical, mental, or medical conditions which could impair their driving ability. Another responsibility of the Driver Improvement Section is monitoring the eight-hour Defensive Driving Schools. In fiscal year 2012-2013, Driver Improvement conducted 1,659 hearings.

## Tennessee Highway Patrol

**General Operations.** The Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) has served the state for 81 years. Troopers today are highly trained and skilled in all aspects of law enforcement, including traffic crash investigation, criminal interdiction, protective services, and enforcement of state and federal traffic laws and regulations. THP has gained certification from the Commission on the Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, a prestigious, international law enforcement certification body.

In 2008 the THP's management structure was reorganized to provide better oversight of commissioned programs and activities. The Colonel is the head of the division. He is assisted by two Lieutenant Colonels, one for the Field Operations Bureau and one for the Support Services Bureau, and a Major who functions as an executive officer. The Lieutenant Colonels are assisted by three Majors. This structure provides a professional system of checks and balances throughout the chain of command.

The Tennessee Highway Patrol's primary responsibility is traffic enforcement. In 2012 troopers assisted thousands of motorists and wrote 352,569 citations to keep the highways safe.

Motorists can use the \*THP (\*847) system, which enables cell phone users to contact Highway Patrol dispatchers in emergency situations. Additionally, the THP investigates traffic crashes and vehicular homicides and assists other law enforcement agencies.

**Inspectional Services Bureau.** The primary mission of the Inspectional Services Bureau is to assure that employees of the department meet the highest standards of professionalism, integrity, and ethical performance. Two work units share this task. The Internal Investigations Unit manages the investigative and disciplinary processes for the department. The Staff Inspections Unit conducts inspections of all organizational components within the department and ensures compliance with national accreditation standards and departmental policies and procedures.

**Special Operations.** Special Operations consists of four specialized units: Aviation Section, Tactical Squad, Canine Unit, and the Governor's Task Force on Marijuana Eradication.

**Aviation.** The Aviation Section is responsible for all airborne law enforcement support and related responsibilities for the Tennessee Highway Patrol and other agencies. It utilizes four Bell 206 "Jet Ranger" helicopters, one Bell UH-1H "Huey" helicopter, and one Cessna 182RG airplane for search and rescue, traffic enforcement, stolen vehicle, and marijuana searches.

**Tactical Squad.** This team of specially equipped troopers provides security for dignitaries and responds to prison riots, high-risk arrests, hostage situations, and other incidents requiring the use of tear gas and high-powered and automatic weapons. It also handles bombs, destroys unstable explosives, and maintains a team of scuba divers who can search for stolen vehicles and victims of crimes and drowning.

**Canine Unit.** This unit consists of a total of 31 dogs, including 10 explosive detector dogs, one bloodhound-tracking dog, one cadaver dog, two patrol dogs, five patrol/drug detector dogs, and 12 drug detector dogs. The canines work within the eight Tennessee Highway Patrol Districts, the State Capitol, and the Special Operations Unit.

**Governor's Task Force on Marijuana Eradication.** Special Operations works in conjunction with the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Tennessee National Guard, and Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency on marijuana eradication. Approximately a half-million marijuana plants are destroyed each year.

**Capitol Security.** These troopers are responsible for security, and enforcement of parking regulations at the State Capitol, Legislative Plaza, War Memorial Building, the Department of Safety and Homeland Security Headquarters, and other state properties in Davidson County.

**Critical Incident Response Team.** This unit's primary responsibility is to investigate and/or reconstruct serious motor vehicle traffic crashes. Unit members also assist local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, and investigate all criminal homicides worked by the Highway Patrol.

**Criminal Investigation Division.** This unit investigates crimes such as vehicle theft, odometer tampering, driver license fraud, and vehicular homicide. It also assists the Professional Standards Bureau and conducts investigations as requested by the director of the TBI and approved by the commissioner of Safety and Homeland Security.

**Commercial Vehicle Enforcement.** This division works to ensure the safe and legal operation of commercial vehicles and school buses in Tennessee. It includes two sections: Enforcement and School Bus Driver Transportation and Safety Inspection. Since 2004 all troopers have been trained in laws pertaining to commercial vehicles, as well as traditional law enforcement duties. Troopers perform safety and weight inspections of commercial vehicles and are involved in educating the public and the trucking industry through specialized programs.

The Tennessee Highway Patrol has established a New Entrant Program for trucking firms. Under this program, state troopers conduct safety audits on companies entering the transportation industry to ensure their compliance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety rules and regulations.

The Alternative Commercial Enforcement Strategies Program was formed to educate safety directors, maintenance professionals, and drivers in the necessary compliance with laws and regulations. And the NO-ZONE and Share the Road programs are designed to educate the motoring public about how to drive safely on the highways with big trucks. These programs are presented for civic groups and school systems to help drivers understand truckers' blind spots, stopping distances, and maneuverability.

During the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the Pupil Transportation Section performed more than 11,000 safety inspections on school buses. Personnel also inspected child care vans.

### **Commissioner Bill Gibbons**

#### *Department of Safety and Homeland Security*

Bill Gibbons joined Governor Bill Haslam's cabinet as commissioner for the Department of Safety and Homeland Security in January 2011. Prior to his appointment as commissioner, Gibbons served as Shelby County District Attorney General for approximately 14 years.

As commissioner, Gibbons oversees the agency's law enforcement, safety education, driver services, and disaster preparedness and prevention programs. He also chairs a sub-cabinet working group of all state executive branch departments and agencies involved in public safety to develop a single, consistent state agenda to combat crime.

Gibbons began his state government career in 1979 as a special policy assistant for former Governor Lamar Alexander and then returned to private law practice in 1981. He rejoined state government in 1996, after former Governor Don Sundquist named him District Attorney General to fill an unexpired term. Gibbons was then elected to a pair of eight-year terms in 1998 and 2006.

His accomplishments as DA include a "no plea bargaining" policy on the most violent crimes; his joint effort with other law enforcement to crack down on possession of guns by convicted felons; and his creation of special prosecution units to focus on gang violence, drug trafficking, domestic violence, and child abuse.

Gibbons chairs Operation: Safe Community, an initiative to reduce crime in Memphis and Shelby County. He continues to serve in this capacity as commissioner. Gibbons has also served on the board of directors for the National District Attorneys Association and the American Prosecutors Research Institute, and as a member of the U. S. Department of Justice's Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Prior to serving as District Attorney, Gibbons was a partner in the law firm of Evans & Petree and served in part-time elective positions as a member of both the Memphis City Council and the Shelby County Commission.

Born in El Dorado, Ark., Gibbons holds both undergraduate and law degrees from Vanderbilt University.

He is married to United States Court of Appeals Judge Julia S. Gibbons. They have two children.





# Department of Tourist Development

312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
13th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-2159  
(800) 836-6200  
(800) GO2-TENN  
TN.gov/tourdev

**Susan Whitaker, Commissioner**

The mission of the Tennessee Department of Tourist Development is to create and promote travel to and within Tennessee, to develop programs to encourage and support the growth of the state's tourism industry, to manage a system of welcome centers that provide visitors with a positive impression of Tennessee, and to encourage them to extend their stay, all of which contribute to the state's economic growth, thereby enriching the quality of life for every Tennessean. For the past two years, the tourism industry has summed up the mission, which states: More Visitors, Staying Longer, Spending More.

The Tennessee Department of Tourist Development is recognized as a national leader among state tourism organizations. Since its formation in 1976, the department's advertising and promotional campaigns have produced steady economic growth for the tourism industry in all areas of Tennessee. The department's high profile and tactical marketing tools are seen by millions of potential Tennessee visitors through online and offline media worldwide.

Tennessee's \$16.16 billion-a-year tourism industry saw a record-setting 92 million person-stays in 2012. Tourism is one of the largest industries in the state. The Tennessee Department of Tourist Development plays a key role in the Governor's economic development initiatives. The department partners with the departments of Economic and Community Development, Environment and Conservation, Agriculture, and Transportation to implement aggressive and integrated marketing efforts that bring new opportunities to the state.

In 2012 the economic impact of international travelers to Tennessee was \$497 million, an increase of 10.4 percent. The department reaches into the global travel market with programs in Great Britain, Germany, and France that provide international marketing and public relations for Tennessee's tourism industry. In 2012 Tennessee was showcased in four *Music Voyager* episodes, a popular international music program broadcast in more than 140 countries, translated into 33 languages and reaching more than 170 million homes around the world.

In January 2008, the department partnered with the Secretary of State's Office and the Tennessee State Library and Archives to launch the Tennessee Civil War Trails, a multi-state program that identifies, interprets, and creates driving tours of both the great campaigns and the lesser-known Civil War sites. The first major marketing piece for the program, the statewide Civil War Trails map-guide, was published in May 2010. Due to the high demand, the department has printed 1.75 million map-guides and now offers it as an iPhone app. Tennessee's Civil War Sesquicentennial

Commission has held a Signature Event commemorating the 150th anniversary of Tennessee's participation in the Civil War and will continue through 2015. The Tennessee Civil War Trails will serve as the most important legacy of the Sesquicentennial, to continue long after the 150th anniversary has concluded.

The Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways, initiated in 2009, features 16 distinctive driving trails across all 95 counties and five National Scenic Byways. This initiative utilizes the visitation in key areas of the state to encourage visitors to extend their stay and discover Tennessee's small towns, rural communities, and off-the-beaten path experiences. The program includes a partnership with the departments of Transportation, Economic and Community Development, Environment and Conservation, and Agriculture. Through the departmental partnerships, as well as the statewide collaboration among tourism partners, this program is one of the most comprehensive programs developed by the state's tourism department to date.

The Tennessee Department of Tourist Development continues to lead the way in sustainable tourism, which is defined as "sustaining the environment, culture and heritage of a region, while at the same time sustaining the economic growth through tourism." Tourist Development has collaborated with partners around the state to create an open forum where tourism professionals, hotel and lodging properties, economic developers, and environmentalists can work together toward a more sustainable Tennessee. Visitors to Tennessee are twice as likely to travel for sustainable or eco-travel than to other U.S. destinations.

## History

State government's role in tourism has come a long way since its beginning in 1936 as a small division of information under the Department of Conservation. In 1972 the Tourism Division was placed under the newly formed Department of Economic and Community Development. The Tennessee Department of Tourist Development was made the first cabinet-level department of tourism in the United States in 1976.

## Commissioner's Office

The Commissioner's Office provides direction for all department operations. Reporting directly to the commissioner are the Administrative Services and Marketing divisions, as well as the system of Tennessee Welcome Centers. In addition, the department's Legislative Liaison and staff support new program development, such as the Sustainable Tourism program and the Civil War Trails program, and report directly to the commissioner.

## Services

**Marketing Division.** This division is responsible for all departmental tourism marketing programs, including advertising, sales, public relations/communications, social media/website, brand management, database management, industry outreach, and research/planning. The goal of this division is to boost the economic impact of travel in Tennessee by increasing awareness and interest in the state's diverse tourism opportunities. The state's branding logo, redesigned in 2011, announces "Tennessee – We're Playing Your Song."

Major accomplishments include the following:

- *The 2012 Economic Impact of Travel on Tennessee* study released by U.S. Travel showed Tennessee tourism's total direct economic impact at \$16.16 billion, an increase of 5.2 percent over 2011. This is the first time tourism in Tennessee exceeded \$16 billion, and the seventh consecutive year tourism business generated more than \$1 billion in state and local sales tax revenue, with a total in 2012 of \$1.24 billion. International visitor spending increased to \$497 million, a 10.4 percent increase over 2011. Tennessee's tourism industry saw a record-setting 92 million person-stays in 2012, a 5.9 percent increase over 2011.
- In 2006 the "Tennessee Roadtrip" television campaign, featuring Dolly Parton riding alongside Elvis in a digital scene re-creation, placed Tennessee Tourism in the national spotlight. Following the "Tennessee Roadtrip" success, the tourism campaign, "My Tennessee Story," featured celebrities Keith Urban, Michael McDonald, Martina McBride, and Kix Brooks in 2009. The following year, the division launched the Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways program and, once again, showcased Tennessee's strong celebrity power with a television spot featuring super-group Rascal Flatts and their hit song "Life is a Highway." Leveraging the opportunity to work with Rascal Flatts, the division supported the Department of Transportation's Adopt-A-Highway campaign by paralleling the television spot and utilizing Rascal Flatts for this initiative as well. In 2011 Tennessee launched the new creative "We're Playing Your Song," highlighting the state's music and scenic beauty with a fast-paced commercial, employing innovative technology to grab the attention of the viewer and inspire a response.
- Tnvacation.com, the official travel planning site for the Department of Tourist Development experienced more than 4.5 million unique visitors in 2012. M.tnvacation.com, the mobile version of tnvacation.com, which was launched in 2011, saw a 57 percent increase in visitors in 2012. Tnvacation.com features award-winning seasonal micro-sites, as well as micro-sites showcasing the Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways and Tennessee's Civil War Sesquicentennial activities. In 2013 the department completely renovated tnvacation.com to feature a responsive design, allowing users of desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones to seamlessly access and view Tennessee's consumer travel information.
- The Tennessee Travel Tuesdays (T3) campaign was launched in 2011 to target deal-seeking travelers who plan on taking a trip to or within Tennessee. The program utilizes social networking platforms and email marketing to promote discounts and last minute deals to followers, building awareness and exposure among a highly targeted group.
- The Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways (tntrailsandbyways.com) website, an extension of tnvacation.com, was launched in 2009 and garnered a Webby Official Honoree classification. The site was renovated in 2012 and now features the welcoming faces of real Tennesseans inviting visitors to explore the sites and attractions along the trails. The official Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission micro-site was launched in February 2010. Through extensive research and observing marketing trends, the division updated the website with Quick Response (QR) code compatibility throughout various sections and has utilized the codes since 2010 in the Tennessee Vacation Guide print collateral. QR codes allow easy access to information through a downloadable smart phone application.

- The 2013 *Official Tennessee Vacation Guide* provided an inventive marriage of print and technology, by providing readers access to a behind-the-scenes video of the “Tennessee Family,” featured on the guide’s front cover and accessible with a scan of a QR code. Also for the first time, Tennessee helped drive home the state’s brand identity by featuring cohesive creative design on the 2013 Tennessee Vacation Guide and Highway Map. A dynamic iPad version of the guide, offering additional rich media and interactive content, premiered in 2013.
- Along with the *Tennessee Vacation Guide*, which includes 550,000 printed guides and a viewable eGuide on [tnvacation.com](http://tnvacation.com), the marketing division is responsible for the Official Tennessee Transportation Map (in partnership with TDOT), as well as photo and video archiving.
- The Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways program is one of the most comprehensive programs developed by the state’s tourism department to date. A TV spot, print and website creative projects, point-of-purchase in AAA Auto Club South offices, as well as a statewide collaboration among tourism partners helped drive the program to consumers. Highly successful press events were held to officially launch each of the 16 trails, garnering national, regional, statewide, and local media results.
- The division’s Partnership Marketing program supports Tennessee’s tourism industry through matching funds for special projects that may otherwise be outside the realm of the partner’s budget. The department’s funding for the program remains at more than \$1.2 million.
- Through online and offline advertising, this division implemented an aggressive and integrated marketing plan to enhance all primary niche markets including Deals, History and Heritage, Music, Nature and Outdoors, Family Travel, as well as secondary niche markets including Civil War, Culinary, Girlfriend Getaways, Hunting, Fishing, Birding, Motorcycles, Sports, Sustainable Tourism, and Weddings.
- In 2012 the division’s targeted print and digital programs generated more than 70 million advertising impressions. PR circulation for the same period reached 251 million impressions. Intent to travel engagements reached 6.9 million, which includes vacation guide requests, e-guide requests, website traffic to all sites, email opt-ins, CTR, social engagement, and vacation guide and Civil War and Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways app downloads.
- Digital marketing continues to be effective, as major partnerships with Orbitz, Travel Channel, TripAdvisor, and GAC deliver a highly qualified audience through online display advertising. Social media continues to drive engagement with the Tennessee Tourism brand. It is an excellent awareness-building medium, fostered by conversation. To date, the department maintains a strong presence on Facebook, Google+, Instagram, Pinterest, Twitter, and YouTube, as well as our blog, “Tennessee Trip Tales, Finely Curated Tennessee Stories,” written by seasoned travel journalists, with five new stories posted weekly.
- The division’s email marketing program provides a strong one-on-one communication relationship with the database of approximately 600,000 highly qualified leads. From 2012 to June 2013, the division sent more than 4 million dynamic emails with a 98 percent delivery rate.
- The marketing division’s sales team continues its participation in major travel and tourism trade shows to promote Tennessee’s tourist attractions, communicate the department’s

sales strategies to the travel industry, and create partnerships that lead to new or strengthened sales opportunities. These opportunities are supported through marketing programs with travel agents, AAA clubs, and other professional travel planners, as well as organizations such as the National Tour Association and the American Bus Association to elevate Tennessee as a premier destination for tour operators.

- The highly regarded Tennessee Sampler Express continues as a premier, annual event for the tourism industry. Most recently the Sampler Express saw sales teams travel across seven sales routes, conducting 135 meetings with AAA offices, tour operators, and travel agents from markets including Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Myrtle Beach, and Asheville among others. The public relations teams traveled to nine feeder markets and conducted more than 35 meetings.
- Annually, the sales and communications team participates in Travel South Showcase, conducting meetings and interviews with more than 70 participating journalists and 650 highly qualified travel professionals. In 2012 Travel South launched the Travel South International Showcase in Atlanta with Tennessee's participation, which is now an annual event. U.S. Travel Association's International Pow Wow marketplace also provided Tennessee exposure to more than 1,500 international and domestic buyers as well as international journalists from more than 70 countries.
- Tennessee's presence in the national media is extremely important to the state's tourism success. The division organized travel-writer tours to Tennessee, showcasing tourism destinations to groups of specialized travel journalists, resulting in national media coverage from more than 70 participating writers. In 2012-2013, total circulation results from the travel writer FAMS was 145,730,320. Distribution of tourism-related stories to media editors, reporters, freelance writers, and other association writers throughout the country and around the world has resulted in millions of dollars in ad equivalency for the division. The division achieves this by annually distributing more than 400 ready-to-publish press releases.
- Communication within the industry is a top priority of the division. The research team consistently distributes tourism information to the travel industry and directly coordinates with national travel research organizations to enhance and develop the available research to support departmental programs and initiatives, including the monthly eNewsletter "Rhythm & News."
- Shortly after his inauguration in January 2011, Governor Bill Haslam retained the leaders of Tennessee's tourism industry to create the Tennessee Tourism Committee that consists of the state's tourism leaders in both the public and private sectors. Since that time, the committee has focused on meeting with thousands of tourism professionals across the state to identify the opportunities and best practices for the tourism industry. These efforts culminated in the committee's first report that was subtitled, *A Roadmap for Jobs, Tax Revenue and Economic Growth*. This report confirmed the value of tourism as an economic sector in Tennessee, the high regard for the state's image, tourism product, and perceived delivery of high value for money among key target markets.

**Administrative Services Division.** Provides administrative support to the various divisions of the department through the following sections:

- **Financial Services.** This section provides a full range of financial management services. This section has responsibility for preparing and monitoring the department's performance-based budget, accounts payable, accounts receivable, procurement of goods and services, asset management, establishing contracts, grant management, development of the department's strategic plans, implementation of state financial policies and procedures, coordination of the department's financial integrity reporting requirements, and preparation and distribution of financial reports.
- **Human Resources.** This section manages recruitment and placement, classification/compensation, leave and attendance, interpretation, and guidance regarding performance measurements, employee coaching, and staff training. In addition, HR manages state human resource policies, benefits, training, affirmative action, performance, and employee relations.
- **Legal Services.** This section provides legal advice to all department program areas, prepares department rules and regulations, provides legal advice regarding legislation, serves as the department's ethics office for interpretation and compliance with state ethics laws, serves as coordinator for contract administration as well as coordinating the department's contract diversity reporting requirements, and provides advice on human resource grievance and disciplinary actions.
- **Information and Support Services.** This section provides technical direction and application support for the department's information technology and telecommunications



activities, creation and implementation of the department's information systems plan including the installation of hardware and software, management of the department's office space and equipment requirements, mail services, trip planning and consumer information support, and management of the department's call center and fulfillment contractor.

**Welcome Centers.** Tennessee Welcome Centers act as a contact point for travelers entering Tennessee from any direction and serve as a major distribution point for information about the state's attractions, accommodations, and other travel-related facilities.

The division operates 14 Welcome Centers located primarily on interstate highway entrances to Tennessee. Tennessee Welcome Centers served more than 15 million visitors in 2012. Those numbers will continue to increase with the addition of two new Welcome Centers scheduled to open in the near future. The new Welcome Centers will be located on I-26 in Kingsport and I-40 in Haywood County. The I-55 Memphis Welcome Center is currently being renovated and will be the state's first zero-energy building. The Welcome Center division recently started a recycling program. Recycle bins are located at all 14 Welcome Centers. Each center is also equipped with weather monitors to assist visitors with their travel.

Also new for 2013, the department installed permanent Civil War exhibits in each Tennessee Welcome Center. The purpose of the Civil War exhibits is to educate visitors and Tennesseans as to the important role Tennessee played in the Civil War. The exhibits will also promote rural tourism development through the Tennessee Civil War Trail and Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways programs. This project has been made possible through a partnership with the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, Tennessee Department of Tourist Development, MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, and the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. It was funded by the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration State Capitol Commission.

Available at each of the Welcome Centers is a toll-free telephone for travelers to make reservations at hotels, motels, campgrounds, and state parks. The centers are staffed and open 24 hours a day throughout the year, with the exception of the Memphis I-40 facility. The centers are located on: I-81 at Bristol; I-75 at Jellico and East Ridge; I-24 at Tiftonia, Nickajack, and Clarksville; I-65 at Ardmore and Mitchellville; I-55 at Memphis; I-155 at Dyersburg; I-40 in Cocke County; I-40 at Memphis; I-40 in Smith County; and I-26 in Unicoi County.

### **Commissioner Susan Whitaker**

#### *Tennessee Department of Tourist Development*

Susan Whitaker, a veteran tourism marketing executive, was appointed in January 2011 to the cabinet of Governor Bill Haslam as commissioner of Tourist Development. Whitaker was initially appointed to the position in 2003 by Governor Phil Bredesen and reappointed under his administration in 2007. Whitaker was named the 2013 National Tourism Director of the Year by the U.S. Travel Association's National Council of State Travel Directors.

As commissioner, Whitaker is responsible for marketing Tennessee's tourism industry domestically and internationally. Tourism is one of Tennessee's largest industries with a \$16.16 billion direct economic impact in 2012, a 5.2 percent increase over 2011. State and local tax collections reached a new high of \$1.24 billion for tourism related businesses in 2012, which is the seventh consecutive year above \$1 billion. Tennessee ranks 13th among all states in total travel.

Whitaker oversees the development and implementation of the state's comprehensive marketing, public relations, and promotions campaigns designed to stimulate growth of tourism in Tennessee. Of note is the state's award-winning consumer website, [tnvacation.com](http://tnvacation.com), as well as the state's 14 Welcome Centers.

Under Whitaker's leadership, the Department of Tourist Development launched the Discover Tennessee Trails & Byways program, featuring 16 comprehensive, statewide trails that guide visi-



tors from Tennessee's big cities to off-the-beaten-path attractions throughout the state. Each of Tennessee's 95 counties is included in the Trails program as well as the state's five National Scenic Byways.

As co-chair of Tennessee's Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, Whitaker is a strategic part of the planning and overseeing of Tennessee's 150th Civil War commemoration. In preparation for this Civil War milestone, Whitaker launched the Tennessee Civil War Trails Program. Markers are in place at more than 260 Civil War sites throughout the state with a goal to have the trail go into every Tennessee county. The commission is also responsible for annual Civil War Sesquicentennial Signature events during the 150th commemoration.

Whitaker launched Tennessee's Sustainable Tourism initiative with the 2008 Great Smoky Mountain Sustainable Tourism summit, positioning the state as a national leader in sustainable tourism. Further outgrowth of the summit has been Tennessee's launch of a sustainable tourism website, featuring a complete online toolbox, 10 statewide sustainable tourism workshops, and a six-part webinar series. Tennessee's program has been recognized by U.S. Travel Association as a national best practice and included on the [travelgreen.org](http://travelgreen.org) website.

Whitaker serves as the secretary of the U.S. Travel Association's Board of Directors. She also serves on the executive committee of the National Council of State Travel Directors, Travel South USA Board of Directors, the University of Tennessee's Retail, Hospitality and Tourism Management Advisory Board, and the Governor's International Advisory Council. She serves as the co-chair of Tennessee's Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission as well as the Tennessee State Fair Commission and is a member of the Smoky Mountains Park Commission. In September 2013, Whitaker was appointed to the Civil War Trust Board of Trustees.

Whitaker is a Chicago native and a direct descendent of Tennessee's first Governor, John Sevier. She holds a bachelor's degree in communications from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Prior to her state cabinet post, Whitaker served as vice president of marketing for Dollywood, Tennessee's most visited manmade attraction.



CHATTANOOGA  
CHO-O-CHO-O



# Department of Transportation

505 Deaderick Street  
James K. Polk Building, Suite 700  
Nashville, TN 37243-3049  
(615) 741-2848  
TN.gov/tdot

**John C. Schroer, Commissioner**

Tennessee provides its citizens and travelers one of the best transportation systems in the United States. We keep Tennessee moving by utilizing new technology to improve efficiency of the system and through maintenance and construction of our transportation network. Having sensitivity to our environment and giving voice to our communities as we build our transportation system are important priorities of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT). Tennessee's highway system stretches over 95,523 miles, enough to circle the world more than three times. Of that figure, 13,884 miles are on our state-maintained highway system representing 16 percent of the total highway miles within Tennessee. However, the state system carries approximately 75 percent of the traffic. Included in the state highway system are 1,104 miles of interstate highways. Although the interstate system makes up more than one percent of the total highway mileage, it carries approximately a quarter of all the traffic in Tennessee. Other components of Tennessee's transportation system include:

- 18 short line railroads operating on 842 miles of rail
- 6 major rail lines on 2,177 miles of rail
- 79 public-use and commercial airports
- 142 heliports
- 28 transit systems (bus, van, and light rail) serving all 95 counties
- 946 miles of navigable waterways
- 270 miles of greenways, sidewalks, and trails
- 9 bicycle trails on 1,500 miles of roadway

## Mission and Values

The mission of the Department of Transportation is to serve the public by providing the best multimodal transportation system in the nation. We strive to achieve the public's trust and confidence by practicing four basic values: communication, accountability, consistency, and integrity.

## History

In 1915 the first state government authority to oversee transportation services began with the creation of the State Highway Commission. At that time, the state system included less than 5,000



miles of road. The Commission was restructured and became the Department of Highways and Public Works in 1923 and, by an act of the General Assembly in 1972, became the Department of Transportation incorporating all modes of transportation.

## Services

The Tennessee Department of Transportation, at any given time, has about 3,900 employees working on the transportation system with an annual budget of more than \$1.8 billion. Much of the agency is organized around three bureaus: the Administration Bureau, the Engineering Bureau, and the Environment and Planning Bureau. In addition to the three bureaus, there are two staff divisions reporting to the commissioner: Aeronautics and Legal, as well as a Chief of Staff with two staff offices and a Chief Operating Officer with three divisions.

### Major duties of the department are to:

- Plan, implement, maintain, and manage Tennessee's transportation system.
- Administer funding and provide technical assistance in the planning and construction of state and federal aid road programs for cities and counties.
- Provide incident management on Tennessee's Interstate System through TDOT SmartWay, an intelligent transportation network of cameras and dynamic message signs.
- Staff transportation management centers in the four largest urban cities in Tennessee.
- Provide motorist information through the agency website, Tennessee 511, TDOT SmartWay, and social media.
- Construct and maintain 18 rest area facilities.
- Administer the program for control of outdoor advertising adjacent to interstate and state highways.
- Issue and administer special permits for movement of overweight and over-dimensional vehicles.
- Prepare and distribute city, county and state road maps, aeronautical charts, and airport directories.
- Promote safe driving behaviors on highways using federal funding for public awareness and education programs.

- Provide management, technical and financial assistance, and supervision to public, private, and nonprofit public transportation agencies in the state.
- Administer funding and assistance in location, design, construction, and maintenance of Tennessee’s 79 public airports.
- Support improvements in Tennessee’s railroads and rail service.
- Inspect more than 19,000 Tennessee bridges, 79 public airports, and all of Tennessee’s railroads.
- Maintain state park roads.
- Operate Reelfoot Airpark and ferry operations.
- Respond to initiatives of the Tennessee Aeronautics Commission.
- Provide aerial photography and mapping services to all state agencies.
- Provide aircraft for state executive transportation and economic development recruiting.
- Administer highway beautification programs: “Stop Litter,” “Adopt-A-Highway,” and “Roadscapes” programs.
- Provide grants to all Tennessee counties for litter abatement and litter prevention education.
- Provide cycling trails that connect or go through state parks and natural areas.

## Funding

Funding to support the services and programs provided by the Department of Transportation comes from “user fees” collected by the state and federal government. These primarily include vehicle registration fees and gasoline and diesel fuel taxes. Tennessee receives a portion of federal gas taxes which are 18.4 cents per gallon for gasoline and 24.4 cents for diesel. Since 1989 the state’s transportation-related fuel taxes have been 20 cents per gallon on gasoline and 17 cents per gallon on diesel fuel. An additional 1.4 cents is collected for the inspection of volatile fuels, including diesel and gasoline. The state gasoline tax is currently distributed on the following basis:

Cities and Counties	7.9 cents
State General Fund	0.7 cents
TDOT	12.8 cents



## Related Boards and Commissions

### Tennessee Aeronautics Commission

607 Hangar Lane, Building 4219, Nashville, TN 37217  
(615) 741-3208

### Commissioner John C. Schroer

#### *Department of Transportation*

John Schroer was appointed commissioner of Transportation by Governor Bill Haslam in January 2011. He is the 29th commissioner of the state agency that oversees a statewide transportation system including highways, rail, airports, waterways, and transit. Commissioner Schroer became mayor of Franklin, Tenn., in 2007. During his tenure, he was involved in the Middle Tennessee Metropolitan Planning Organization, serving on its executive committee. By virtue of his position as mayor, he was a member of the Regional Transportation Authority and served as its treasurer. As commissioner of Transportation, he continues to be a member of each of those public bodies. As mayor, Schroer was instrumental in implementing financial policies that led to AAA ratings from both Moody's and Standard & Poor's, putting Franklin in the top ranking of cities across the country. He also played a crucial role in capital planning and prioritization by instituting several key changes in process and managing Franklin's budget in difficult economic times. Commissioner Schroer was a member of the Middle Tennessee Mayor's Caucus and served on its executive committee. Prior to his election as mayor, he was a member of the Board of the Franklin Special School District for 13 years, serving as its chairman for 11 of those years. He served on the Board of the Tennessee School Board Association as treasurer and vice president. An Indiana native, Commissioner Schroer received a bachelor's degree in business from Indiana University. After graduation he moved to the Franklin area and subsequently received an MBA from the University of Tennessee. He spent 10 years in the commercial real estate financing business before beginning a real estate development business. He and his wife, Marianne, are members of Franklin First United Methodist Church. He is a past board member of Williamson County United Way and a founding board member of Franklin Tomorrow.







# Department of Veterans Affairs

312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
13th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-2931  
TN.gov/veteran

**Many-Bears Grinder - Commissioner**  
**Wendell Cheek - Deputy Commissioner - Middle**  
**Mark Breece - Assistant Commissioner - West**  
**Don Smith - Assistant Commissioner - East**  
**Yvette Martinez - Assistant Commissioner of Communications**

The Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs (TDVA) serves more than 500,000 veterans and approximately 1.5 million dependents living in Tennessee. There are 12 field offices across the state to serve 95 counties with assistance to file claims for federal benefits, answer questions about the claims process, and advocate on behalf of stakeholders who are denied federal benefits. TDVA also offers quarterly and annual training to employees and County Service Officers to ensure all personnel assisting veterans and their families have the latest information regarding changing laws that affect federal and state benefits. In fiscal year 2012, TDVA was responsible for 67 percent of Tennessee claims submitted to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office, resulting in \$1.1 billion in tax-free income for veterans and revenue for the state. TDVA also reviewed 9,526 claims, of which 87.5 percent were fully developed claims, resulting in more timely receipts of monetary awards to veterans.

The department also hosted 125 outreaches in 2012 to help 4,985 veterans, dependents, and survivors with filing assistance and other federal, state, and local resources.

Additionally, TDVA manages and operates four State Veterans Cemeteries to include two in East Tennessee, one in Middle Tennessee, and one in West Tennessee. During fiscal year 2012, there were 1,953 interments of veterans and dependents in the State's Veterans Cemeteries.

In 2012 the department developed the state's first standard operating procedure for casualty assistance and notification. The new policy allows TDVA to assist casualty officers and surviving family members and to coordinate with other state agencies in the response to honor and remember Tennessee servicemembers killed in combat. The department is also the Governor's designee to present the Tennessee Fallen Heroes Medal to servicemembers killed in combat after July 1, 2011.

TDVA is a liaison for the three existing Tennessee State Veterans Homes and organizes and chairs the United Tennessee Veterans Association (UTVA) and the Governor's Council on Service Members, Veterans and Families.

## Mission

The Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs' mission is to serve veterans and their families with compassion and dignity as an entrusted advocate.

## History

In 1921 an Ex-Serviceman's Bureau was established. Due to the inability of the small agency to provide adequate service for the increase of veterans after World War II, in 1945 the General Assembly created the Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs to provide statewide services. The department was placed under the Governor's Office in 1959 as a staff division and once again established as a department in 1975. The General Assembly authorized the department to establish state veterans cemeteries in 1987. Legislation was approved in 1988 to establish state veterans homes under the direction of a board of directors appointed by the Governor. In 1991 the department was mandated to train and accredit county-employed Veterans Service Officers.

## Services

**Field and Claims Divisions.** Accredited employees represent veterans, their families, and survivors by a power-of-attorney claims system to access earned entitlements and services. Employees file claims and review ratings for compensation, pension, educational allowances, loans, etc., under laws administered by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Counseling and referrals are provided for services and benefits available through federal, state, and local laws. Representation is provided to veterans and their families in the presentation, proof, and establishment of all claims. Employees assist veterans in obtaining a variety of services such as health care, military discharge review, employment referrals, housing, rehabilitation, training, and education. An ongoing training program enhances knowledge and skills of the department's staff and provides certification of County Service Officers as mandated. Field representatives provide monthly training and assistance in their respective districts. Quarterly training is accomplished in each grand division of the state with the annual certification session in Nashville.

**Cemetery Division.** Four State Veterans Cemeteries provide interments and perpetual care for eligible veterans and their dependents.

### State Veterans Cemeteries

East Tennessee  
5901 Lyons View Pike  
Knoxville, TN 37919  
(865) 577-3228

West Tennessee  
4000 Forest Hill-Irene Road  
Memphis, TN 38125  
(901) 543-7005

East Tennessee  
2200 East Governor John Sevier Highway  
Knoxville, TN 37920  
(865) 577-3228

Middle Tennessee  
7931 McCrory Lane  
Nashville, TN 37221  
(615) 532-2238

### Benefits and Claims Offices (East)

#### Chattanooga

540 McCallie Avenue, Room 109  
(423) 634-7123

#### Cookeville

580 S. Jefferson, Suite A  
(931) 526-6929

#### Knoxville

601 S. Concord Street, Suite 108  
(865) 594-6158

#### Morristown

1609 College Park Drive  
(423) 587-7032

#### Mountain Home

James H. Quillen VA Medical Center  
Building 69, Room H115  
(423) 926-1171, Extension 7203

### Benefits and Claims Offices (West)

#### Dickson

250 Beasley Drive  
(615) 441-6224

#### Dyersburg

439 West McGaughey Street  
(731) 286-8344

#### Jackson

225 Dr. M.L. King Drive, Room 110  
(731) 286-8344

#### Memphis

VA Medical Center  
1030 Jefferson Avenue, Room CEG 22  
(901) 577-7673, Extension 5284

#### Fort Campbell, KY

5668 Wickham Avenue  
(931) 431-3784

### Benefits and Claims Offices (Middle)

#### Murfreesboro

Alvin C. York VA Medical Center  
Building 7, Room G-39  
(615) 225-6930

#### Claims Division

110 Ninth Avenue South, Room C-166  
(615) 695-6385

#### Nashville

VA Medical Center  
1310 24th Avenue South  
Room G116/G118  
(615) 873-8048  
(615) 873-7950

## State Veterans Homes

### Murfreesboro

Tennessee State Veterans Home -  
Murfreesboro  
345 Compton Road  
(615) 895-8850

### Knoxville

Senator Ben Atchley Tennessee State  
Veterans Home  
One Veterans Way  
(865) 862-8100

### Humboldt

W.D. "Bill" Manning Tennessee State  
Veterans Home  
2865 Main Street  
(731) 784-8405

### Commissioner Many-Bears Grinder

*Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs*

Commissioner Grinder joined the Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs (TDVA) in January 2011 after retiring as a Colonel from the Tennessee Army National Guard with more than 35 years of service. Commissioner Grinder is the first woman to serve the state in this capacity.

Since her appointment in 2011, the TDVA has opened a new State Veterans Cemetery in East Tennessee, regional commissioners were hired to better serve veterans in each portion of the state, and Tennessee veterans have received more than \$1 billion in federal funding from claims filed by the department in both 2011 and 2012.

In 2012 TDVA created and developed the state's first formal casualty standard operating procedure to assist casualty officers and surviving family members, coordinate with other state agencies, and notify the public of the ultimate sacrifice of servicemembers killed in action.

The retired Colonel is now responsible for the operation of TDVA's Field Offices, Claims Offices, and four State Veterans Cemeteries. She is also an ex officio voting member of the Tennessee State Veterans Home Board, which oversees the three existing State Veterans Homes, and plans for future homes in Tennessee. Commissioner Grinder serves as the Southeast District Vice President for the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs.

Grinder retired from the Tennessee Army National Guard as a Colonel with more than 35 years of service. She holds a master's degree in strategic studies from the Army War College and a master's degree in human resource development from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. She is a graduate of the Army War College and the Joint Forces Staff College. She is an Operation Enduring Freedom Combat Veteran. Her military awards include the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star Medal.

Commissioner Grinder is a member of numerous military and veterans associations.







## Fallen Heroes of Tennessee

Throughout the course of human history, there has been no greater sacrifice than to lay down one’s life for the cause of freedom and liberty – defending freedom for family at home and advancing liberty for oppressed friends abroad. During times of both conflict and peace, Tennesseans have continued to lead our nation with this spirit of volunteerism. Our opportunity to enjoy the blessings of our great state and nation is a result of the dedication of these great patriots to a cause higher than themselves. We must never forget the sacrifice of these fallen heroes as well as the sacrifice of their families and communities who feel the impact of this loss most.

*From the dedication of the 2009-2010 Blue Book. Tre Hargett, Secretary of State.*

Name	Age	Hometown
Army Master Sergeant Jefferson Donald Davis	39	Watauga
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Patrick Ray Nixon	21	Gallatin
Army Specialist Thomas Arthur Foley, III	23	Dresden
Army National Guard Sergeant Roger Dale Rowe	54	Bon Aqua
Army National Guard Staff Sergeant David L. Loyd	44	Jackson
Army Sergeant Kenneth W. Harris , Jr.	23	Charlotte
Army Sergeant First Class William M. Bennett	35	Seymour
Army Second Lieutenant Richard Torres	25	Clarksville
Army Lieutenant Colonel Kim S. Orlando	43	Clarksville
Army Staff Sergeant Morgan DeShawn Kennon	23	Memphis
Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Nathan J. Bailey	46	Nashville

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Army Chief Warrant Officer Alexander S. Coulter	35	Bristol
Army National Guard Sergeant First Class Gregory B. Hicks	35	Duff
Army Chief Warrant Officer 2 Michael T. Blaise	29	Clarksville
Marine Corps Captain Brent L. Morel	27	Martin
Army Staff Sergeant Don Steven McMahan	31	Nashville
Navy Petty Officer Second Class Christopher E. Watts	28	Knoxville
Army Specialist Ervin Caradine, Jr.	33	Memphis
Army Staff Sergeant Todd E. Nunes	29	Chapel Hill
Marine Lance Corporal Jeremiah E. Savage	21	Livingston
Air Force Senior Airman Pedro I. Espaillat, Jr.	20	Columbia
Marine Corps Private First Class Daniel B. McClenney	19	Shelbyville
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Timothy R. Creager	21	Millington
Army Sergeant First Class Robert K. McGee	37	Antioch
Army Private First Class David L. Potter	22	Johnson City
Marine Corps Corporal Brad P. McCormick	23	Allons

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Army Specialist Marco D. Ross	20	Memphis
Army Specialist 4 Brandon M. Read	21	Greeneville
Marine Corps First Lieutenant Andrew K. Stern	24	Germantown
Army Private First Class James W. Price	22	Cleveland
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Steven C. Tyler Cates	22	Mt. Juliet
Marine Corps Sergeant Morgan W. Strader	23	Crossville
Army Private First Class George D. Harrison	22	Knoxville
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Joshua W. Dickenson	25	Lafayette
Army Specialist 4 Cory M. Hewitt	26	Dover
Army National Guard Sergeant Paul W. Thomason III	37	Talbot
Army National Guard Sergeant First Class Stephen C. Kennedy	35	Oak Ridge
Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Alfred Barton Siler	33	Duff
Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Mark Oscar Edwards	40	Unicoi
Marine Corps Private First Class Nathan B. Clemons	20	Winchester
Army Master Sergeant Michael L. McNulty	36	Knoxville

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Army Sergeant James D. Stewart	29	Chattanooga
Army Master Sergeant James W. Ponder, III	36	Franklin
Army National Guard Specialist James D. Carroll	23	McKenzie
Army Captain Jeremy A. Chandler	30	Clarksville
Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Asbury F. Hawn, II	35	Lebanon
Army National Guard Sergeant Gary L. Reese, Jr.	22	Ashland City
Army National Guard Sergeant Shannon D. Taylor	30	Smithville
Army National Guard Sergeant Joseph D. Hunt	27	Sweetwater
Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Victoir P. Lieurance	34	Seymour
Army Specialist Luke C. Williams	35	Knoxville
Army Sergeant Eric A. Fifer	22	Knoxville
Army National Guard Sergeant Robert Wesley Tucker	20	Hilham
Army Private First Class Brian J. Schoff	22	Manchester
Marine Corps Corporal Rusty L. Washam	21	Huntsville
KY Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Brock A. Beery	30	White House

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Marine Corps Corporal David A. Bass	20	Nashville
Army Sergeant First Class Richard J. Herrema	27	Jackson
Army Corporal Robbie G. Light	21	Kingsport
Army First Lieutenant Scott M. Love	32	Knoxville
Army National Guard Chief Warrant Officer 3 William Timothy Flanigan	37	Milan
Army Private First Class Kevin Finch Edgin	31	Dyersburg
Army Sergeant David M. Hierholzer	27	Lewisburg
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Adam R. Murray	21	Cordova
Army National Guard Sergeant Dustin D. Laird	23	Martin
Marine Corps Lance Corporal James D. Hirlston	21	Murfreesboro
Army Sergeant David T. Weir	23	Cleveland
Marine Corps Captain Robert M. Secher	33	Germantown
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Richard A. Buerstetta	20	Franklin
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Tyler R. Overstreet	22	Gallatin
Army First Lieutenant Michael A. Cerrone	24	Clarksville

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Army Private First Class Harry A. Winkler, III	32	Clarksville
Army Staff Sergeant Daniel M. Morris	28	Clinton
Army Specialist Dustin M. Adkins	22	Finger
Marine Corps Lance Corporal William C. Koprince, Jr.	24	Lenior City
Marine Corps Lance Corporal William D. Spencer	20	Paris
Army Sergeant John M. Sullivan	22	Hixson
Marine Corps Gunnery Sergeant Terry J. Elliott	34	Middleton
Army Staff Sergeant Terry W. Prater	25	Speedwell
Army Sergeant First Class Benjamin L. Sebban	29	Chattanooga
Marine Corps Staff Sergeant Marcus A. Golczynski	30	Lewisburg
Army Sergeant David Alexander Stephens	28	Tulahoma
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Jeffery A. Bishop	23	Dickson
Army Sergeant Alexander Van Aalten	21	Monterey
Army Sergeant First Class James D. Connell	40	Lake City
Army Private First Class Travis Frederick Haslip	20	Ooltewah

Name	Age	Hometown
Air Force Senior Airman William N. Newman	23	Kingston Springs
Army First Lieutenant Frank B. Walkup, IV	23	Woodbury
Army Specialist Michelle R. Ring	24	Martin
Army National Guard Sergeant Stephen R. Maddies	41	Elizabethton
Army Specialist Justin R. Blackwell	27	Paris
Army Private Jeremy S. Bohannon	18	Bon Aqua
Air Force Sergeant Joey D. Link	29	Portland
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Lance Murphy Clark	21	Cookeville
Army Private First Class Rush M. Jenkins	22	Clarksville
Army Staff Sergeant Jonathan K. Dozier	30	Rutherford
Army Specialist Joshua L. Plocica	20	Clarksville
Army Corporal Jason Dane Hovater	24	Clinton
Marine Corps Sergeant Michael H. Ferschke, Jr.	22	Maryville
Army Captain Darrick D. Wright	37	Nashville
Army Private First Class Christopher T. Fox	21	Memphis

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Army Staff Sergeant Timothy H. Walker	38	Franklin
Army Chief Warrant Officer Donald V. Clark	37	Memphis
Army Corporal Keith E. Essary	20	Dyersburg
Army National Guard First Lieutenant William E. Emmert	36	Lincoln
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Stephen F. Dearmon	21	Crossville
Army Warrant Officer 1 Judson E. Mount	37	Franklin
Army Specialist Jonathan Charles O'Neill	22	Watertown
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Gregory Alan Posey	22	Knoxville
Army Private Patrick Scott Fitzgibbon	19	Knoxville
Army Specialist Corey J. Kowall	20	Murfreesboro
Army Specialist Russell S. Hercules, Jr.	22	Murfreesboro
Army Private First Class Brandon A. Owens	21	Memphis
Army Sergeant First Class Jason O.B. Hickman	35	Kingsport
Army Staff Sergeant Daniel D. Merriweather	25	Collierville
Navy Petty Officer Second Class Xin Qi	25	Cordova

Name	Age	Hometown
Army Staff Sergeant Rusty Hunter Christian	24	Greeneville
Army National Guard Captain Marcus R. Alford	28	Knoxville
Army National Guard Chief Warrant Officer 2 Billie Jean Grinder	25	Gallatin
Army Sergeant First Class Carlos M. Santos-Silva	32	Clarksville
Army Private First Class Jonathan David Hall	23	Chattanooga
Army Specialist Jeremy Lynn Brown	20	McMinnville
Army Private First Class Billy G. Anderson	20	Alexandria
Air Force Senior Airman Benjamin D. White	24	Erwin
Army Sergeant Israel P. O'Bryan	24	Newbern
Army Private First Class Robert Kelsey Levi Repkie	20	Knoxville
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Daniel Gabriel Raney	21	Pleasant View
Army Specialist Michael Lane Stansbery, Jr.	21	Mt. Juliet
Marine Corps Private First Class Vincent Emmanuel Gammone, III	19	Christiana
Marine Corps Corporal Kristopher Daniel Greer	25	Ashland City
Army Sergeant Patrick Keith Durham	24	Chattanooga

Executive Branch

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Hometown</b>
Army Specialist Nathan Edward Lillard	26	Knoxville
Army Private First Class David D. Finch	24	Bath Springs
Marine Corps Sergeant Garrett A. Misener	25	Cordova
Air Force Airman First Class Christoffer P. Johnson	20	Clarksville
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Andrew P. Carpenter	27	Columbia
Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Bryant, Jr.	37	Knoxville
Marine Corps Sergeant Kevin Brian Balduf	27	Nashville
Navy Petty Officer First Class (SEAL) Aaron Carson Vaughn	30	Union City
Marine Corps Lance Corporal Franklin Namon Watson	21	Vonore
Army Captain Joshua Sean Lawrence	29	Nashville
Army Sergeant First Class Dennis R. Murray	38	Red Boiling Springs
Army Specialist Jason Kyle Edens	22	Franklin
Army Sergeant Jacob Michael Schwallie	22	Clarksville
Army Staff Sergeant Christopher Michael Ward	24	Oak Ridge
Army Warrant Officer Sean W. Mullen	39	Adams

Name	Age	Hometown
MS Army National Guard Staff Sergeant Stephen Michael New	29	Bartlett

Military personnel are listed in chronological order by date of casualty. The list is current as of September 30, 2013, as provided by the Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs.

Executive Branch





## Agencies, Boards, and Commissions

### Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission

226 Capitol Boulevard Building, Suite 300  
Nashville, TN 37243-0755  
(615) 741-1602  
TN.gov/abc

**E. Keith Bell, Director**

The Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission regulates all businesses involved in the transportation, manufacture, sale, and/or dispensing of alcoholic beverages. Its oversight includes, but is not limited to wholesalers, retail stores, and liquor-by-the-drink establishments. This agency issues licenses to these businesses and permits to their employees. In addition, it oversees the Server Training Program, the Responsible Vendor Program, and the direct shipment of alcoholic beverages to Tennessee residents. The commission also has jurisdiction over any criminal activity involving Schedule VI controlled substances (marijuana) and any felonious criminal activity arising from its core jurisdiction. The commission participates in the Governor's Task Force on Marijuana Eradication with other law enforcement agencies on an annual basis.

### Tennessee Arts Commission

401 Charlotte Avenue  
Nashville, TN 37243-0780  
(615) 741-1701  
TN.gov/arts

**Anne B. Pope, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Arts Commission was established to ensure that the citizens of Tennessee have access to and participate in the arts. A statewide volunteer citizen board appointed by the Governor works with a nationally recognized professional staff to offer funding opportunities to Tennessee nonprofit and public organizations that produce and present high quality arts activities that add value to the cultural life of the state's diverse communities and populations.

Through various grant categories that serve the state's diverse populations, the agency invests in cultural assets that enrich the lives of Tennesseans; communicates the value of the arts to every Tennessee community; preserves and promotes the folk arts and cultural heritage of the state; invests in arts education for all Tennesseans; empowers Tennessee artists and organizations with resources to be economic and cultural contributors to their communities; and engages in partnerships to broaden support for the arts in Tennessee.

## Tennessee Board of Parole

404 James Robertson Parkway, Suite 1300  
Nashville, TN 37243-0850  
(615) 741-1673  
TN.gov/bop

**Richard Montgomery, Chairman**  
**David C. Liner, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Board of Parole is an independent, autonomous seven-member board appointed by the Governor. By statute, the board has the authority to parole eligible offenders who have served a certain percentage of their sentences. It also has the authority to revoke parole privileges if offenders do not comply with supervision rules and standards set forth for them upon their release. The agency provides services to victims of crime as they navigate the parole hearing process. Additionally, the board considers requests for executive clemency and makes recommendations on those requests to the Governor.

Some parole hearings are conducted by hearings officers. They make non-binding recommendations for review by board members. For more serious offenses, board members conduct the hearings. Only board members can make parole decisions.

The Board of Parole promotes and supports lawful behavior, education, and evidence-based programs that can minimize the risk of repeat offenses. The board's members and staff work closely with the court systems, the Department of Correction, and law enforcement agencies. They also work collaboratively with a variety of community programs whose goals are to reduce crime, guide offenders through rehabilitation, and assist crime victims. Through this coordinated effort, the board strives to protect public safety.

## Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

901 R.S. Gass Boulevard  
Nashville, TN 37216-2639  
(615) 744-4000  
tbi.tn.gov

**Mark Gwyn, Director**

The State Legislature established the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) as an independent agency in 1980. As the state's primary criminal investigative agency, the TBI is responsible for assisting local law enforcement with major crimes as well as launching its own special investigations into illegal drugs, cyber crime, fugitives, public corruption, official misconduct, organized crime, domestic terrorism, gambling, Medicaid fraud, and patient abuse. The TBI has the statutory authority to investigate any criminal violation at the request of the District Attorney General in the judicial district where the crime occurred. The TBI also manages a number of high profile programs including the TBI Top Ten Most Wanted, AMBER Alert program, the statewide Sex Offender Registry, and the Tennessee Meth Task Force. TBI headquarters houses the state's Fusion Center, a law enforcement intelligence sharing unit that provides information and support to law enforcement agencies.

TBI manages the state's three forensic crime labs, which conduct tests on approximately 90,000 pieces of evidence for 63,000 cases annually. The total number of tests conducted in a year is more than 374,000.

TBI has been designated to coordinate the gathering, analysis, and dissemination of state and local criminal justice statistics, providing data to the Governor, General Assembly, and all law enforcement agencies with the annual publishing of "Crime in Tennessee." Additional responsibilities include instant background checks for gun purchases and statewide criminal background checks to the public for a fee. Continuing education is also a priority, with the TBI conducting nearly 1,300 hours of law enforcement training for 5,000 people annually.

The director of the TBI is appointed to a six-year term by the Governor. He sits on the IACP Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee. He serves as secretary for the board of directors of the Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies, and is a graduate of the 33rd session of the FBI's National Executive Institute.

The TBI employs approximately 450 people statewide, half of whom are commissioned officers.

## Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability

500 Deaderick Street  
9th Floor, Andrew Jackson Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-0860  
(615) 741-2056  
TN.gov/comaging

**Jim Shulman, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability was created by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1963. The commission is the designated state unit on aging and is mandated to provide leadership relative to all aging issues on behalf of older persons in the state. The commission administers the federal funds provided by the Older Americans Act. In 2001 the Legislature expanded the authority of the commission to provide services to adults with disabilities under age 60.

The Older Americans Act provides federal funds for administration and direct services. These services include congregate and home-delivered meals, protection of elder rights, supportive and in-home care, senior centers, transportation, and family caregiver services. The commission administers federal funds from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to operate the statewide State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP), which provides consumer education and counseling about Medicare and all other related health insurances. The commission also administers state funds for multi-purpose senior centers, public guardianship, and in-home services including homemaker and personal care services, as well as home-delivered meals.

The commission works in partnership with the nine area agencies on Aging and Disability. Each of the nine area agencies is the principal agent of the commission for carrying out the mandates of the Older Americans Act and requirements of the state agency. Each area agency serves as the focal point for all issues relative to the welfare of older persons in its respective planning district. Area agencies perform a wide range of activities related to advocacy, planning, coordination, inter-agency linkages, information sharing, brokering, monitoring, and evaluation. These activities lead to the development or enhancement of comprehensive and coordinated community based systems which serve all communities.

Each year every area agency submits an “Area Plan for Programs on Aging,” or an annual update, to the commission for approval. An area plan provides a comprehensive description of services to be provided within the area, based on local needs, through contracts with local service providers.

## Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

500 Deaderick Street  
9th Floor, Andrew Jackson Building  
Nashville, TN 37243-0800  
(615) 741-2633  
TN.gov/tccy

**Linda O’Neal, Executive Director**

The Commission on Children and Youth is a small state agency with a primary mission of improving the quality of life for children and families. The commission collects and disseminates information on children and families for the planning and coordination of policies, programs, and services.

The commission engages in state budget advocacy; prepares and distributes impact statements on pending state legislation affecting children and families; produces and distributes an annual KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child Report; conducts resource mapping of expenditures for children and families through the state budget; administers the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and other federal juvenile justice funds in Tennessee and state Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) funds; engages in advocacy at the federal level on these issues; and has an ombudsman program for children involved with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

The commission staffs and coordinates nine regional councils on children and youth that address local needs, provide organizational structure for statewide networking on behalf of children and families, and provide local input to the commission. The commission also has administrative responsibility for, and staffs: the Council on Children’s Mental Health to plan for implementation of a system of care for children’s mental health services, the Second Look Commission which reviews cases of children who have experienced second or subsequent incidents of severe abuse to identify recommendations for improving the system, and the Youth Transitions Advisory Council which brings together stakeholders to improve services and supports for young adults transitioning from state custody and from child- to adult-serving systems.

There has been a statutory commission created by the General Assembly to focus on Tennessee children since 1955. The policy-making body for the commission is a 21-person board whose members are appointed by the Governor. At least one member is appointed from each of Tennessee’s nine development districts. The membership of the commission includes 20 percent youth members to meet the requirements for a State Advisory Group for administration of federal juvenile justice funds.

## Tennessee Corrections Institute

500 James Robertson Parkway  
4th Floor, Davy Crockett Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-3816

**Beth Ashe, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI) is required under the authority of Tenn. Code Ann. § 41-4-140 to establish minimum standards for all adult local (municipal, county, metro government, and privately contracted local facilities) jails, lock-ups, workhouses, detention, and correctional facilities in the state. The agency is also by law responsible for conducting an annual inspection of each facility in accordance with these standards. The TCI Board of Control is charged with the responsibility of determining the annual certification of the aforementioned correctional facilities that meet all applicable standards upon review of all inspection reports. The agency is also required by law to provide and/or approve all annual basic and in-service training and certification of all correctional personnel whose duties include the industry, custody, or treatment of prisoners at the aforementioned local level. The agency is also mandated to provide technical assistance and support services for local, municipal, county, and metro government correctional facilities in Tennessee. The agency is also required under the authority of Tenn. Code Ann. § 41-7-103 to conduct studies and research in the area of local adult corrections in order to make recommendations to the Governor, the commissioner of Correction, and the General Assembly.

The TCI Board of Control also has the authority to grant waivers for pre-employment requirements for local adult correctional officers per Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 41-1400-04-.01 and 41-1400-04-.02.

## Tennessee Education Lottery Corporation

Plaza Tower, Metro Center  
200 Athens Way, Suite 200  
Nashville, TN 37228  
(615) 324-6500  
tnlottery.com

**Keith Simmons, Chairman**  
**Rebecca Hargrove, President and CEO**

In November 2002, Tennessee voters approved a referendum to amend the state Constitution to authorize the establishment of a lottery. In May 2003, the General Assembly passed legislation creating the Tennessee Education Lottery Corporation and, in June of the same year, the Governor appointed a seven-member board to oversee the corporation's operations.

The Tennessee Constitution requires all lottery profits go to specific higher education scholarships, and excess profits may be used for early learning programs and K-12 capital outlay projects. To date, lottery proceeds have funded hundreds of thousands of higher education scholarships, pre-K classes, K-12 After School classes, and energy efficient projects for K-12 schools. The HOPE Scholarship initiative has been expanded to include 11 different scholarships and grants for Tennessee students seeking assistance with higher education.

The Tennessee Education Lottery Corporation operates entirely from the revenue it generates through the sale of its products. Net proceeds from sales of lottery tickets, currently averaging over \$5.3 million per week, fund specific education programs, including college scholarships and after-school programs. Since the Lottery began selling tickets on January 20, 2004 through June 30, 2013, it has raised more than \$2.7 billion for these programs. In addition to the educational beneficiaries, players have won more than \$6.3 billion in prizes and lottery retailer partners have earned nearly \$684 million in retailer commissions.

The corporation maintains four district offices throughout the state and is headquartered in Nashville. The Tennessee Education Lottery Corporation operates entirely from the revenue it generates through the sale of its products.

## Tennessee Health Services and Development Agency

9th Floor, Andrew Jackson Building  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-2364  
TN.gov/hsda

**Melanie M. Hill, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Health Services and Planning Act of 2002 (Public Chapter 780, Acts of 2002) authorized the creation of the Health Services and Development Agency. The agency is an independent body responsible for implementing the public policy of the state related to the establishment and modification of health care institutions, facilities, and services. That policy requires that needed institutions, facilities, and services be developed in an orderly and economical manner. Prior to July 2002, the Health Facilities Commission performed these duties.

The certificate of need process is used to implement this public policy. A certificate of need is a permit for the establishment or modification of health care institutions, acquisition of major medical equipment, and the initiation or elimination of certain services that impact health care availability and utilization. The process is designed to promote access to high quality facilities and services, prevent unnecessary duplication of services, guide the establishment of facilities and services that best serve public needs, and promote cost savings. The state health plan provides guidance on these issues.

The agency meets monthly in an open forum to consider certificate of need applications based upon the general criteria of need, economic feasibility, and contribution to the orderly development of health care. Certificate of Need decisions are made by the 11-member board consisting of consumers, representatives of the health care industry, and state officials:

- three consumer members appointed by the Governor and the speakers of the Senate and House;
- five health care industry representatives (physicians, hospital, nursing home, home care, and ambulatory surgical treatment center) appointed by the Governor; and
- three state officials (Comptroller of the Treasury, TennCare Director, and Commissioner of Commerce and Insurance or their designees).

## Tennessee Housing Development Agency

502 Deaderick Street  
3rd Floor, Andrew Jackson Building  
Nashville TN 37243  
(615) 815-2200  
thda.org

**Ralph M. Perrey, Executive Director**

Created by the General Assembly in 1973, the Tennessee Housing Development Agency's (THDA) mission is "Leading Tennessee Home" by creating safe, sound, affordable housing opportunities. THDA is authorized to sell tax-exempt revenue notes and bonds to provide funds for mortgage loans at low interest rates. THDA uses local lenders throughout the state to make affordable mortgages to first-time homebuyers.

THDA also administers a number of federal housing programs on the state's behalf: housing choice vouchers in 72 counties; housing tax credits and multifamily bonds to support rental housing development; weatherization and energy assistance grants; and foreclosure prevention. THDA also funds affordable housing efforts through its Housing Trust Fund, offers assistance to small communities hit by natural disasters, and provides special discounted mortgages to military families and members of the Tennessee National Guard.

THDA is also a housing resource for Tennesseans, providing research and analysis of housing trends, supporting homebuyer education programs, and offering technical services and information to housing providers. Consumers can search for housing and housing information on two THDA-sponsored websites: [TNHousingSearch.org](http://TNHousingSearch.org) and [TNHousingResource.org](http://TNHousingResource.org).

THDA researches housing issues (i.e., foreclosures, construction permits issued, housing starts, median income, sales prices) and provides technical services and information to housing providers.

## Tennessee Human Rights Commission

Central Office  
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
23rd Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243-1219  
(615) 741-5825 / (800) 251-3589  
(866) 856-1252 (Español)  
[TN.gov/humanrights](http://TN.gov/humanrights)

**Beverly L. Watts, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Human Rights Commission (THRC) is an independent state agency created in 1963 to advise the public on their human rights and to promote and encourage equal opportunity for all persons in Tennessee. In 1978 the commission's responsibilities expanded to enforcing the Tennessee Human Rights Act and later, the Tennessee Disability Act, which together prohibit discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodation on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, religion, sex, disability, familial status (housing only), and age (over 40 in employment). The commission is also responsible for coordinating Tennessee's compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin by state agencies receiving federal financial assistance.

THRC's mission is to safeguard individuals from discrimination through enforcement and education. It is governed by a 15-member board of commissioners appointed by the Governor to represent the three Grand Divisions of the state. A 29-member staff of investigators, attorneys, and other professional support personnel carry out the day-to-day activities of conducting thorough investigations and educating the public about their rights and responsibilities. Activities include the receipt, investigation, litigation, and resolution of complaints of discrimination as well as providing technical assistance and education about the rights and requirements under human rights laws.

The Tennessee Human Rights Commission maintains its central office in Nashville and has regional offices in Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis.

## **Tennessee Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission**

LETA Facilities at 3025 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, TN 37214-2217  
(615) 741-4461

**Brian Grisham, Executive Secretary**

Established by 1981 Acts, Chapter 455, the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission is charged under Tenn. Code Ann. § 38-8-104 with the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of uniform standards for the employment, training, and administration of supplemental incomes of all local law enforcement officers in Tennessee and certain state law enforcement agencies.

This 18-member commission consists of citizens, law enforcement officials, one member from the Senate, and one member from the House of Representatives as specified by Tenn. Code Ann. § 38-8-102. In addition, the commission continually strives for and encourages higher selection, training, and development standards to ensure Tennessee keeps pace with the growing need for more effective and efficient social and law enforcement endeavors.

## **Tennessee State Board of Education**

State Board for Career and Technical Education  
710 James Robertson Parkway, 1st Floor Andrew Johnson Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243-1050  
(615) 741-2966  
TN.gov/sbe

**Dr. Gary Nixon, Executive Director**

The State Board of Education's (SBE) vision is to prepare all Tennessee children for successful postsecondary work, education, and citizenship and for Tennessee to be the fastest improving state in the nation. The board establishes rules and policies governing all aspects of elementary and secondary education necessary for the success of individual children, their communities, the state, and the nation.

SBE's Master Plan includes the following five strategic priorities: expand students' access to effective teachers and leaders; expand families' access to good schools; expand educators' access to

resources and best practices; expand public access to information and data; and set achievement targets and measure success.

Board members and staff work closely with the General Assembly, the state Department of Education, Tennessee's higher education institutions, business leaders, and other education stakeholders in overseeing implementation of policies and programs that use proven, research-based policies in the five strategic priorities.

The board gauges the state's success at preparing all students for postsecondary success by measuring the remedial and developmental studies rates at Tennessee postsecondary institutions, the college-going rate, graduation rates, and ACT-readiness subject-area benchmarks in 8th, 10th, and 11th grade. SBE also compares the difference in the percentage of Tennessee students scoring proficient or above on the NAEP assessment and the percentage of Tennessee students scoring at or above proficient on the TCAP assessment.

The board provides information and tools to students, parents, teachers, and policymakers to enable them to help deliver the education constitutionally guaranteed to all Tennesseans. Visit [tn.gov/sbe](http://tn.gov/sbe).

The State Board of Education is composed of 11 members – one from each congressional district, plus a student member, and the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, who serves as a non-voting ex officio. Dr. Gary L. Nixon serves as executive director of the board.

## Tennessee State Museum

James K. Polk Cultural Center  
Fifth and Deaderick  
Nashville, TN 37243-1120  
(615) 741-2692  
[tnmuseum.org](http://tnmuseum.org)

**Lois Riggins-Ezzell, Executive Director**

The Tennessee State Museum is located in downtown Nashville in the James K. Polk Cultural Center with a military branch in the War Memorial Building. It features a series of exhibits which interpret more than 12,000 years of history along with special temporary exhibits on history and art in a changing gallery. The Tennessee State Museum has become one of the largest and finest state museums in the country. The permanent exhibits begin with The First Tennesseans tracing prehistoric humans some 12,000 years ago through the 1600s with European explorers. The Frontier exhibit looks at the beginnings of permanent settlements and statehood (1760-1812). Other permanent exhibits include the Age of Jackson (1812-1850); Antebellum (1840-1860); Civil War and Reconstruction (1860-1870); and The New South (1870-1917).

The Military Branch Museum in the War Memorial Building houses military exhibits on Tennessee's involvement in overseas conflicts from the Spanish-American War in 1898 to the end of World War II. Among the artifacts on display are Spanish, German, Japanese, and American uniforms and equipment, and selected sterling silver pieces from the service of the battleship U.S.S. Tennessee, which was sunk at Pearl Harbor. There are long-range plans to add exhibits on the Korean and Vietnam wars.

The heritage of some 200 years of history and the efforts of many citizens to preserve mementos of that history have combined to create an outstanding museum. The Tennessee State Museum

is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., and on Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m. There is no admission charge.

The Tennessee State Museum is governed by the Douglas Henry State Museum Commission (DHSMC). The 13 voting members of the commission include 11 appointments made by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House, in addition to the chairs of the House and Senate Finance Committees or their designees. Additionally, the museum executive director serves as an ex-officio, non-voting member. The DHSMC oversees museum operations and is entrusted with the strategic direction of the museum, with an emphasis on the educational and cultural enrichment of the citizens of the state.

## Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

Ellington Agricultural Center  
P.O. Box 40747  
Nashville, TN 37204-0747  
(615) 781-6500  
TN.gov/twra

**Ed Carter, Executive Director**

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency is governed by a 13-member Fish and Wildlife Commission which includes: nine individuals appointed by the Governor, two people appointed by the Speaker of the Senate, and two more people appointed by the Speaker of the House.

The agency has the responsibility to preserve, manage, enhance, and protect the state's wildlife resources and their environments and the responsibility for boating safety. Operation of the 721-employee agency is handled by divisions and sections of the main Nashville office and four regional offices located in Jackson, Nashville, Crossville, and Morristown.

The divisions are: Wildlife and Forestry Management, Fish Management, Boating and Law Enforcement, Environmental Services, Engineering and Real Estate, Administrative Services, Information and Education, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Legal Services.

Major functions of the agency include law enforcement; research; operation of lakes, hatcheries, and wildlife management areas; hunter education; public information; conservation education; habitat protection; boating education; access area development; and regulation of hunting seasons and bag limits, fishing regulations, and creel limits.

## Volunteer Tennessee

312 Rosa L. Parks Ave  
18th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 253-1426  
volunteertennessee.net

**Jim Snell, Executive Director**

Volunteer Tennessee (formerly the Commission on National and Community Service) helps ensure that the Volunteer State lives up to its name through its mission to encourage volunteerism and community service. Volunteer Tennessee pursues this mission through grants, training, and partnerships with service organizations across Tennessee. Volunteer Tennessee adminis-

ters AmeriCorps, the domestic Peace Corps where hundreds of Tennesseans give a year of their lives in service to meet community needs in education, environment, public safety, and human needs in return for help with college or loan repayments. Volunteer Tennessee partners with the Department of Education and Lions Clubs International to support service-learning, a teaching methodology that combines academic and behavioral learning with volunteer service for K-12 youth. Volunteer Tennessee also manages the Governor's Volunteer Stars Awards. Initiated in 2008, the Governor's Volunteer Stars Awards recognizes one youth and one adult volunteer from each participating county in the state.

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 requires states to maintain a bipartisan state citizen service commission to qualify for funds from the federal Corporation for National and Community Service. Volunteer Tennessee's 25-member commission was created in 1994 by Executive Order 55 and is administratively attached to the Department of Finance and Administration. The Governor appoints the 25 commission members who represent the geographic and cultural diversity of the state.



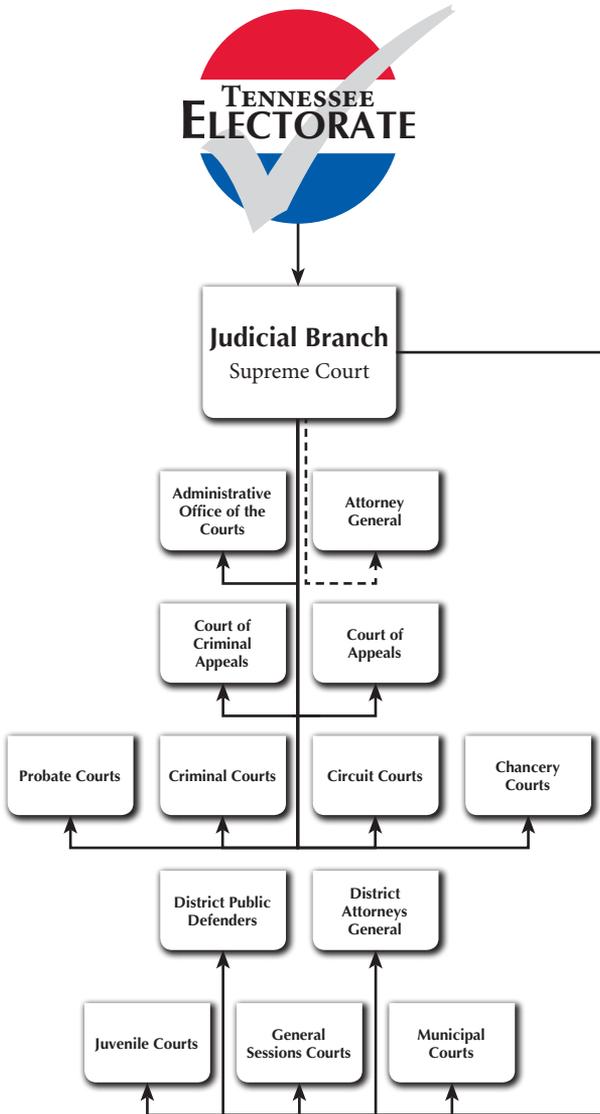
SUPREME COURT





# SECTION III

**Judicial Branch**



# Introduction

The judicial branch, one of the three basic divisions of state government, serves as a check on the powers of both the legislative and executive branches. With the power of judicial review, the courts may rule on the constitutionality of legislation passed by the General Assembly and consider the legality of administrative policies and regulations.

Tennessee's judicial system is derived from the state Constitution: "The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such Circuit, Chancery, and other Inferior Courts as the Legislature shall from time to time, ordain and establish;..." (Article VI, Section 1, Constitution of the State of Tennessee).

Although not a part of the court system, the offices of the attorney general, district attorneys general, and district public defenders are associated with the judicial branch of state government. The attorney general represents the interests of the state in litigation. The district attorneys serve as prosecuting counsel in criminal cases. Public defenders and court-appointed private attorneys represent indigent defendants.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the state. The five justices are nominated by the Judicial Nominating Commission, appointed by the Governor, and retained by a "retain" or "replace" vote for eight-year terms. The majority of this court's workload consists of cases appealed from lower state courts.

The Intermediate Appellate Courts – the Court of Appeals and Court of Criminal Appeals – hear civil and criminal cases appealed from the trial courts.

The state's trial courts include Chancery, Criminal, Circuit, and Probate Courts. Judges in these courts are chosen by popular election within their judicial districts.

The fourth level of courts in Tennessee is composed of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction – General Sessions, Juvenile, and Municipal Courts. These courts are funded by their respective counties.



# Tennessee Courts

## Supreme Court

401 Seventh Avenue North  
Nashville, TN 37219-1407  
(615) 741-2681  
TNCourts.gov

The Tennessee Supreme Court is the state's highest court and the court of last resort. The court normally meets in Jackson, Knoxville, and Nashville, as required by the state constitution.

The five justices may accept appeals of civil and criminal cases from lower state courts. They also interpret the laws and Constitutions of Tennessee and the United States. The Supreme Court may assume jurisdiction over undecided cases in the Court of Appeals or Court of Criminal Appeals when there is special need for a speedy decision. The court also has appellate jurisdiction in cases involving state taxes, the right to hold public office, and issues of constitutional law.



Supreme Court Justices

Pictured in the courtroom at the Supreme Court Building in Nashville are (seated) Chief Justice Gary R. Wade and (standing left to right) Justice Janice M. Holder, Justice Sharon G. Lee, Justice William C. Koch, Jr., and Justice Cornelia A. Clark.

Attorneys may present oral arguments before the Supreme Court. Unlike trials in lower courts, there are no witnesses, juries, or testimony in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Court of Criminal Appeals. After the Supreme Court justices have heard oral arguments and reviewed the attorneys' written materials or briefs, they issue written decisions called opinions. Tennessee Supreme Court opinions on federal constitutional issues can be appealed only to the U.S. Supreme Court, which may or may not agree to consider the appeals.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Court of Criminal Appeals are elected on a "retain-replace" ballot every eight years. By state law, judges on the three courts must be evaluated every eight years. Results of the evaluations are published in newspapers across the state to help voters decide whether the judges should be retained.

### **Chief Justice Gary R. Wade**

*505 Main Street, Suite 200, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born May 31, 1948, Knox County, Tenn.; married; three children; four grandchildren; Methodist; B.S., University of Tennessee, 1970; J. D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1973; private practice of law, 1973-1987; member, University of Tennessee Chancellor's Associates, 1988-1991; University of Tennessee College of Arts and Sciences Board of Visitors; University of Tennessee College of Law Dean's Circle; University of Tennessee Development Council; Tennessee Bar Association, past member, House of Delegates and Board of Governors; American Bar Association, convention delegate; Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association; Tennessee Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers; American Inns of Court; fellow, Tennessee Bar Foundation; Tennessee Sentencing Commission, 1990-1994; Tennessee Judicial Conference, executive committee, 1990-1997; president, Tennessee Judicial Conference, 1995-1996; president, Eta South Province, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, 1990-1997; past president, Sevierville Lions Club; chairman, Sevier County Heart Association, 1984-1986; recipient, 1987 American Heart Association Presidential Award; 1987 Key to the City of Sevierville; 1987 Sevierville Chamber of Commerce Award; Mountain Press Mover and Shaker of the Year, 1983-1985 and 1997; Gary R. Wade Boulevard, 1987; mayor, city of Sevierville, 1977-1987; honorary chairman, Boys & Girls Club of the Smoky Mountains 1996 Financial Campaign; board of directors, United Way of Greater Knoxville Campaign Cabinet, 1997; board of directors, Tennessee's Resource Valley; Friends of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, chairman emeritus (president, 1993-2005; board chairman, 2005-2006); Leadership Knoxville Class of 1995-1996; Leadership Sevier Class of 1997; Leadership Sevier Board of Directors, president, 2001; Knoxville Zoological Gardens Board of Directors, 2000-2006 (vice chairman, 2002-2004; chairman, 2005-2006); Citizen of the Year, Sevierville Chamber of Commerce, 2004; Appellate Judge of the Year, American Board of Trial Advocates, 2004; Knoxville Bar Association Judicial Excellence Award, 2004; East Tennessee Regional Leadership Award, 2006; Walters State Community College Foundation Board of Trustees, president, 2005-2006; Pellissippi State Technical Community College President's Associates; board of directors, East Tennessee Historical Society; United States Department of Interior Citizens Award for Exceptional Service, 2007; appointed to Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, 1987; elected 1988; re-elected 1990 and 1998; Presiding Judge, 1998-2006. Appointed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, May 30, 2006; elected 2008. Elected Chief Justice, September 2012.

**Justice Cornelia A. Clark**

318 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219

Born September 15, 1950, Franklin, Tenn.; United Methodist; B.A., Vanderbilt University, 1971; M.A.T., Harvard University, 1972; J.D., Vanderbilt School of Law, 1979; articles editor and editorial board member, *Vanderbilt Law Review*; graduate, National Judicial College and New York University Appellate Judges Program; private practice, Farris, Warfield & Kanaday, 1979-1989; board member, United Methodist Publishing House, 2008-2020 (vice chairman, 2012-2016); Brentwood Academy Advisory Board; past board member, Lawyers Association for Women, Marion Griffin Chapter; Nashville Bar Association (second vice president); Williamson County Bar Association; Tennessee Bar Association; American Bar Association; Tennessee Lawyers Association for Women (founding member); National Association of Women Judges; American Judicature Society; member of Nashville, Tennessee, and American Bar Foundations (past chairman, Tennessee Bar Foundation); YWCA of Nashville and Middle Tennessee (past president); Goodwill Industries of Middle Tennessee, Inc.; American Bar Association Commission on the American Jury, 2004; past faculty member, American Academy of Judicial Education; National Judicial College; former adjunct professor, Vanderbilt University School of Law; chairman, Tennessee Judicial Council, 2006-2010; Harry Phillips American Inn of Court; Tennessee John Marshall American Inn of Court; dean, Tennessee Judicial Academy, 1997-1998; board of directors, Conference of State Court Administrators, 2004-2005; vice president, Tennessee Judicial Conference, 1997-1998; Franklin Tomorrow, Inc. (co-chairman, inaugural steering committee); 2004 City of Franklin Charter Revision Committee (chairman); 2002-2003 City of Franklin Land Use Plan Steering Committee (chairman); previous member, Supreme Court Commissions on the Rules of Civil Procedure and Technology; 2010 inductee, Nashville YWCA Academy for Women of Achievement; 2009 SEABOTA Appellate Judge of the Year; 2006 Patrons Award, Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County; 2005 Liberty Bell Award, Williamson County Bar Association; appointed Circuit Judge 21st Judicial District, October 1989; elected August 1990, re-elected August 1998; appointed administrative director of the Tennessee Courts, May 1999; appointed to Tennessee Supreme Court, September 2005; elected August 2006; elected Chief Justice, September 2010 – September 2012.

**Justice Janice M. Holder**

50 Peabody Place, Suite 209, Memphis, TN 38103

Born August 29, 1949, Canonsburg, Pa.; Allegheny College, 1967-1968; B.S., Summa Cum Laude, University of Pittsburgh, 1971; J.D., Duquesne University School of Law, 1975; Recent Decisions editor, *Duquesne Law Review*, 1974-1975; senior law clerk to Herbert P. Sorg, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, 1975-1977; Memphis Bar Association (secretary, 1993; treasurer, 1994; board of directors, 1986-1987, 1993-1994); editor, *Memphis Bar Forum*, 1987-1991; chairman, Lawyers Helping Lawyers Committee, 1987-1991; American Bar Association (Lawyer Impairment Project, vice chairman, 1987; Judicial Administration Division, 1994-present); Tennessee Bar Association (Tennessee Lawyers Concerned For Lawyers, executive committee, 1989-1998; House of Delegates, 1989-1991; Commission on Women and Minorities, 1992-1996; commission chairman, 1994-1996); Association for Women Attorneys (treasurer, 1989; vice president, 1991); Tennessee Judicial Conference (vice chairman, Pattern Jury Instructions Civil Committee, 1991-1997; treasurer, 1993-1994; executive committee, 1993-1996); Tennessee Task Force Against Domestic Violence (State Coordinating Council, 1994-1996); American Inns of

Court, Leo Bearman, Sr. American Inn of Court (Master of the Bench, 1995-1997; national member, 1998-2000; emeritus, 2001-present); National Association of Women Judges, 1995-present; Conference of Chief Justices, 2008-2011 (second vice president, 2010-2011); iCivics, 2010-present (state chairman for Tennessee, 2011-present); Tennessee Lawyers' Association for Women, founding member; Alliance for the Blind and Visually Impaired, board of directors, 1985-1994; Leadership Memphis, Class of 1993 (co-chairman, Crime and Criminal Justice Day, 1995 and 1996); Midtown Mental Health Center, board of directors, Crisis Stabilization Unit, 1995-1997; Memphis Botanic Garden Foundation, board of trustees, 1995-2002; International Women's Forum, 1998-present; Kiwanis Club of Memphis, 2002-present; Memphis Council for International Visitors (board of directors, 2002-2009; secretary, 2003-2005); Memphis Literacy Council, volunteer tutor, 2002-2005; member of the National Conference of Chief Justices Mass Tort Litigation Committee, 1992-1996; Silicone Gel Breast Implant Subcommittee, 1992-1996, (chairman, 1996); member, Tennessee Judicial Council, 1992-1996; appointed by the Tennessee Supreme Court as the West Tennessee Coordinating Judge of the Silicone Gel Breast Implant Cases, 1993; recipient, Memphis Bar Association Sam A. Myar Award for Outstanding Service to the Legal Profession and to the Community, 1990; Divorce and Family Law Section of the Memphis Bar Association Judge of the Year, 1992; Memphis Bar Association's Chancellor Charles A. Rond Outstanding Jurist Award, 1992; honorary fellow, Tennessee Bar Association Young Lawyer Division, 1997; fellow, Tennessee Bar Foundation, 1991 (trustee, 1995-1999; secretary, 1997-1999); American Bar Foundation, 1997; Memphis and Shelby County Bar Foundation, 2004; Association for Women Attorneys, Marion Griffin-Frances Loring Award, 1999; honored for exceptional support of the Tennessee Lawyers Assistance Program by the American Bar Association Commission on Lawyer Assistance Programs, 1999; honoree, Tennessee Lawyers Association for Women, 2006; honoree, National Association of Women Judges, Southern Regional Conference honoring women leaders of state courts, 2007; St. Mark Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn., Community Service Award, 2008; Coalition for Mediation Awareness in Tennessee, Grayfred Gray Public Service Mediation Award, 2008; State of Tennessee House of Representatives, House Joint Resolution No. 1401, 2008; Jurist of the Year Award, Southeastern Region of the American Board of Trial Advocates, 2009; the W.J. Michael Cody Pro Bono Attorney of the Year Award, Memphis Area Legal Services, 2009; honored in Shelby County, Tenn., at the "19th turns 90" Celebration of the 90th Anniversary of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, 2010; Legacy Laureate, University of Pittsburgh, 2010; elected Circuit Court Judge, 30th Judicial District at Memphis, Division II, 1990; appointed, Supreme Court of Tennessee, December 1996, elected August 1998, re-elected 2006; elected Chief Justice, September 2008-August 2010.

### **Justice William C. Koch, Jr.**

*321 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born September 12, 1947, Honolulu, Hawaii; married; Episcopalian; B.A., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1969; J.D., Vanderbilt University, 1972; LL.M., University of Virginia, 1996; American, Tennessee, and Nashville Bar Associations; American Inns of Court Foundation, Board of Trustees, 2000-2008, 2012-present (secretary, 2004-2008; Leadership Council, 2008-present); Harry Phillips American Inn of Court, 1990-present; Belmont University College of Law American Inn of Court, 2011-present; American Bar Association, Appellate Judges Conference, executive committee, 2008-2009; United Way of Metropolitan Nashville, Board of Trustees, 1981-present (president, 2003-2004); Community Foundation of Middle Tennessee, Board of Trustees,

2005-present; Nashville Rotary Club, 2000-present; Tennessee Bar Foundation, 1993-present; Nashville Bar Foundation, 1993-present; instructor in constitutional law, Nashville School of Law, 1997-present; adjunct instructor, Vanderbilt University School of Law, 1988-1995; adjunct professor in state constitutional law, Vanderbilt University School of Law, 2013; adjunct professor, Belmont University College of Law, 2012-2013; co-chairman, Tennessee Supreme Court Advisory Commission on Technology, 1997-2001; Assistant Attorney General, 1972-1976; Senior Assistant Attorney General, 1976-1977; Deputy Attorney General, 1977-1978; commissioner, Tennessee Department of Personnel, 1979-1981; counsel to Governor Lamar Alexander, 1981-1984; appointed to Court of Appeals in June 1984; elected in August 1984; re-elected in August 1990, 1998, and 2006; Presiding Judge, Middle Section of the Court of Appeals, 2003-2007; appointed to the Supreme Court in June 2007; elected in August 2008.

### **Justice Sharon G. Lee**

505 Main Street, Suite 200, Knoxville, TN 37902

Born December 8, 1953, Knoxville, Tenn.; two children; B.S., University of Tennessee, 1975; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1978; graduate, New York University Appellate Judges Program; private practice, Madisonville, Tenn., 1978-2004; former County Attorney for Monroe County; City Judge for Madisonville; City Attorney for Vonore and Madisonville; Rule 31 listed family mediator; former adjunct faculty, University of Tennessee College of Law; member, Tennessee Bar Association (House of Delegates); American Bar Foundation; Tennessee Bar Foundation; Knoxville Bar Foundation; Tennessee Judicial Conference (executive committee); Tennessee Lawyers' Association for Women (director); East Tennessee Lawyers' Association for Women (president); Monroe County Bar Association (president, vice president, and secretary); National Association of Women Judges (director); Knoxville Executive Women's Association (secretary); Boys & Girls Club of Monroe Area (board of directors, 2007-2012); YWCA Knoxville (board of directors); Sequoyah Birthplace Museum (board of directors); East Tennessee Historical Society (board of directors); Tennessee College of Law, Dean's Circle; Webb School of Knoxville Distinguished Alumni Award; recipient of the Spotlight Award from the National Association of Women Judges; Spirit of Justice Award from the East Tennessee Lawyers Association for Women; recognized as a Woman of Achievement by the Girl Scouts Council for the Southern Appalachians; honoree of Tribute to Women by YWCA Knoxville; co-author of *Opening and Closing Arguments*; appointed to Tennessee Court of Appeals, Eastern Section, June 4, 2004; elected August 2004; re-elected in August 2006; appointed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, October 2, 2008; elected August 2010.

## **Intermediate Appellate Courts**

### **Court of Appeals**

Created by the General Assembly in 1925, the Court of Appeals hears appeals in civil – or non-criminal – cases from trial courts and certain state boards and commissions. The court has 12 members who sit in panels of three in Jackson, Knoxville, and Nashville. All decisions made by the Court of Appeals may be appealed, by permission, to the Tennessee Supreme Court. As in all



Court of Appeals judges are (seated from left) David R. Farmer, Patricia J. Cottrell, Charles D. Susano, Jr., Alan E. Highers, John Westley McClarty; (standing from left) J. Steven Stafford, Richard H. Dinkins, Thomas R. Frierson, II, Andy D. Bennett, Frank G. Clement, D. Michael Swiney, and Holly M. Kirby.

three appellate courts, Court of Appeals hearings do not include witnesses, juries, or testimony. Instead, attorneys present oral and written arguments.

Court of Appeals judges are elected on a “retain-replace” ballot every eight years.

As with judges on the Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals, members of the Court of Appeals must, by state law, be evaluated every eight years. Results of the evaluations are published in newspapers across the state to help voters decide whether the judges should be retained.

## Western Section

### Alan E. Highers

*Supreme Court Building, P.O. Box 909, Jackson, TN 38302*

Born July 5, 1937, Muskogee, Okla.; married; two children; Church of Christ; A.A. and LL.D., Freed-Hardeman University; B.A., Lipscomb University; J.D., University of Memphis School of Law; admitted to Bar, 1968; private practice, 1968-1973; lecturer, University of Memphis School of Law, 1972; recipient of Outstanding Alumnus of the Year Award by Freed-Hardeman University, 1977; Special Judge and Referee at Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County, 1973-1977; Circuit Court Judge in Memphis, 1977-1982; selected Judge of the Year by National Reciprocal and Family Support Enforcement Association (NRFSEA) in Washington, D.C., 1982; faculty, National College of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Reno, Nev., 1980-1985; Tennessee Judicial Conference (secretary, 1978-1979; vice president, 1981-1982; president, 1984-1985; member of executive committee for 10 years); appointed to Court of Appeals, September 1982; elected August 1984; re-elected August 1990, 1998, and 2006; Presiding Judge, Court of Appeals, Western Section, November 2007-present.

### David R. Farmer

*Supreme Court Building, P.O. Box 909, Jackson, TN 38302*

Born December 6, 1940, Springfield, Mo.; married; two children; Methodist; B.B.A., University of Memphis, 1963; J.D., University of Memphis School of Law, 1966; admitted to Bar, 1966; Union Carbide Corp., 1966-1968; private practice in Jackson, 1968-1986; president, Jackson-Madison

County Bar Association, 1980; Tennessee Defense Lawyers Association (director, 1977-1980; secretary treasurer, 1983-1984; vice president, 1985); fellow, Tennessee Bar Foundation; Howell Edmunds Jackson American Inn of Court; member, United States Army Reserve, 1966-1972; appointed to Court of Appeals 1986; elected 1986; re-elected 1990, 1998, and 2006.

### **Holly M. Kirby**

*5050 Poplar Avenue, Memphis, TN 38157*

Born in 1957, Memphis, Tenn.; married, two children; Presbyterian; graduate, Columbia Central High School, Columbia, Tenn.; B.S. in engineering, University of Memphis, 1979 (Magna Cum Laude, Herff and Honors Alumni Scholarship); J.D., University of Memphis School of Law, 1982 (Herff Scholarship; *Law Review*, notes editor); admitted to Bar in 1982; Law Clerk to the Honorable Harry W. Wellford, Sixth Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, 1982-1983; practiced law in Memphis, 1983-1995 (first female partner in law firm Burch, Porter & Johnson); Tennessee Appellate Court Nominating Commission, 1989-1994 (chairperson, 1994); Leo Bearman, Sr. American Inn of Court, 1995-1998; University of Memphis Award for Outstanding Young Alumna, 1996; University of Memphis College of Engineering Outstanding Alumnus, 2002; elected to Memphis Bar Foundation, 2007; appointed to Court of Appeals in 1995 by Governor Don Sundquist (first woman to serve on Court of Appeals); elected 1996; re-elected to eight-year terms in 1998 and 2006.

### **J. Steven Stafford**

*100 Main Avenue North, Suite 4, Dyersburg, TN 38024*

Born September 2, 1956, McKenzie, Tenn.; married; two children; Baptist; B.S., University of Tennessee at Martin; J.D., Samford University Cumberland School of Law, 1983; admitted to the Bar, 1983; practiced law in Dyersburg, 1983-1993; Dyersburg City Judge, 1988-1993; Dyer County Juvenile Judge, 1993-1994; first Harry S. Truman Scholar in Tennessee, 1977; president, Dyer County Bar Association, 1987; member, Tennessee Bar Association; member, Tennessee Bar Association House of Delegates, 1991-1998; member, Tennessee Bar Association Board of Governors, 2002-2003; member, American Bar Association; American Bar Foundation Fellow; Tennessee Judicial Conference president, 2002-2003; Tennessee Court of the Judiciary, 1999-2012 (Presiding Judge, 2004-2007); dean, Tennessee Judicial Academy, 1998-2009; Tennessee Bar Foundation Fellow; chairman, Board of Trustees, 2008-2009; selected Judge of the Year by the Tennessee Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates, 2007; Howell Edmunds American Inns of Court; First Baptist Church, Dyersburg, deacon; selected Outstanding Young Tennessean by Tennessee Jaycees, 1996; University of Tennessee Board of Governors National Alumni Association, 1991-1992; University of Tennessee at Martin Alumni Council, 1988-1991; appointed Chancellor of the 29th Judicial District, June 1993; elected August 1994; re-elected August 1998 and 2006; appointed to the Court of Appeals, June 2008; elected August 2008.

## **Middle Section**

### **Frank G. Clement, Jr.**

*215 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born 1949, Nashville, Tenn.; married; one child; four stepchildren; six grandchildren; West End United Methodist Church; B.S.E., University of Memphis, 1972; president, Student Government

Association, 1972; governor, Tennessee Intercollegiate State Legislature, 1972; 164th Military Airlift Group, Tennessee Air National Guard, 1968-1974; J.D., Nashville School of Law, 1979; president, Nashville Kiwanis Club, 1987-1988; chairman, Nashville Area Chapter and Tennessee Valley Blood Region, American Red Cross, 1989-1991; private practice of law, 1979-1995; board of directors, Nashville Bar Association, 1991-1995; president, Nashville Bar Association, 1995; Harry Phillips American Inn of Court, 1990-2001; Leadership Nashville, 1995; fellow, Tennessee and Nashville Bar Foundations; member, Tennessee and Nashville Bar Associations; treasurer, Tennessee Trial Judges Association, 1997-2002; chairman, Tennessee Judicial Conference Convention, 1998; recognized as Appellate Judge of the Year for 2012 by the Tennessee Chapter of The American Board of Trial Advocates; appointed in 1995 Judge of the Probate Court, 20th Judicial District; elected 1996 Judge of Division VII of the Circuit Court, 20th Judicial District, re-elected 1998; appointed to the Court of Appeals by Governor Phil Bredesen, September 2003; elected August 2004; re-elected August 2006; Board of Trustees, Nashville School of Law, 2006-present.

### **Patricia J. Cottrell**

*203 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born January 15, 1947, in Memphis, Tenn.; one child; graduate, East High School, Memphis, 1965 (National Merit Scholar); B.S. with Honors, University of Tennessee, 1969; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law with Honors, 1976; *Tennessee Law Review*; Assistant Attorney General, 1976-1978 and 1982-1984; director, Public Law Institute, University of Tennessee College of Law, 1978-1979; assistant director, Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission, 1979-1981; Deputy Attorney General, 1984-1991; Director of Law, Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, 1991-1993; Chief Deputy Attorney General, 1993-1997; private practice of law in Nashville, 1997-1998; Judicial Conference; Nashville Bar Association; Nashville Bar Association Board of Directors, 2009; Nashville Bar Foundation; Tennessee Bar Foundation; Harry Phillips Inn, American Inns of Court, executive committee; Supreme Court Historical Society; founding member, Lawyers' Association for Women; Leadership Nashville, 1993-1994; Charter Revision Commission of Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, 1994-1998; adjunct faculty, Vanderbilt School of Law, 1999-2000; appointed to Court of Appeals, November 1998; elected in 2000; re-elected to an eight-year term in 2006; Presiding Judge, Middle Section, Court of Appeals, 2007-present.

### **Andy D. Bennett**

*218 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born July 12, 1957, Charlotte, Tenn.; married with one child; Methodist; graduate, Dickson County Senior High School, Dickson, Tenn. (valedictorian and Gold Medalist); Vanderbilt University, B.A. Cum Laude, 1979; Vanderbilt University School of Law, J.D., 1982, awarded the Weldon White Prize for the best paper on a Tennessee subject; Assistant Attorney General, 1982-1986; Deputy Attorney General, 1986-1993; Associate Chief Deputy Attorney General, 1993-1997; Chief Deputy Attorney General, 1997-2007; Tennessee Historical Society; Tennessee Bar Association; Tennessee Bicentennial Foundation Board of Directors, 1993-1997; Tennessee Supreme Court Commission on Dispute Resolution, 1992-1994; president, Tennessee Supreme Court Historical Society, 2005-2007; author of several legal and historical articles, including "The History of the Tennessee Attorney General's Office" (*Tennessee Bar Journal*, 2000) and "Guarding FDR: A Tennessean's Experience" (*Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 2006); William M. Leech, Jr.

Award for outstanding service to the Tennessee Attorney General's Office, 1998; Marvin Award from the National Association of Attorneys General for "outstanding leadership, expertise and achievement in advancing the goals of the National Association of Attorneys General," 2004; Tennessee Bar Foundation Fellow, 2001; founder, Tennessee Judiciary Museum, 2012; master, Belmont University College of Law American Inn of Court, 2011-present; appointed to the Tennessee Court of Appeals September 2007; elected August 2008.

### **Richard H. Dinkins**

*401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born August 30, 1952, Nashville, Tenn.; Baptist; B.A., Denison University, Granville, Ohio, 1974; J.D., Vanderbilt University School of Law, Nashville, Tenn., 1977; associate, Law Firm of the Honorable Avon N. Williams, Jr., 1977-1980; partner, Williams and Dinkins, 1981-1999; member, Dodson, Parker, Dinkins & Behm, P.C., 1999-2003; member, American, National, and Nashville Bar Associations; member, Napier-Looby Bar Association (board of directors, 1981-1983; vice president, 1984; president, 1985); former cooperating attorney, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund; former cooperating attorney, Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Educational Fund; former member, Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association Board of Governors; member, board of directors, Nashville Bar Association, 1988-1991; former member, Commercial Law Section, National Bar Association; barrister, Harry Phillips Inn of Court, 1990-2002 (master, 2005-present); member, board of directors, Nashville Bar Association, 2006-2008; fellow, Tennessee Bar Association Foundation; appointed Chancellor, Davidson County Chancery Court – Part IV, September 26, 2003; elected May 2004; re-elected August 2006; appointed to the Tennessee Court of Appeals, January 14, 2008; elected August 2008.

## **Eastern Section**

### **Charles D. Susano, Jr.**

*505 Main Street, P.O. Box 444, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born March 24, 1936, Knoxville, Tenn.; married; three children; All Saints Roman Catholic Church; Bachelor of Philosophy in commerce (accounting), University of Notre Dame, 1958; U.S. Army, 1958-1960; J.D., University of Tennessee, 1963; member, Order of the Coif; *Tennessee Law Review*; admitted to Bar, 1964; law clerk to Supreme Court, 1963-1964; Assistant District Attorney General, Knox County, 1967-1968; chairman, Knox County Democratic Party, 1972-1974; member, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1974-1982; practiced law in Knoxville, 1964-1994; appointed to Court of Appeals March 1994; elected August 1994; re-elected, August 1998 and August 2006; elected Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, March 2013; fellow, American Bar Foundation and Tennessee Bar Foundation.

### **D. Michael Swiney**

*505 Main Street, Suite 200, P. O. Box 444, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born May 25, 1949, Sarasota, Fla.; married; two children, Gabe and Eli; Church Street United Methodist Church; University of Tennessee (B.S., 1971; M.S., 1974; and J.D., 1978); member, Order of the Coif; admitted to Bar, 1979; practiced law in Knoxville, 1979-1999; adjunct professor, University of Tennessee College of Law, 1997-2006; Hamilton Burnett Chapter, American Inns

of Court, 1991-present; Tennessee Court of the Judiciary, 2003-2011; appointed to the Tennessee Court of Appeals, July 1999; elected 2000; re-elected 2006.

### **John W. McClarty**

633 Chestnut Street, Suite 1560, P.O. Box 11481, Chattanooga, TN 37450

Born June 5, 1948, Chattanooga, Tenn.; single; two sons; two stepdaughters; African Methodist Episcopal; graduate, Howard High School, Chattanooga, 1967; bachelor degree with double majors in political science and history, Austin Peay State University, 1971; Juris Doctor Degree with Honors, Southern University School of Law, 1976 (ranking No. 5 in his class); recognized as a Distinguished Legal Scholar by Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity; member, *Law Review* staff serving as articles editor and was author of a comment, "Felony Murder Rule in Louisiana," published Vol. I, No. II SULR; admitted to Tennessee Bar, 1976; entered private practice as associate in Law Office of Jerry Summers, 1976; opened sole practice in 1978; senior partner in McClarty & Williams with Walter F. Williams, 1980-1991; sole practice, 1991-January 2009. Involved in excess of 5,000 civil and criminal cases during course of 32 years of practice; *Who's Who in American Law*, Fourth Edition, 1986; Martindale-Hubbell AV rating, 2001; hearing committee member, Supreme Court Board of Professional Responsibility, 2001-2009; board certified civil trial specialist by the National Board of Trial Advocacy and certified civil trial specialist by the Tennessee Commission on Continuing Legal Education and Specialization; appointed by Governor Phil Bredesen to serve as board member and later chairman of the Tennessee Registry of Election Finance, May 2005-2007; selected for membership to American Board of Trial Advocacy, 2008; selected fellow to American College of Trial Lawyers, 2009; elected a fellow to the Tennessee Bar Foundation, 2011; appointed by Governor Phil Bredesen as Judge of Tennessee Court of Appeals Eastern Section (first African-American State Judge serving in East Tennessee), January 14, 2009; Elected to Tennessee Court of Appeals, August 2010, on retention ballot, making him the first African-American from East Tennessee to be elected to a statewide position.

### **Thomas R. Frierson, II**

505 Main Street, Suite 383, P. O. Box 444, Knoxville, TN 37902

Born October 9, 1958, Morristown, Tenn.; married, Jane; three children: Reagan, Parker, and Garrett; B.A., University of Tennessee, 1980, Phi Beta Kappa; J.D., University of Tennessee, 1983; admitted to Bar, 1983; practiced law at Bacon, Dugger, Jessee, Perkins in Morristown, 1983-1990; Municipal Court Judge, Morristown, 1990-1996; General Sessions Judge, Hamblen County, 1990-1996; appointed Chancellor, 3rd Judicial District by Governor Don Sundquist, March 1996, elected August 1996; re-elected August 1998 and August 2006; appointed to the Tennessee Court of Appeals, February 7, 2013 by Governor Bill Haslam; ABOTA Trial Judge of the Year, 2000; elected member, Tennessee Bar Foundation, 2007; president, Tennessee Trial Judges Association, 2007-2009; president, Tennessee Judicial Conference, 2010-2011; member, Tennessee Bar Association; member, Tennessee Judicial Conference; served as member of Tennessee Judicial Ethics Committee, 1993-2013; chairman, Tennessee Judicial Family Institute; First United Methodist Church of Morristown; Eagle Scout; Annual National Adoption Day celebration; speaker at Judicial Conferences and Bar Associations.

## Court of Criminal Appeals

The Court of Criminal Appeals was created by the Legislature in 1967 to hear trial court appeals in felony and misdemeanor cases, as well as post-conviction petitions. The Tennessee General Assembly increased the membership of the court from nine to 12 on September 1, 1996. The members sit monthly in panels of three in Jackson, Knoxville, and Nashville. They may also meet in other places as necessary.

All Court of Criminal Appeals decisions may be appealed to the state Supreme Court by permission, except in direct appeals of capital cases, which are appealed automatically. No witnesses, juries, or testimonies are present in the Court of Criminal Appeals. Instead, attorneys present oral and written arguments.

Court of Criminal Appeals judges are elected on a “retain-replace” ballot every eight years. Members of the Court of Criminal Appeals must, by state law, be evaluated every eight years. Results of the evaluations are published in newspapers across the state to help voters decide whether the judges should be retained.

### Western Section

#### John Everett Williams

*115 Court Square, P.O. Box 88, Huntingdon, TN 38344*

Born November 11, 1953, Milan, Tenn.; one son; Methodist; graduate, Huntingdon High School; B.S., (criminal justice), University of Tennessee at Martin; J.D., Cumberland School of Law, 1981; private practice, Williams & Williams Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Tenn., 1981-1998; member, Tennessee Bar Association; Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association; Carroll County Bar Association (past president, 1981-1984); Huntingdon Jaycees’ Outstanding Chairperson; Huntingdon Lion’s Club (past president, 1991-1992); American Heart Association; American Cancer Society; American Red Cross; Carroll County Habitat for Humanity; Carroll County Ducks Unlimited; Cumberland School of Law’s co-chairman, Cordell Hull’s Speakers’ Forum, and



Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals judges are (seated from left) James Curwood Witt, Jr., Jerry L. Smith, Presiding Judge Joseph M. Tipton, Thomas T. Woodall, John Everett Williams; (standing from left) Jeffrey S. Bivins, Camille R. McMullen, Robert W. Wedemeyer, Norma McGee Ogle, Alan E. Glenn, D. Kelly Thomas, Jr., and Roger A. Page.

Director of Special Programs; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals, November 1998; elected to eight-year term, August 2006.

### **Alan E. Glenn**

*5050 Poplar Avenue, White Station Tower, Suite 1414, Memphis, TN 38157*

Born October 3, 1942, Chicago, Ill.; married; one child; Montgomery Bell Academy; B.A., 1965, J.D., Vanderbilt University, 1968; law clerk, U.S. District Judge, Memphis; Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1970-1971; Assistant District Attorney General, 1971-1982; private practice, Memphis, 1982-1999; instructor, Trial Advocacy, Harvard Law School, 1986-1999; lecturer, National College of District Attorneys, 1982-1986; arbitrator, American Arbitration Association, 1985-1999; member, Board of Construction Advisors, American Arbitration Association, 1995-1999; president, National Ornamental Metal Museum, 1996-2005; president, Memphis Arts in the Park Festival, 1997-1998; vice president, Theatre Memphis, 1995-1997; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals, April 1999; elected in 2000 and 2006.

### **Camille R. McMullen**

*5050 Poplar Avenue, White Station Tower, Suite 1416, Memphis, TN 38157*

Born February 23, 1971, Nashville, Tenn.; married; two children; member, St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, Memphis, Tenn.; graduate, John Overton High School, Nashville, Tenn., 1989; B.S., political science, Austin Peay State University, 1993 (Magna Cum Laude, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Honors Scholarships); J.D., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1996; received the following honors: Dean's List, McClure International Fellowship, Order of the Barristers, Ray Jenkins Trial Semi-Finalist; clerk for the Republic of South Africa, post-apartheid; admitted, Tennessee Bar, 1997; law clerk to the Honorable Joe G. Riley, Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, 1996-1997; Assistant District Attorney General, Shelby County District Attorney General's Office, 1997-2001; Assistant United States Attorney, United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Tennessee, 2001-2008; member, Tennessee, Memphis, and National Bar Associations; National Association of Women Judges; American Inns of Court; Memphis Bar Association Fellow; appointed, Court of Criminal Appeals, 2008 by Governor Phil Bredesen (first African-American woman to serve on Court of Criminal Appeals).

### **Roger A. Page**

*Supreme Court Building, P.O. Box 909, Jackson, TN 38302*

Born October 7, 1955, Henderson, Tenn.; married to Carol McCoy, Davidson County Chancery Court Judge; two sons, two grandsons; Southern Baptist; graduate, Chester County High School, 1973; University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy, 1978, with Honors; J.D., University of Memphis, 1984, with High Honors; *Law Review* articles editor; law clerk, Honorable Julia Smith Gibbons, Western District of Tennessee, U.S. District Court, 1984-1985; private practice, Peterson, Young, Self, & Asselin, Atlanta, Ga., 1985-1987, and Holmes, Rich, Sigler, & Page, Jackson, Tenn., 1987-1992; Assistant Attorney General, 1992-1998; elected to Circuit Court, 26th Judicial District, 1998; re-elected 2006; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals by Governor Bill Haslam, December 2011; elected 2012; Tennessee Bar Association; Tennessee Bar Foundation; Tennessee Judicial Conference, executive committee member, chairman of bench-bar committee; Tennessee Appellate Judge Performance Evaluation Commission, 2004-2009; Jackson/Madison County Bar Association;

Howell Jackson American Inn of Court; Jackson Lions Club, member and past president; Dixie Youth baseball coach; Senior Olympics Softball, City Champions.

## Middle Section

### Jeffrey S. Bivins

*221 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born August 31, 1960, Kingsport, Tenn.; married; two children; Independent Christian; graduate, Lynn View High School, 1978; B.A., East Tennessee State University, 1982; J.D., Vanderbilt University School of Law, 1986; private practice, Boulton, Cummings, Connors & Berry, Nashville, Tenn., 1986-1995 and 2001-2005; assistant commissioner and general counsel, Tennessee Department of Personnel, 1996-1999 and 2000-2001; appointed to Circuit Court, 21st Judicial District, 1999 by Governor Don Sundquist; appointed to Circuit Court, 21st Judicial District, 2005 by Governor Phil Bredesen; elected 2006; Tennessee Judicial Evaluation Commission; Tennessee Court of the Judiciary; John Marshall American Inns of Court; Tennessee Bar Association; Williamson County Bar Association; Tennessee Bar Foundation; Nashville Bar Foundation; Tennessee Judicial Conference (co-chairman, compensation and retirement committee; member, executive committee; member, criminal pattern jury instructions committee); former County Commissioner, Williamson County; former member, Williamson County Library Board of Trustees; former softball coach and board member, Girls Softball Association of Franklin; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals, August 2011 by Governor Bill Haslam; elected 2012.

### Jerry L. Smith

*200 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born December 9, 1953, Etowah, Tenn.; Roman Catholic; graduate, McMinn Central High, 1971; B.A., University of Tennessee, 1975; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1978; private practice, 1978-1980; Assistant Attorney General, 1980-1984; Deputy Attorney General, 1984-1995; member: Tennessee Judicial Conference, Tennessee Bar Association, Nashville Bar Association; Harry Phillip's American Inn of Court, Vanderbilt University; Attorney General's designee to the Tennessee Sentencing Commission, 1986-1989; served on the Sixth Circuit Task Force on Capital Cases, 1987; president, National Association of Extradition Officials, 1985-1986; instructor, criminal law and criminal constitutional law, Nashville School of Law, 2003-present; appointed to the Court of Criminal Appeals, November 1995; elected, 1996; re-elected to eight-year terms, August 1998 and 2006.

### Thomas T. Woodall

*P.O. Box 1075, Dickson, TN 37056*

Born 1955, Nashville, Tenn.; two children; Presbyterian; graduate, Battle Ground Academy; B.S., Tennessee Tech; J.D., University of Memphis; admitted to practice law in Tennessee, 1981; member, Tennessee Court of the Judiciary, 2003-2011; member, Tennessee and Dickson County Bar Associations; Tennessee Judicial Conference; First Presbyterian Church of Dickson; "City of Dickson 100 Years Celebration" Committee, 1999; co-chairman, Dickson County American Cancer Society Relay for Life Event, 2005; former chairman, Benton County, Tenn., Unit of American Heart Association; former member, board of directors, Dickson County Habitat for Humanity, Inc.; board of directors, Dickson Help Center; law clerk for the Honorable Mark Walker, Presiding

Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, 1981-1982, private practice, Shelby County, Tenn., 1982-1984; Assistant District Attorney General, 24th Judicial District, Huntingdon, Tenn., 1984-1990; private practice, Dickson, Tenn., 1990-November 1996; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals, December 1996; elected to eight-year terms, August 1998 and August 2006.

### **Robert W. Wedemeyer**

*211 Supreme Court Building, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219*

Born May 23, 1951, Nashville, Tenn.; married to Patricia Wedemeyer, professional harpist; three children, two stepchildren, six grandchildren; resides in Nashville, Tenn.; Oak Ridge High School; B.A., Vanderbilt University, 1973; J.D., University of Memphis School of Law, 1976; private practice, Cunningham, Mitchell, Hicks & Wedemeyer, 1977-1984, Wedemeyer & Grimes, 1985-1990. Appointed to Circuit Court for the 19th Judicial District (Montgomery and Robertson counties) by Governor Ned R. McWherter, 1990. Elected in 1990 and re-elected in 1998. Appointed to the Court of Criminal Appeals by Governor Don Sundquist in 2000; elected in 2000; re-elected in 2006. Member, criminal jury instructions committee of Tennessee Judicial Conference, 1992-1998. Former little league baseball coach, youth soccer coach, YMCA youth basketball coach; past president, Montgomery County Chapter of American Red Cross; member, Montgomery County Bar Association (president, 1981); member, Robertson County Bar Association; graduate, Leadership Clarksville, 1988. Served as deacon, elder, and stewardship chairman, First Presbyterian Church in Clarksville, Tenn.

## **Eastern Section**

### **Joseph M. Tipton**

*505 Main Street, Suite 200, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born March 9, 1947, Birmingham, Ala.; married; two children; Episcopal; graduate, Webb School of Knoxville, Distinguished Alumni Award, 2006; B.S., University of Tennessee at Knoxville, 1969; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1971; Order of the Coif; Phi Kappa Phi Honor Fraternity; past president, Tennessee Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (TACDL); first recipient of TACDL's Outstanding Service Award; member, Tennessee Bar Association; former delegate to Tennessee Bar Association House of Delegates; member, Knoxville Bar Association; recipient, 2006 KBA Dicta Award for Outstanding Writing; member, Tennessee Judicial Conference; former adjunct professor, UT College of Law, 1983-1992; assistant member, Tennessee Board of Law Examiners, 1981-1996; member, Hamilton Burnett American Inn of Court; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals, September 1990; elected, August 1992; re-elected to eight-year terms, August 1998 and August 2006; Presiding Judge of the Court since September 2006.

### **James Curwood Witt, Jr.**

*505 Main Street, Suite 356, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born October 23, 1948, Knoxville, Tenn.; married; four children; Methodist; graduate, Madisonville High School, 1966; associate degree, Hiwassee College, 1968; bachelor's degree, Tennessee Wesleyan College, 1970; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1973; Order of the Coif; *Tennessee Law Review*; member, Tennessee and Monroe County Bar Associations; president, Monroe County Bar Association, 1977; Judge, Monroe County Juvenile Court, 1979-1982; Tennessee Council of Juvenile Court Judges, 1979-1982; hearing committee member, Board of

Professional Responsibility, 1986-1992; member, Tennessee Judicial Council, 1980-1988; chairman, board of trustees, Emory & Henry College, Tennessee Wesleyan College, and Hiwassee College, 1987-1990; member, Holston Conference (United Methodist Church) Board of Trustees, 1995; president, Boys & Girls Club of the Monroe Area, Tennessee Inc., 1996; presenter, Phi Theta Kappa, Tennessee Regional Honors Institute, 1995; member, Tennessee Bar Foundation; adjunct professor of law, U.T. College of Law; faculty, Tennessee Judicial Academy; appointed to Court of Criminal Appeals January 1997; elected to eight-year terms, August 1998 and 2006.

### **Norma McGee Ogle**

*505 Main Street, Suite 350, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born September 9, 1952, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.; married; one child; Methodist; graduate, Loretto High School; B.S., University of Tennessee, 1974; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1977; admitted to practice law in Tennessee, 1977; member: Tennessee Bar Association, Sevier County Bar Association, Knoxville Bar Association; Tennessee Human Rights Commission, commissioner and chairperson, 1995-1998; State of Tennessee Local Planning Advisory board member, 1997-1998; Sevier County Board of Education member and chairperson, 1982-1994; advisory board member, Walters State Community College, 1997-present; Pigeon Forge City Attorney, 1990-1998; Pittman Center City Attorney; Sevier County Library Foundation; Memphis Area Legal Services, 1977-1979; private practice, 1979-1998. Appointed to Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, 1998; elected, 2000; re-elected, 2006.

### **D. Kelly Thomas, Jr.**

*505 Main Street, Suite 334, Knoxville, TN 37902*

Born February 17, 1952, Maryville, Tenn.; married; graduate, Maryville High School; B.A., University of Tennessee, 1974; J.D., University of Tennessee, 1977; admitted to Tennessee Bar, 1978; partner, Thomas & Thomas, 1978-1987; associate, Thomas & Cunningham, 1987-1990; elected Circuit Court Judge, 5th Judicial District, Division II, 1990; re-elected 1998 and 2006; appointed Court of Criminal Appeals Judge, Eastern Section, 2006; past president, Blount County Bar Association; faculty member, National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, 1994-1999; East Tennessee representative, State-Federal Judicial Council Board of Directors, 1992; president, Tennessee Trial Judges Association, 1996-1998; Tennessee Judicial Conference executive committee, 1995-1996; ethics instructor: Tennessee General Sessions Judges Conference, Tennessee Court Clerks Association Conference, Tennessee Juvenile Association Conference, 1996, 1997, and 2000; East Tennessee director, Tennessee Judicial Conference executive committee, appointed in 2002; president, Tennessee Judicial Conference, 2007; founding member, board of directors, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Blount County.

## Senior Judges

Senior judges are appointed by the Tennessee Supreme Court to serve two- or four-year terms. The retired trial or appellate court judges may be assigned on a temporary basis to any state court.

**Don R. Ash**  
**Jon Kerry Blackwood**  
**Ben H. Cantrell**  
**Paul G. Summers**

## Administrative Office of the Courts

511 Union Street  
Suite 600  
Nashville, TN 37219  
(615) 741-2687

### **Elizabeth Sykes, Administrative Director**

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provides support to the Tennessee Supreme Court and the entire state court system. The director, appointed by the Supreme Court, is the administrative officer for the courts and oversees the AOC. Duties of the office include preparing the court system's annual budget; providing judicial education, law libraries, computers, other equipment, training, and technical support for judges and other court personnel; assisting judges with case assignments; administering payroll accounts for the court system; conducting orientation for new judges; administering the official state criminal court reporters system; administering the court interpreter credentialing program; providing assistance to judicial committees; compiling data; and disbursing funds to court-appointed attorneys representing indigent defendants.



## Appellate Court Clerks

**Mike Catalano, Appellate Court Clerk**  
**Joanne Newsome, Chief Deputy Clerk, Knoxville**  
**Lisa Marsh, Chief Deputy Clerk, Nashville**  
**Susan Turner, Chief Deputy Clerk, Jackson**

### Michael Catalano

The Office of the Appellate Court Clerk is responsible for filing documents submitted by the parties with cases on appeal. The division where a case originates controls where the parties file their appeals. In capital cases, where all appeals have been exhausted and where the execution date has been set, all papers submitted in the Supreme Court are filed in the Middle Division.

In addition to cases on appeal, all Rules of Court, petitions for public response altering or amending the Rules of Court, and Supreme Court opinions are filed in the Middle Division. This division is responsible for matters before the Board of Judicial Conduct, Board of Law Examiners, Board of Professional Responsibility, and certified questions of law from federal courts.

The clerk of the appellate courts is appointed by the Supreme Court for a six-year term. The office is based in Nashville, the Middle Division. The appellate court clerk oversees the offices in Knoxville, Nashville, and Jackson. Each office also has a chief deputy clerk.



## Trial Court Clerks

Trial court clerks are responsible for maintaining dockets and records and handling administrative matters in their courts. The clerks also serve as judicial system goodwill ambassadors since they have daily interaction with the public.

Circuit Court clerks, elected in each county for four-year terms, also serve as General Sessions Court clerks in counties without designated General Sessions Court clerks. Clerks are also elected in counties with Probate and Criminal Courts. Each Chancery Court is served by a clerk and master who is appointed by the Chancery Court judges for a six-year term.

## State Trial Courts

Tennessee's 95 counties are divided into 31 judicial districts. Within each district are circuit courts and chancery courts as provided by the state Constitution. Some districts also have legislatively established criminal courts and probate courts. Judges of these courts are elected to eight-year terms.

Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction in Tennessee. Circuit judges hear civil and criminal cases and appeals of decisions from City, Juvenile, Municipal, and General Sessions courts. The jurisdiction of Circuit Courts often overlaps that of the Chancery Courts.

Chancery Courts are a good example of the court system's English heritage. These traditional equity courts are based on the English system in which the chancellor acted as the "King's conscience." Chancellors may, by law and tradition, modify the application of strict legal rules and adapt the relief given to the circumstances of individual cases.

Criminal Courts are established by the General Assembly in areas where they are justified by heavy caseloads. In addition to having jurisdiction over criminal cases, Criminal Court judges hear misdemeanor appeals from lower courts and certain appeals from juvenile courts. In districts without Criminal Courts, criminal cases are handled at the trial level by Circuit Court judges.

Probate Courts are created by the Legislature and given exclusive jurisdiction over probate of wills and administration of estates. These courts also handle conservatorships and guardianships.

## Trial Court Judges by Judicial District

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District</b> .....	(Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington)
Chancery Court .....	John Rambo
Circuit Court .....	Thomas J. Seeley, Jr. (Part I) Jean A. Stanley (Part II)*
Criminal Court .....	Robert E. Cupp (Part I) Stacy L. Street (Part II)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District</b> .....	(Sullivan)
Chancery Court .....	E.G. Moody*
Circuit Court .....	John S. McLellan, III (Part I) R. Jerry Beck (Part II)
Criminal Court .....	Robert H. Montgomery, Jr.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District</b> .....	(Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins)
Chancery Court .....	Douglas T. Jenkins
Circuit Court .....	John K. Wilson (Part I) Thomas J. Wright (Part II) Mike Faulk (Part III)
Criminal Court .....	John F. Dugger, Jr. *
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District</b> .....	(Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, and Sevier)
Chancery Court .....	Telford E. Forgety, Jr.
Circuit Court .....	Ben W. Hooper, II (Part I) Richard Robert Vance (Part II) Rex Henry Ogle (Part III) O. Duane Slone (Part IV)*
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District</b> .....	(Blount)
Chancery Court .....	Telford E. Forgety, Jr.
Circuit Court .....	Tammy Harrington (Part I) David R. Duggan (Part II)*













**Robert E. Cooper, Jr.**  
*Attorney General and Reporter*

# Office of the Attorney General and Reporter

425 Fifth Avenue North  
Nashville, TN 37243-3400

(615) 741-3491

TN.gov/attorneygeneral

**Robert E. Cooper, Jr., Attorney General and Reporter**

## Introduction

The Office of Attorney General and Reporter is established by Article VI, Section 5 of the Tennessee Constitution. The attorney general is appointed by the justices of the Tennessee Supreme Court for an eight-year term.

The attorney general is the chief legal officer of the state. Through his staff, he represents the officers and agencies of the state in civil litigation before state and federal courts and the Claims Commission. The attorney general prosecutes all criminal cases in the appellate courts and exercises original prosecutorial powers in limited areas. He has the authority to institute civil actions for consumer fraud, environmental enforcement, and antitrust violations as well as ouster proceedings of public officials. In addition to courtroom duties, the attorney general provides legal advice to state departments and agencies and the General Assembly. Published opinions of the attorney general on legal issues are rendered to state officials upon request. The attorney general reviews all administrative regulations and many state contracts, deeds, and leases. In the exercise of his reporter function, the attorney general reports the opinions of the Tennessee Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The attorney general is assisted by a chief deputy, solicitor general, and chief policy deputy. The chief deputy coordinates and supervises the work of the office, including review of substantive work and general management of the office. The solicitor general supervises and coordinates the appellate work of the office and the preparation of the office's published opinions. The chief policy deputy supervises special projects, oversees legislative matters and external communications, and coordinates multistate initiatives with the National Association of Attorneys General.

## Robert E. Cooper, Jr.

Attorney General and Reporter

Born January 19, 1957, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Presbyterian; B.A., Magna Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa, Princeton University, 1979; J.D., Yale University, 1983; reporter, *Raleigh Times* (N.C.), 1979-1980; law clerk for U.S. District Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer, Washington, D.C., 1983-1984; private practice, Bass, Berry & Sims, PLC, Nashville, Tenn., 1984-2003; Vanderbilt University

Law School, adjunct professor since 1998; legal counsel to Governor Phil Bredesen, 2003-2006; Tennessee Board of Law Examiners (member, 2002-2006; assistant Bar examiner, 1994-2001); Charter Revision Commission of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (member, 2000-2006; chairman, 2002-2006); member: Tennessee Bar Association, Nashville Bar Association, American Bar Association, Tennessee Bar Foundation, Nashville Bar Foundation, National Association of Attorneys General, Southern Region of Attorneys General (chairman, 2012-2013); appointed Attorney General and Reporter, November 2006.

## Divisions

The Office of the Attorney General is divided into 18 divisions.

**Administrative Division:** *Ruth A. Thompson, Deputy.* The Administrative Division is the internal support division of the office. Its responsibilities include hiring, budget and fiscal matters, purchasing, information systems, library services, personnel, facilities management, and records management.

**Bankruptcy Division:** *Kathryn Behm Celauro, Deputy.* The Bankruptcy Division represents state agencies in bankruptcy courts across the country. Specifically, it represents the state's interest by filing proofs of claims and administrative claims in bankruptcy cases where a state entity is owed a debt. The division also collects penalties and other debts owed to state departments and agencies.

**Civil Litigation and State Services Division:** *Kevin Steiling, Deputy.* This division represents the state's various educational agencies and institutions and deals with state purchasing and personnel matters. It represents the state in employment and construction litigation along with reviewing state contracts.

**Civil Rights and Claims Division:** *Mark A. Hudson, Deputy.* This division defends tort and workers' compensation actions filed against departments and agencies of state government. The division also defends state employees sued in civil rights actions for money damages.

**Consumer Advocate and Protection Division:** *Cynthia E. Kinser (Mills), Deputy.* This division consists of three teams. The Consumer Protection team protects consumers and businesses from unfair and deceptive trade practices, enforces state and federal antitrust laws, and enforces the Unauthorized Practice of Law statutes. The Consumer Advocate team represents the interests of Tennessee consumers of public utilities services. The False Claims team handles non-Medicaid false claims matters.

**Criminal Justice Division:** *Amy L. Tarkington, Deputy.* The Criminal Justice Division handles all appellate matters involved in procuring and defending criminal judgments in the state appellate courts. Division attorneys are responsible for interlocutory, extraordinary, direct and post-conviction appeals, and for defending criminal judgments in state habeas corpus proceedings in both the trial and appellate courts.

**Environmental Division:** *Barry Turner, Deputy.* This division enforces civil environmental protection laws regarding clean air, clean water, hazardous waste, and other areas. The division gives advice to and reviews regulations for the Department of Environment and Conservation and represents the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

**Financial Division:** *C. Scott Jackson, Deputy.* The Financial Division provides legal services for much of the State's business-related activities such as investments of the State Treasury and the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System. The division represents a number of agencies handling issues of government financing, banking, and insurance regulation.

**General Civil Division:** *Martha A. Campbell, Deputy.* The General Civil Division handles a wide variety of civil matters representing a number of state departments, boards, and agencies including the Departments of Children’s Services, Human Services, Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, Labor and Workforce Development, Agriculture, Tourist Development, Veterans Affairs, and Military.

**Health Care Division:** *Linda A. Ross, Deputy.* The Health Care Division provides legal advice and representation to the Bureau of TennCare and the Department of Health and its health-related boards such as the Board of Dentistry, the Board of Medical Examiners, the Board of Nursing, and the Board of Optometry along with the Health Services Development Agency.

**Law Enforcement and Special Prosecutions Division:** *Jennifer L. Smith, Deputy.* This division handles criminal matters related to white collar cases, as well as some civil enforcement actions, including forfeitures. The division defends district attorneys and state law enforcement agencies in actions for injunctive relief and criminal judgments in habeas corpus proceedings in both the federal district and appellate courts.

**Medicaid Fraud and Integrity Division:** *Peter M. Coughlan, Deputy.* This division works with TennCare, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, and the Office of Inspector General in combating medical provider fraud in the TennCare/Medicaid program.

**Office of the Solicitor General:** *Bill Young, Solicitor General.* This office oversees all appellate litigation practice in the Tennessee Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Court of Criminal Appeals, the United States Supreme Court, and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. The office also oversees all published opinions issued by the Attorney General.

**Public Interest Division:** *Janet M. Kleinfelter, Deputy.* This division carries out the office’s statutory duty to oversee the operation of nonprofit entities on behalf of Tennesseans. The division handles charitable oversight and charitable solicitations as well as issues involving open meetings, public records, and campaigns and elections.

**Real Property and Transportation Division:** *Larry Teague, Deputy.* This division represents the state in land acquisition for all purposes. Most of the work performed by the division involves the Tennessee Department of Transportation. In addition to Nashville, the Real Property Division has regional offices in Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Jackson.

**Special Litigation Division:** *Steven A. Hart, Special Counsel. Michael A. Meyer, Deputy.* This division handles special litigation and assists other divisions in litigation matters.

**Tax Division:** *Charles L. Lewis, Deputy.* The Tax Division represents the Department of Revenue in all matters related to collecting taxes. It represents a wide variety of other agencies including the Board of Professional Responsibility, the Board of Law Examiners, the Commission on Continuing Legal Education, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority, the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, and many of the regulatory boards of the Department of Commerce and Insurance.

**Tobacco Enforcement Division:** *John H. Sinclair, Jr., Deputy.* The Tobacco Enforcement Division enforces the provisions of the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement and handles other tobacco-related matters.

## Staff

### Lucy Honey Haynes

#### *Chief Deputy Attorney General*

Native of Fayetteville, Tenn.; B.S., Middle Tennessee State University, 1969; J.D., Vanderbilt University School of Law, 1972; staff attorney, Legal Services of Nashville, 1973-1974; private practice, Dyersburg, Tenn., 1974-1981; staff attorney, Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Tennessee Department of Labor, 1981-1987; managing attorney, Attorney General's Office, 1987-1992; deputy director of law, Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, 1992-1993; Deputy Attorney General, 1993-1997; Associate Chief Deputy, 1997-2007; appointed Chief Deputy Attorney General, January 2008.



### Lawrence Harrington

#### *Chief Policy Deputy*

Native of Jackson, Tenn.; B.A., Middle Tennessee State University, 1974; J.D., Vanderbilt Law School, 1979; law clerk, U.S. District Court, Middle District of Tennessee, 1981-1982; senior staff and counsel, U.S. Congressman, Senator Al Gore and DSCC, 1982-1990; private practice, 1991-1995; United States executive director and alternate, board of executive directors, Inter-American Development Bank/Inter-American Investment Corporation, Multi-lateral Investment Fund, 1995-2001; U.S. Treasury Exceptional Service Award, 2001; public policy scholar, Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, 2002; private practice/consulting, 2002-2004; representative, Inter-American Development Bank, 2004-2008; adjunct professor, Belmont University MBA program, 2008; adjunct faculty, Vanderbilt University, 2009-2013; appointed Chief Policy Deputy, March 2008.



### Bill Young

#### *Solicitor General*

Native of Clarksville, Tenn.; B.A., Cum Laude, Vanderbilt University, 1977; J.D., Vanderbilt University School of Law, 1981; law clerk, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Nashville, 1981-1984; private practice, Washington, D.C., and Nashville, Tenn., 1984-1985; staff attorney, FDIC, Nashville, Tenn., 1985-1986; Assistant Attorney General, Attorney General's Office, 1986-1991; Senior Counsel, 1991-1995; Deputy Commissioner, Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance, 1995-1998; president, Hospital Alliance of Tennessee, 1999-2000; general counsel, Tennessee Hospital Association, Nashville, 2000-2001; counsel, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, 2001-2002; general counsel, BlueCross BlueShield of Tennessee, Chattanooga, 2002-2011; appointed Solicitor General, September 2011.





**Leigh Ann Apple Jones**  
Chief of Staff



**Martha A. Campbell**  
Deputy



**Kathryn Behm Celauro**  
Deputy



**Peter M. Coughlan**  
Deputy



**Steven A. Hart**  
Special Counsel



**Mark A. Hudson**  
Deputy



**C. Scott Jackson**  
Deputy



**Cynthia E. Kinser (Mills)**  
Deputy



**Janet M. Kleinfelter**  
Deputy



**Charles L. Lewis**  
Deputy



**Michael A. Meyer**  
Deputy



**Linda A. Ross**  
Deputy



**John H. Sinclair, Jr.**  
Deputy



**Jennifer L. Smith**  
Deputy



**Kevin Steiling**  
Deputy



**Amy L. Tarkington**  
Deputy



**Larry Teague**  
Deputy



**Ruth A. Thompson**  
Deputy



**Barry Turner**  
Deputy

### **Associate Solicitors General**

Gordon W. Smith  
Joseph F. Whalen

### **Associate Deputy Attorney General**

Dawn M. Jordan

### **Senior Counsel**

Shayna R. Abrams  
Jay C. Ballard  
Mary M. Bers  
John H. Bledsoe  
George G. Boyte, Jr.  
Jennifer L. Brenner  
Leslie Ann Bridges  
Vance L. Broemel  
Bruce M. Butler  
Stephen R. Butler  
Brent C. Cherry  
Phyllis A. Childs  
Marvin E. Clements, Jr.  
Arthur Crownover, II  
John W. Dalton  
Martha S. Davis  
Meredith DeVault  
Victor J. Domen, Jr.  
J. Ross Dyer  
David H. Findley  
Mary S. Foust  
Gill Robert Geldreich

M. Amanda Govan  
Roger D. Hamby  
Gina Baker Hantel  
William S. Hargiss  
Sarah Ann Hiestand  
Jeffrey L. Hill  
Phillip R. Hilliard  
Sohnia W. Hong  
William E. James  
Warren Anthony Jasper  
Laura T. Kidwell  
Mary Ellen Knack  
Sophia S. Lee  
Michael B. Leftwich  
Pamela S. Lorch  
Rebecca Lyford  
William J. Maret, Jr.  
Michael Markham  
Elizabeth P. McCarter  
Laura L. McCloud  
William McCormick, Jr.  
Cynthia L. Paduch

Albert L. Partee, III  
Jennifer E. Peacock  
Joe C. Peel  
Janie C. Porter  
Leslie E. Price  
Jeremy E. Pyper  
Heather Cairns Ross  
Olha N.M. Rybakoff  
Lyndsay Fuller Sanders  
Sara E. Sedgwick  
Sue A. Sheldon  
Joe Shirley  
Carolyn U. Smith  
William A. Tillner  
T. Leigh Thomas  
Terry D. Tucker  
Renee W. Turner  
Eugenie B. Whitesell  
Michael B. Willey  
Rachel E. Willis  
Stuart F. Wilson-Patton  
Jonathan N. Wike

## Assistant Attorneys General

Joseph Ahillen	James E. Gaylord	Samuel D. Payne
Tracy L. Alcock	Marcie E. Greene	Jared Plunk
Charlena S. Aumiller	Timothy P. Harlan	James Lee Pope
Kathryn A. Baker	Rachel West Harmon	R. Mitchell Porcello
Rebekah A. Baker	Katherine M. Harper	Matt Pulle
Benjamin A. Ball	Brant Harrell	Brian J. Ramming
Nicholas G. Barca	Melissa Harrison	Carolyn E. Reed
Stephanie A. Bergmeyer	Kyle Hixson	Alexander Stuart Rieger
Jennifer L. Brenner	Gregory W. Holt	Joanna C. Roberts
Melissa Brodhag	Shauna A. Jennings	Paul Jordan Scott
Brad H. Buchanan	Amanda S. Jordan	Lindsay H. Sisco
Wilson S. Buntin	Rachel H. Jade-Rice	Andrew Hamilton Smith
David N. Burn	Derek C. Jumper	Nicholas White Spangler
E. Ashley Carter	Linda D. Kirklen	Scott Crawford Sutherland
Nathan O'Neil Casey	Elizabeth Knotts	Elijah W. Swiney
Richard F. Clippard	Lauren S. Lamberth	Elizabeth Taylor
Michelle L. Consiglio-Young	Clarence E. Lutz	Clark B. Thornton
Andrew Craig Coulam	Nathan H. Mauer	Emily Beth Vann
Leslie Curry	Mary E. McCullohs	Talmage M. Watts
Michael L. DeLisle	Ryan L. McGehee	Benjamin A. Whitehouse
Caitlin Elizabeth Doty	Troy A. McPeak	Lacy Wilber
Deshea Faughn	Casey Nicholson Miley	Aaron E. Winter
Mary Byrd Ferrara	Jason B. Miller	Jeffrey D. Zentner
Eric Andrew Fuller	Laura E. Miller	
Adam B. Futrell	Jessica Myers	



# District Attorneys General Conference

226 Capitol Boulevard Building, Suite 800  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-1696

**James W. Kirby, Executive Director**

## Introduction

The Tennessee District Attorneys General Conference was created by the General Assembly in 1961 to provide for a more prompt and efficient administration of justice in the courts of this state. It is comprised of the district attorneys general from the state's 31 judicial districts. The district attorneys general are elected for a term of eight years and are responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases on behalf of the state.

The Office of the Executive Director, which was created in 1972, serves as the central administrative office for the District Attorneys General Conference. The office is responsible for budgeting, accounting, payroll, personnel, property management, and the administration of all fiscal matters pertaining to the district attorneys general and their staff. Other duties include providing law libraries to each district attorney's office, coordinating prosecution efforts, developing and implementing training programs, and providing automation support. This office is also responsible for maintaining liaison between the district attorneys general and other governmental agencies, including the courts, the General Assembly, the executive branch, and the Office of the Attorney General and Reporter.

The executive director is elected by the district attorneys general for a term of four years.

## James W. Kirby

Executive Director to the District Attorneys General Conference

Born March 16, 1947, Louisville, Ky.; Macon County High School; B.S., Middle Tennessee State University, 1969; J.D., Nashville School of Law; administrator, Tennessee Crime Lab, 1972-1976; Assistant District Attorney, 23rd District, 1976-1990; Senior District Attorney, 23rd District, 1990-1997; Deputy District Attorney, 23rd District, 1997-1999; member, Tennessee Judicial Council; member, Tennessee Bureau of Identification Nominating Commission; vice president, National Association of Prosecutor Coordinators, 2006-2007; president, National Association of Prosecutor Coordinators, 2007-2008; board of directors, National District Attorneys Association, 2007-2008; appointed executive director to District Attorneys General Conference, 1999.



# Staff

**Guy R. Jones**

Deputy Executive Director

**Nancy White**

Director, Fiscal Services

**Casey Murphree**

Director, Information Services

**Laurie Steen**

Director, Personnel Services

**Lurene Sanders**

State Child Support Coordinator

**Mary Tom Hudgens**

Director, Education and Training

**Sue Jones**

State Victim/Witness Coordinator

## District Attorneys General

<b>Judicial District</b>	<b>Name</b>
1st	Anthony Clark
2nd	Barry P. Staubus
3rd	C. Berkeley Bell
4th	Jimmy Dunn
5th	Mike Flynn
6th	Randall Nichols
7th	Dave Clark
8th	Lori Phillips-Jones
9th	Russell Johnson
10th	Steve Bebb
11th	William H. Cox, III
12th	J. Michael Taylor
13th	Randall York
14th	Mickey Layne
15th	Tom P. Thompson
16th	William C. Whitesell
17th	Robert Carter
18th	Lawrence Ray Whitley
19th	John W. Carney
20th	Victor S. Johnson, III
21st	Kim Helper
22nd	Mike Bottoms
23rd	Dan Alsobrooks
24th	Hansel McCadams
25th	D. Michael Dunavant
26th	Jerry Woodall
27th	Thomas Thomas
28th	Garry Brown

29th ..... Phillip Bivens  
30th ..... Amy P. Weirich  
31st ..... Lisa Zavogiannis



Judicial Branch



# District Public Defenders Conference

211 Seventh Avenue North, Suite 320  
Nashville, TN 37219-1821  
(615) 741-5562

**Jeffrey S. Henry, Executive Director**

## Introduction

District Public Defenders fulfill the state's obligation under the U.S. Constitution to provide a lawyer to persons accused of crimes who cannot afford one. District Public Defenders are attorneys elected in each judicial district who are appointed by the courts to represent indigent persons facing deprivation of liberty in criminal matters. The statewide system of public defenders was created by the General Assembly in 1989 as an alternative to the practice of court-appointed private attorneys.

The Executive Director's office is the central administrative office for 29 of the District Public Defenders' offices. The executive director handles budgeting, payroll, purchasing, personnel, and administration of all fiscal matters pertaining to the operation of District Public Defender offices. Other duties include coordinating defense efforts of the various District Public Defenders, development of training programs, and maintaining liaison with various state government agencies.

The executive director is elected by the District Public Defenders for a four-year term and serves as a member of the judicial planning groups as specified in the code.

## Jeffrey S. Henry

Executive Director to the District Public Defenders Conference

Born 1946; married; two children; elementary and secondary education, Murfreesboro City and Rutherford County Schools; Middle Tennessee State University; B.S., Liberal Arts, University of Tennessee, 1968; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1971; active duty Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army, 1971-1975; Assistant District Attorney, 1976-1980; private practice, 1980-1989; legal counsel, Tennessee National Guard, 1989-1997; Lieutenant Colonel (Retired), Tennessee Army National Guard; Assistant District Public Defender, 1998-2001; director of research and training, Tennessee District Public Defenders Conference, 2001-2005; elected executive director of Tennessee District Public Defenders Conference by the District Public Defenders, June 2005, re-elected 2008 and 2012; member: Tennessee Bar Association, Tennessee Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and Tennessee Judicial Council (2005-2010); life member, Tennessee National Guard Association and National Guard Association of the United States.



# Staff

**Paige Edwards**  
Assistant Executive Director

**Maria Anderson**  
Personnel Director

**Kathy Hartman**  
Fiscal Services Director

## District Public Defenders

<b>Judicial District</b> .....	<b>Name</b>
1st .....	Jeff Kelly
2nd .....	Stephen M. Wallace
3rd .....	Greg W. Eichelman
4th .....	Edward C. Miller
5th .....	Mack Garner
6th .....	Mark E. Stephens
7th .....	Tom Marshall
8th .....	Mark Blakley
9th .....	Joe H. Walker
10th .....	Richard Hughes, Jr.
11th .....	Ardena J. Garth
12th .....	Jeff Harmon
13th .....	David N. Brady
14th .....	B. Campbell Smoot
15th .....	Comer L. Donnell
16th .....	Gerald Lynn Melton
17th .....	Donna L. Hargrove
18th .....	David Allen Doyle
19th .....	Roger E. Nell
20th .....	Dawn Deaner
21st .....	Vanessa Pettigrew Bryan
22nd .....	Claudia Jack
23rd .....	William B. "Jake" Lockert, III
24th .....	Guy T. Wilkinson
25th .....	Gary F. Antrican
26th .....	George Morton Googe
27th .....	Joseph P. Atnip
28th .....	Tom W. Crider
29th .....	James E. Lanier
30th .....	Stephen Bush
31st .....	Dan T. Bryant







# SECTION IV

**Tennessee Regulatory Authority**



# Tennessee Regulatory Authority

460 James Robertson Parkway  
Nashville, TN 37243-0505  
(615) 741-2904 or (800) 342-8359  
TN.gov/tra

**James M. (Jim) Allison, Chairman**  
**Herbert H. Hilliard, Vice Chairman**  
**Dr. Kenneth C. Hill, Director**  
**David Jones, Director**  
**Robin Bennett, Director**  
**Earl Taylor, Executive Director**

The mission of the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (TRA) is to promote the public interest by balancing the interests of utility consumers and providers while facilitating the transition to a more competitive environment.

The TRA was created to meet the challenge of the changing telecommunications and utility environment. The TRA is charged with the responsibility of setting the rates and establishing service standards of privately owned telephone, natural gas, electric, water, and sewer utilities. The agency also has safety jurisdiction over all natural gas utility providers as well as providing consumer services relative to the following state and federal programs: Lifeline, Telecommunication Devices Access Program (TDAP), Tennessee Relay Service (TRS), Captioned Relay Service, and Do Not Call/Do Not Fax.

The TRA was established on July 1, 1996, as a result of the 1995 sunset of the Tennessee Public Service Commission. The agency was originally headed by a three-member body appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House. A fourth member, appointed by joint agreement among the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House, was added by the General Assembly in 2002. To stagger the term end dates, in 2008, two directors were appointed to three-year terms ending in 2011, and two were appointed to six-year terms ending in 2014.

The agency was rearranged in 2012 when the General Assembly enacted Public Chapter 1070. It revised the agency from four full-time directors to five part-time directors and added an executive director appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House to oversee the agency's operations. The Governor, the Speaker of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House each appoint one director. The other two directors are appointed by joint agreement between the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The appointments are for six-year terms. The authority elects one of its directors to be the chairman of the authority for a two-year term and elects one of its directors to be the vice chairman of the authority for a two-year term. The vice chairman shall assume the role of chairman at the expiration of the chairman's two-year term.

The staff of the TRA draws from various professional disciplines and includes accountants, administrators, attorneys, consumer specialists, economists, engineers, information systems, computer specialists, communications, and office support.

The TRA is comprised of seven divisions: Utilities, Communications and External Affairs, Consumer Services, Compliance, Gas Pipeline Safety, Information Technology, and Legal.

### **James M. (Jim) Allison, Chairman**

*Ashlee Hatfield, Executive Administrative Assistant*

Chairman Allison was appointed to the TRA by Governor Bill Haslam, Lt. Governor Ron Ramsey, and House Speaker Beth Harwell, with his term expiring in 2018. Chairman Allison is a native Tennessean, growing up and attending school in Maryville, Tenn., with current residences in both Shelbyville and Walland, Tenn. He has an undergraduate degree from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and a graduate degree from the University of Illinois.

Chairman Allison is an accomplished utility executive with more than 35 years of industry management experience across the United States. His career has spanned all sectors of the electric utility industry with service at the officer/CEO level in the investor-owned, government-owned, and cooperative sectors of the electric industry. He has served on numerous corporate boards and governing bodies and represented various organizations before local, state, and federal bodies, including experience working with public service commissions in six states, U.S. Congress, and various state legislative bodies.

Chairman Allison is a long-time college football official with experience officiating at the sport's highest and most prestigious levels for more than 25 years. He currently serves as an instant replay official for the Southeastern Conference.



James M. (Jim) Allison

### **Herbert H. Hilliard, Vice Chairman**

*Ashlee Hatfield, Executive Administrative Assistant*

Herb Hilliard was appointed to the Tennessee Regulatory Authority in 2012 by Governor Bill Haslam.

Mr. Hilliard served as executive vice president and chief government relations officer for First Horizon National Corporation. In this role, he was responsible for the corporation's lobbying activities at the federal and state levels. Hilliard is a 43-year veteran of the company, having joined First Horizon in 1969 after earning a BBA in personnel administration and industrial relations from the University of Memphis. Prior to his current role, Hilliard was executive vice president and chief risk officer. Hilliard retired from First Horizon National Corporation in September 2012.

Mr. Hilliard is active in the community, currently serving as chairman of the board of directors of the National Civil Rights Museum, board member of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee, and a commissioner for the Memphis Shelby County Airport Authority. He serves on the Government Relations Council for the Tennessee Bankers Association and the Financial Services Roundtable.

He was chairman of the Memphis Housing Authority Board from 1992 to 1993, 1987 chairman of the United Way general fund drive, and the 1988 chairman of the Annual NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner. He is a past member of the Memphis Park Commission, the University of Memphis National Alumni Board, and the University of Memphis Foundation Board. He is also a past



Herbert H. Hilliard

member of the boards of directors for the Chickasaw Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the Memphis Convention and Visitors Bureau. From 2000-2005, he was chairman of the board of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee. He is currently chairman of the audit committee of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee.

Hilliard has completed additional studies at the Southwestern Graduate School of Banking at Southern Methodist University, the Tennessee Executive Development Program at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Cornell University's Executive Development Program, and Crosby Quality College. He is married to Dr. Shirley Hilliard and has two children and one grandchild.

### **Kenneth C. Hill, Director**

*Ashlee Hatfield, Executive Administrative Assistant*

Dr. Kenneth C. Hill was appointed to the Tennessee Regulatory Authority in 2009 by Lieutenant Governor Ron Ramsey. Dr. Hill is married and lives with his wife, Janet, in Blountville, Tenn. The couple has three children.

Dr. Hill's educational achievements include Bachelor of Science degrees in speech (broadcasting) and history from East Tennessee State University; a Master of Science degree in speech (broadcasting) from Indiana State University; a Bachelor of Arts degree in biblical studies from Baptist Christian College; a Master of Religious Education from Manahath School of Theology; and a Doctor of Religious Education from Andersonville Baptist Seminary.

Dr. Hill has been active in communications and broadcasting all of his adult life, having been involved for more than three decades in virtually every aspect of television and radio. For the past 31 years, Dr. Hill has been affiliated with the non-profit Appalachian Educational Communication Corporation (AECC) in Bristol, Tenn. At the time of his appointment to the TRA, he was chief executive officer of AECC and served as general manager of five radio stations reaching portions of East Tennessee and four surrounding states. Dr. Hill was inducted into the East Tennessee State University, Department of Communications - Broadcasting, Alumni Hall of Fame in 2012.

Dr. Hill has provided consulting and contract services for more than three decades in the areas of technical writing and editing, government and public relations, proposal writing and editing, independent research and development documentation, corporate and business communication, media acquisition, media appraisal, media utilization, and utility regulation.

Dr. Hill is active in the community, serving as chairman of the publications board of the Evangelical Methodist Church, member of the board of directors of the Tri-Cities Mass Choir, member of the board of the Sister Community Project (Sullivan County, Tenn. and Siguatepeque, Honduras), and member of the Bristol Evening Lions Club. Dr. Hill served as secretary of the General Conference of the Evangelical Methodist Church for 12 years and is a former member of the Sullivan County Board of Zoning Appeals.



Kenneth C. Hill

Since his appointment, Dr. Hill has been involved with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) and the Southeastern Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (SEARUC). He is a member of the NARUC Committee on Water, the Committee on International Relations, and the Committee on Clean Coal and Carbon Sequestration. Also, he has been a presenter at the NARUC Annual Meeting. He is a member of the International Confederation of Energy Regulators and has also been a panelist at the National Association of Water Companies Conference, the Emerging Issues Policy Forum, and for workshops conducted by the United States Department of Energy.

### **David Jones, Director**

*Ashlee Hatfield, Executive Administrative Assistant*

David Jones was appointed to the TRA by Governor Bill Haslam, Lt. Governor Ron Ramsey, and House Speaker Beth Harwell.

Director Jones is president of Complete Holding Group, a workers' compensation revenue solutions company to more than 300 hospitals across 30 states. He is a certified facilitator/executive coach with the Alternative Board, a peer-to-peer advisory group for CEOs and owners of private businesses. He is also president of the David Jones Group, a management consulting firm that focuses on helping small businesses overcome the four barriers to growth. Director Jones spent 29 years in the natural gas pipeline industry. The first half of his career was spent in human resources with a Fortune 500 energy company where he worked in a variety of areas, including field operations. Additionally, he led separate transition teams responsible for merging the operations, technical services, engineering, financial, and commercial areas for three multi-billion dollar acquisitions.

Director Jones obtained a B.S. in business from the University of Tennessee and an MBA from the University of Houston. He is author of the book *Surviving and Thriving After Losing Your Job*.



David Jones

### **Robin Bennett, Director**

*Ashlee Hatfield, Executive Administrative Assistant*

Robin Bennett was appointed to the TRA by House Speaker Beth Harwell in 2013. Mrs. Bennett currently serves as a vice president and financial center manager for one of the South's largest banks, First Tennessee, and brings to the TRA broad experience in customer relations, business management, and federal and regulatory compliance.

A graduate of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga with a bachelor's degree in business administration-finance, Mrs. Bennett possesses a comprehensive background in banking and finance and has obtained her Series 6/63 financial licenses to sell securities as well as being licensed to sell life and health insurance.

In addition, Mrs. Bennett is a graduate of the Southeastern School of Banking and a graduate of Leadership Chattanooga. She is active in leadership roles in her community, having served on the boards of the South Broad Redevelopment Group, Junior League of Chattanooga, and the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce's Southside Council. She is also a member of the Chattanooga Bar Association Auxiliary.



Robin Bennett

**Earl Taylor, Executive Director**

*Ashlee Hatfield, Executive Administrative Assistant*

Earl R. Taylor was appointed to the Tennessee Regulatory Authority as executive director in 2012 by Governor Bill Haslam, House Speaker Beth Harwell, and Lt. Governor Ron Ramsey.

Taylor received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and a Juris Doctor (JD) from the University of Memphis School of Law. He began his career as an attorney in his home town of Johnson City, Tenn.

Later professional endeavors included the development of WKXT-TV, the CBS television affiliate in Knoxville, Tenn., and the subsequent launch of the Warner Brothers affiliate in the same market. Most recently, Mr. Taylor has been a franchisee of Panera Bread, developing bakery-cafes in Florida, Texas, and Louisiana.

Actively engaged in his community, Mr. Taylor has served as a mentor in the Knoxville Fellows Program, as a commissioner for the Metropolitan Knoxville Airport Authority, and on the Knoxville Young Life Committee.

As executive director of the TRA, Mr. Taylor is the authority's chief operating officer (COO), responsible for the agency's administrative duties and responsibilities. Mr. Taylor is married to Sheryl Dawson Taylor. They have four children and six grandchildren.



Earl Taylor





# SECTION V

**National Government**



# Tennesseans in National Government

## Introduction

Throughout the state's rich political heritage, Tennesseans have played important roles in shaping the character of our nation's government. Presidents Jackson, Polk, and Johnson have called Tennessee home. Many other elected and appointed national offices have been held by Tennesseans as well. Albert Gore, Jr. served as Vice President; former Senator Howard Baker served as Republican leader of the U.S. Senate and White House Chief of Staff under President Ronald Reagan; current Senator Lamar Alexander served as Secretary of Education under President George H. W. Bush; former Senator Bill Frist served as Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; Cordell Hull served as Secretary of State under President Franklin Roosevelt; and the late Jo Byrns served as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, along with many others.

Today, Tennesseans remain influential in all levels of the federal government. This influence has proven to be an asset for Tennesseans, as the federal government has assumed an increasing role in many facets of state government. More than one-third of the state's annual budget is derived through federal programs. Individually, many Tennesseans are employed by the U.S. government. Others rely on benefits received through the Social Security System, the Veterans Administration, and numerous other federal programs. The value of having fellow Tennesseans in national government is important to Tennessee.

Members of Congress carry out another vital role for Tennesseans in the federal government. The congressional delegation is not only responsible for making federal law and overseeing the administration of the U.S. government, but it also assists citizens in dealing with federal agencies. Members and their staffs spend a lot of time handling constituents' requests. The congressional delegation is also fundamental to the generation of the state government. Since federal law determines the way in which state government must operate in many areas, the interactions between state officials and members of Congress are essential in providing the most effective and economical government services possible.

## United States Senate

The Senate is made up of 100 members, two popularly elected from each state of the Union. Senators are elected to six-year terms; one-third of the members stand for election every two years. The U.S. Constitution requires that members of the Senate be at least 30 years old and citizens of the United States for at least nine years. The Vice President of the United States serves as president of the Senate.

Historically, the role of the Senate has changed continually as the nation has developed. Originally, the Constitution provided that members of the Senate would be elected by the State Legislature, and it was felt by the framers of the Constitution that the Senate would take a second-

ary role in Congress, more of a revisory capacity to the House of Representatives. It was also felt that the Senate would remain insulated from rapidly changing popular election of the members. The Senate has, however, remained distinctively different from the House of Representatives. This distinction has resulted from tradition, as well as Constitutional differences.

The Constitution gives the Senate some powers that are not shared with the House of Representatives. Chief among them are the powers to advise and consent on treaties between our nation and foreign governments and confirm executive Cabinet members and federal judges appointed by the President.

With only 100 members, the Senate can afford to be more relaxed in conducting its legislative business. Also, because each senator is an “ambassador” from a sovereign state, he is afforded more deference and indulgence than any individual House member. The concept of “senatorial courtesy” allows each senator to exercise all of the prerogatives available to each member with the deferential respect of the other members. Traditionally, debate has been extensive in the Senate, and the power to amend on the floor has remained very broad. The Senate may spend several days considering individual pieces of legislation.

The majority party elects a majority leader who becomes the central focus of partisan policy matters. The majority party also selects the committee chairmen and has control over most of the Senate staff.

## United States Senators

### **Lamar Alexander (R)**

*Dirksen Senate Office Building*

*Room 455*

*Washington, DC 20510*

*(202) 224-4944*

Lamar Alexander was born in Maryville, the son of a kindergarten teacher and an elementary school principal. He is a seventh-generation Tennessean.

He is the only Tennessean ever popularly elected both Governor and U.S. Senator. He has been U.S. Education Secretary and University of Tennessee president. He chaired the National Governors Association and President Reagan’s Commission on Americans Outdoors.

When elected to the U.S. Senate in 2002, Alexander had spent more adult years in the private sector than in public life. In 1972 he co-founded a Nashville law firm. In 1987 he and his wife and three others, including Bob Keeshan, television’s Captain Kangaroo, founded Corporate Child Care, Inc. The company became publicly traded in 1997 (NASDAQ) and later merged with Bright Horizons, Inc., creating the world’s largest provider of worksite daycare.

Three times between 2007 and 2012, his colleagues elected Sen. Alexander chairman of the Senate Republican Conference — the third-ranking Republican position in the United States Senate. He is the ranking Senate Republican overseeing education, labor and health, and energy appropriations.

In his campaign for Governor, Alexander walked 1,000 miles across Tennessee in his now-famous red and black plaid shirt. Once elected, he helped Tennessee become the third largest auto



producer, the state with the top-rated four-lane highway system, and the first state to pay teachers more for teaching well. He started Tennessee's Governor's Schools for outstanding students. When he left the Governor's Office, the state had a AAA bond rating, fewer employees, and no long-term highway debt.

He is a classical and country pianist and the author of seven books, including *Six Months Off*, the story of his family's life in Australia after he was Governor.

Lamar Alexander and Honey Buhler were married in 1969. They have four children and six grandchildren. He is a Presbyterian elder.

### **Bob Corker (R)**

*425 Dirksen Senate Office Building*

*Washington, DC 20510*

*(202) 224-3344*

Bob Corker grew up in Chattanooga, Tenn. He attended public schools, played sports, and, from an early age, learned to love and value hard work. He took his first job at age 13 picking up trash and spent his teenage years bagging ice, working at the Western Auto, and putting in long hours as a construction laborer.

Corker graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1974 with a degree in industrial management, and after working four years as a construction superintendent, he started his own construction company with \$8,000. The company grew as it quickly gained a reputation for meeting deadlines on time and under budget. It eventually expanded to operations in 18 states. In 1999 Corker acquired two of the largest and oldest commercial real estate companies in Chattanooga.

After traveling with his church on a mission trip to Haiti in his late twenties, Corker began to take a closer look at the needs in his own community. He led the creation of Chattanooga Neighborhood Enterprise, a nonprofit organization that today has helped more than 10,000 families secure decent, fit, and affordable housing through low-interest loans and personal training in home maintenance.

In 1994 Corker was appointed Tennessee Commissioner of Finance and Administration, where he served for two years in the highest appointed office in state government. As commissioner, he tightened the state's budget and helped move almost 40,000 Tennesseans off welfare and into jobs.

In 2001 he was elected Mayor of Chattanooga. During his four-year tenure, he attracted \$2.1 billion of new investment to Chattanooga, transformed the waterfront, implemented merit bonus pay for teachers which dramatically raised student achievement in some of the city's most challenged schools, and worked with local law enforcement officials to cut violent crime in half.

On November 7, 2006, Corker was elected to serve the people of Tennessee in the United States Senate. He is ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee and an active member of the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee.

Corker and his wife of 26 years, Elizabeth, live in Chattanooga. They have two daughters, Emily and Julia, and a son-in-law, Justin Spickard.



## United States House of Representatives

The U.S. House of Representatives is popularly elected every two years. Members must be 25 years old and must have been a citizen for at least seven years. The Constitution of the United States does not provide for the exact number of representatives; rather it leaves the matter up to Congress to determine. It does provide, however, that each state should have representation proportional to its population as part of the nation's population. The apportionment is to be recalculated every 10 years when a nationwide census is conducted to determine population.

Originally the House had 65 members. As state populations grew in relation to one another and as new states entered the Union, Congress added additional seats rather than reduce any existing state delegations. By 1910 the House had grown to 435 members. Numerous attempts were made to increase the size further, but the House and Senate could not agree on what action should be taken. In 1929 a law was passed which permanently set the number of representatives at 435 and provided for automatic reapportionment of these seats every 10 years. This process results in some states gaining seats and others losing seats depending on shifts in the population. In the 1971 reapportionment, Tennessee went from nine seats to eight. In 1981 the population proportions had shifted in the opposite direction, resulting in the return of a nine-member House delegation. Subsequent census population proportions again returned nine representatives from Tennessee to Congress. The drawing of districts within the state's boundaries is the responsibility of the General Assembly.

Unlike the Senate, the House of Representatives conducts its business through a complex system of rules and procedures. Debate is limited and the action taken in committees is much more difficult to modify through floor action. For the most part, these differences are a result of the larger number of members, making organization a prerequisite to accomplishment. Action is much faster and party discipline has traditionally been more influential in shaping the nature of legislation.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned the House of Representatives as being more closely representative of the will and mood of the country. For this reason, the Constitution provides that bills to create taxes must originate in the House. This was designed to protect the electorate from over-taxation or "unfair" taxes similar to those experienced under British rule.

## United States Congressmen

### Phil Roe (R)

*District 1*

*419 Cannon House Office Building*

*Washington, DC 20515*

*(202) 225-6356*

Congressman Phil Roe represents the First Congressional District of Tennessee, which includes Carter, Cocke, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington counties and part of Jefferson County. A resident of Johnson City serving his third term in Congress, Roe has a strong work ethic and is committed to working on behalf of the First District, Tennessee, and our nation.

A native of Tennessee, Roe was born on July 21, 1945, in Clarksville. He earned a degree in biology with a minor in chemistry from Austin Peay State University in 1967 and went on to earn his medical degree from the University of Tennessee in 1970. Upon graduation, he served two years in the United States Army Medical Corps.

Congressman Roe serves on two committees that allow him to address and influence the many issues that are important to First District students, teachers, veterans, and workers:

- Education and the Workforce - Serving as the chair of the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions; and
- Veterans' Affairs - Serving on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee and the Subcommittee on Health.

While these committees put the First Congressional District at the forefront of many debates, he has been an active voice on taxes, government spending, energy, transportation, and protecting our values.

As a physician, Congressman Roe has become an active player in the effort to reform our nation's health care system. He is co-chairman of the Physicians' Caucus and a member of the Health Caucus.

Before serving in Congress, Roe was the Mayor of Johnson City from 2007-2009 and Vice Mayor from 2003-2007. As a physician, he ran a successful medical practice in Johnson City for 31 years, delivering close to 5,000 babies.

Roe and his wife, Pam, have three children: David C. Roe, John Roe, and Whitney Larkin. They are proud to have two grandchildren. Congressman Roe and his wife are members of Munsey United Methodist Church.



**John J. Duncan, Jr. (R)***District 2**2207 Rayburn House Office Building**Washington, DC 20515**(202) 225-5435*

United States Congressman John J. Duncan, Jr., was born July 21, 1947, in Lebanon, Tenn. After being raised in Knoxville and attending the area's public schools, he earned a Bachelor of Journalism degree from the University of Tennessee in 1969. Congressman Duncan then attended the George Washington University National Law Center in Washington, D.C., where he earned a law degree in 1973. In addition to his academic training, Congressman Duncan served in the United States Army National Guard. He enlisted in 1970 and rose to the rank of Captain before completing his service in 1987. In 1973 Congressman Duncan established a private law practice in Knoxville with Zane Daniel. He was appointed as a State Trial Judge by Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander in 1981 and served in that capacity until 1988 when he was elected to Congress.



Congressman Duncan currently sits on the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure where he serves as vice chairman. He also holds a seat on the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Congressman Duncan's efforts to cut government waste, reduce taxes, and limit bureaucratic red tape have been recognized by various organizations and national news media such as ABC News, CBS News, FOX News, *The Wall Street Journal*, CNN, and *U.S. News and World Report*. He has been named among the five most fiscally conservative members of Congress by the National Taxpayers Union and is one of the few members of Congress to receive the Citizens Against Government Waste Super Hero Award.

In addition to his Washington office, Congressman Duncan maintains offices in Knoxville and Maryville. He has established a reputation for providing extensive constituent services and staying in touch with residents of the Second District by attending hundreds of public events and holding countless open-attendance constituent meetings each year. Although Congressman Duncan spends more time in East Tennessee than in Washington, he maintains one of the best attendance records in the entire Congress.

Congressman Duncan lives in Knoxville and is an elder at Eastminster Presbyterian Church. He is married to the former Lynn Hawkins of Sewanee, Tenn. They have four children (Tara, Whitney, John, and Zane) and six grandchildren.

**Chuck Fleischmann (R)***District 3**230 Cannon House Office Building**Washington, DC 20515**(202) 225-3271*

Congressman Chuck Fleischmann is a conservative Republican who represents the Third District of Tennessee. The district has 11 counties: Anderson, Campbell, Hamilton, McMinn, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Roane, Scott, Union and part of Bradley.

Congressman Fleischmann received his undergraduate degree in political science from the University of Illinois. He received both Phi Beta Kappa and Magna Cum Laude honors. He then went to the University of Tennessee Law School where he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence.

For 24 years, Congressman Fleischmann and his wife ran a small business together in Chattanooga after they both graduated from law school at the University of Tennessee.

He has served on the board of the National Craniofacial Association and on the board of the Cherokee Area Council of Boy Scouts of America. He served as the president of the Chattanooga Bar Association and chairman of the Chattanooga Lawyers Pro Bono Committee.

During the past few years, Congressman Fleischmann saw the direction the country was headed in and decided he must do his part to make sure his children and grandchildren were still able to achieve the American dream.

He serves on the Appropriations Committee.

Congressman Fleischmann and his wife, Brenda, live in Ooltewah, Tenn. with their three boys: Chuckie, Jamie, and Jeffrey.

**Scott DesJarlais (R)***District 4**413 Cannon House Office Building**Washington, DC 20515**(202) 225-6831*

Congressman Scott DesJarlais represents the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee in the United States House of Representatives. The Fourth District includes Bedford, Bledsoe, Franklin, Grundy, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Meigs, Moore, Rhea, Rutherford, Sequatchie, Warren and parts of Bradley, Maury, and Van Buren counties.

Congressman DesJarlais earned degrees in chemistry and psychology from the University of South Dakota and went on to receive his Doctor of Medicine from the University of South Dakota School of Medicine. He moved to Tennessee more than two decades ago to practice medicine at the Grandview Medical Center in Jasper.



Congressman DesJarlais serves on three committees that allow him to directly address and influence many issues that are important to the Fourth District. These include:

- Oversight and Government Reform
- Education and Workforce
- Agriculture

Congressman DesJarlais and his wife, Amy, have three children: Tyler, Ryan, and their little sister, Maggie. They are active members of the Epiphany Episcopal Church in Sherwood, Tenn., where Amy grew up.

### **Jim Cooper (D)**

*District 5*

*1536 Longworth House Office Building*

*Washington, DC 20515*

*(202) 225-4311*

Representing Tennessee's Fifth Congressional District, Jim Cooper was born June 19, 1954, in Nashville, Tenn. He earned a B.A. in history and economics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1975 as a Morehead Scholar, serving as co-editor of the *Daily Tar Heel*. He also earned a B.A./M.A. in politics and economics as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in 1977 and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1980. He is married and has three children.

From 1980-1982, he was an attorney with Waller, Lansden, Dortch, & Davis in Nashville, Tenn., until he was elected Congressman for the Fourth Congressional District from 1983-1995. During that time, he served on the Energy and Commerce, and the Budget Committees, as well as the Small Business Subcommittee. From 1995-1999, he was managing director at Equitable Securities, a Nashville-based investment bank. From 1999-2002, he was founder and partner of Brentwood Capital Advisors LLC, where he sourced and raised funds for growing regional companies and businesses.

Cooper was elected to his second stint in Congress in 2002, serving a more urban and suburban constituency including Nashville and surrounding areas. As Fifth District Congressman, he serves on the Armed Services and Oversight and Government Reform committees. In 2013 he was named ranking member of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces. He continues to teach as an adjunct professor at the Owen Graduate School of Management at Vanderbilt University, where he has taught a course on health care policy for more than 13 years.



**Diane Black (R)***District 6**1531 Longworth House Office Building**Washington, DC 20515**(202) 225-4231*

As a nurse for more than 40 years, small business owner, and former educator, Congressman Diane Black brings a unique perspective to her work in Washington.

She began her career as an emergency room nurse, but also served as a long-term care nurse and worked as part of an outpatient surgery team. Elected to Congress in 2010, Congressman Black represents Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District, which encompasses areas north, east, and south of Nashville. Black came to Washington on a platform of conservative values, with particular focus on fiscal restraint and curbing government debt, and enacting market-based healthcare reform.



Congressman Black was also chosen as one of only two freshmen to serve on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee and has quickly established herself as a leader in the efforts to fundamentally reform the U.S. tax code for the first time in more than 25 years. She is fighting for a flatter, fairer, and simpler tax code to help create the conditions for robust economic growth, job creation, higher wages for American workers, and upward mobility. In the 113th Congress, Congressman Black was selected to chair the Ways and Means Education and Family Benefits Tax Reform Working Group.

From her years working in the health care field, Congressman Black learned first-hand about the importance of high-quality care and the obstacles faced by patients, health care providers, and employers. Her real world experiences as a nurse have uniquely positioned her as a credible and effective leader on health care policy in Congress. She is focused on dismantling the President's health care law and advancing true market-based, patient-centered health care reforms that will bring down the rising cost of care by increasing private sector competition and consumer choice. In the 112th Congress, she was the only member of Congress to have legislation signed into law that repeals a health care provision in Obamacare, which saved taxpayers \$13 billion.

Congressman Black is also a member of the House Budget Committee and a co-author of the 2014 Path to Prosperity budget, which balances the federal budget within 10 years, reduces federal spending by \$4.6 trillion, saves Medicare for future generations, and promotes private sector economic growth and job creation. Reforming the broken Congressional budget process is also a top priority for Congressman Black. She authored the Legally Binding Budget Act and has been a leading advocate for initiatives such as the Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution, Cut Cap and Balance, and the No Budget, No Pay Act, which withholds pay from Congress if an annual budget is not passed by the legal deadline.

Building off her work in the Tennessee Legislature as a pro-life legislator, she has consistently fought for the rights of the unborn. Her first piece of legislation in the 113th Congress, H.R. 217, would block any Title X federal funding from going to organizations that perform abortions, such as Planned Parenthood. Additionally, she is also the author of legislation that protects the religious freedom of health care providers who refuse to perform abortions and offers full exemption from the Health and Human Services (HHS) employee healthcare mandate that forces coverage for abortion-inducing drugs.

Congressman Black and her husband of more than 30 years, Dr. David Black, have three grown children and six grandchildren. They live in Gallatin and attend Community Church in Hendersonville.

### **Marsha Blackburn (R)**

*District 7*

*217 Cannon House Office Building*

*Washington, DC 20515*

*(202) 225-2811*

Marsha Blackburn is an established, conservative, results-oriented legislator who solves problems. She was sent to the U.S. House of Representatives at the start of the 108th Congress as the first female in Tennessee elected in her own right to the U.S. House. Congressman Blackburn was elected State Senator in 1998, becoming the first woman to represent Tennessee's 23rd Senate District. While in the Tennessee Senate, she led a statewide grassroots campaign to defeat the proposed state income tax. Her frequent appearances on talk radio and positive mention in national publications like the *Wall Street Journal* made her a recognized national anti-tax and government reform advocate. She quickly earned a reputation for keeping her legislative focus on defending and expanding individual freedom and free enterprise. Congressman Blackburn was selected to serve as vice chair of the House Energy and Commerce Committee for the 113th Congress, where she serves on four critical subcommittees: Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade (CMT); Oversight; Health; and Communications and Technology. She also serves on the House Budget Committee and is a founding member of the Republican Women's Policy Committee. Congressman Blackburn has strong ties with some of the nation's premier songwriters and performers. In 2003 she founded the Congressional Songwriters Caucus to give the nation's creative community access to Capitol Hill. The caucus focuses on the protection of intellectual property and tax policy. She has served as a Deputy Whip for the past two Congresses. She is a graduate of Mississippi State University, a small business owner, and native of Laurel, Miss. She was born on June 6, 1952. Marsha and Chuck Blackburn have been married for 35 years. They have two children, Mary Morgan Ketchel and Chad Blackburn, and two grandchildren.



### **Stephen Fincher (R)**

*District 8*

*1118 Longworth House Office Building*

*Washington, DC 20515*

*(202) 225-4714*

Stephen Fincher, 40, is a managing partner in Fincher Farms, a seventh-generation, West Tennessee based agribusiness. Congressman Fincher has been in agribusiness his entire life and lives in the Frog Jump community of Crockett County.

At the age of nine, he joined the Southern gospel music singing ministry started by his family more than 60 years ago. The Finchers produce their own music and have recorded many projects as well as performed more than 2,000 events across the Southeast.



Congressman Fincher is very active in his community and has championed many local causes by fundraising and actively assisting those in need.

Inspired by a desire to serve his fellow citizens and get America back on track, he ran for Congress in 2009 and joined the House of Representatives in 2010. Now in his second term, he sits on the House Committee on Financial Services and the House Committee on Agriculture.

Congressman Fincher brings to Washington, D.C. his personal experience as a successful businessman, running a large agriculture operation. He understands that jobs are not created by Washington bureaucrats, but rather by hard-working folks in Tennessee. He is committed to taking every possible step to empower people to invest and create jobs, cut government spending, and make Washington more accountable to taxpayers.

He is a lifetime member of the NRA. He and his wife, Lynn, have been married for 21 years and have three children: John Austin, Noah, and Sarah. The family is active in Archer's Chapel Methodist Church.

Congressman Fincher serves on the Committee on Agriculture, the House Committee on Financial Services, and three of its subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprise, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, and the Subcommittee on Monetary Policy Trade.

### **Stephen Ira Cohen (D)**

*District 9*

*2404 Rayburn House Office Building*

*Washington, DC 20515*

*(202) 225-3265*

Representing the Ninth Congressional District, Stephen Ira "Steve" Cohen, a native Memphian, was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives on November 7, 2006. Congressman Cohen is a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and the Helsinki Commission. He is the ranking member of the subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law. At the start of his second term, he was chosen as chairman of the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law.

Upon becoming a member of Congress, Congressman Cohen distinguished himself as a passionate, progressive, and forthright voice, receiving national media recognition from *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, NBC Evening News, CNN, MSNBC, Stephen Colbert, and *The Daily Show* among many others, for his strong stance against continuing the Iraq War and as a proponent of an increased minimum wage, stem cell research, universal health care, increased funding of the COPS program, and energy innovations and independence.

During his first term, he sponsored House Res. 194 which was the first official apology for slavery and Jim Crow laws passed by the House of Representatives. In 2011 he co-authored bipartisan legislation to help members of the National Guard and Reserve obtain bankruptcy relief should they need it. The legislation was signed into law by President Barack Obama. In August 2010, President Barack Obama signed into law Congressman Cohen's Securing the Protection of Our Enduring and Established Constitutional Heritage (SPEECH) Act, which protects American



authors, journalists, and publishers from foreign defamation judgments that undermine the First Amendment and American due process standards.

Cohen is a member of both the Progressive and Out of Afghanistan Caucuses. He is chairman of the Congressional Tourette Syndrome Caucus and the Congressional Caucus on U.S.-Turkish Relations and Turkish Americans.

Elected to the Tennessee State Senate in 1982, Cohen represented the 30th Senatorial District for more than 24 years. Prior to his State Senate service, he served as the legal advisor to the Memphis Police Department from 1976-1978, as vice president of the 1977 Tennessee Constitutional Convention, as Shelby County Commissioner from 1978-1980, and as interim Shelby County General Sessions Court Judge in 1980.

Known as the father of the Tennessee Lottery for his nearly two-decade fight to send a referendum on Tennessee's constitutional prohibition on lotteries to the people, Cohen passed legislation to implement the Tennessee Education Lottery Corporation and establish the lottery scholarship program. He served on the National Conference of State Legislatures executive committee from 1998-2005; the Council of State Governments executive committee in 2002; and as a delegate to the 1980, 1992, 2004, 2008, and 2012 Democratic National Conventions. He served on the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention in 2000.

As a State Senator, Cohen was a leading proponent for the arts, passing the Tennessee state cultural license plate bill which funds arts programs to this day. In addition to helping fund AutoZone Park, in the State Senate he was a champion of First Amendment, civil rights, animal welfare, and women's issues. Cohen also passed legislation creating the Tennessee Holocaust Commemoration Commission and served as an ex officio member of the Commission from 1984-2006. He is a lifetime member of the NAACP and has been a member of Circuit Playhouse, Inc. Board of Directors since 1977. Cohen has served on the Memphis/Shelby County Center City Commission, the Memphis College of Art Board of Trustees, and the Memphis Zoological Council.

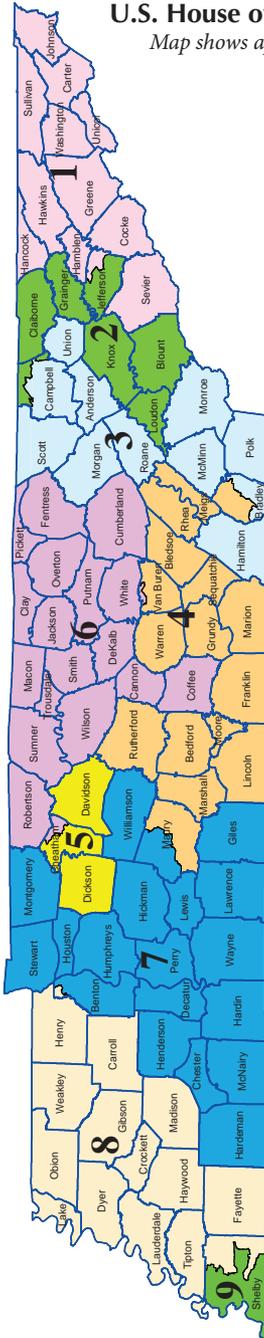
He was named to *Business Tennessee* magazine "Power 100" in 2004, 2007, and again in 2009. Other honors include: the 2013 Public Policy Award from the Tourette Syndrome Association; the Defender of Children Award from First Focus Campaign for Children, 2012; the Humane Champion Award from the Humane Society, 2012; the NFL Gridiron Greats Award, 2010; the 110 Institute's Man of the Year, 2009; The Vida Foundation's D. Emelio Castelar Work Recognition Award (International Humanitarian Award presented in Madrid, Spain), 2008; one of the "Forward 50" by *The Forward*, America's largest Jewish newspaper; 13th Annual Stone Awards Recipient, Most Outstanding Politician; Tennessee Communication Association's Communicator of the Year; Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Award of Excellence for Public Service; Tennessee Principals Association "Friend of Education Award;" Alpha Kappa Alpha Beta Epsilon Omega Chapter AKAward for Outstanding Public Service in the area of the Economic Keys to Success; honorary degree from LeMoyné-Owen College; Planned Parenthood "Bob James Award," 2007; Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (CBTU) Region IV Political Award; Tennessee Humane Association Legislative Achievement Award, 2006; Tennessee Human Rights Campaign Public Leadership Award, 2002; Tennessee Holocaust Commission Commendation, 2000; and Bill of Rights Award, American Civil Liberties Union of Tennessee, 1992.

He earned a B.A. from Vanderbilt University and a J.D. from The University of Memphis Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law. From 1978 until his election to Congress, Cohen had a private law practice in Memphis. Born on May 24, 1949 in Memphis, Steve Cohen is the son of the late Dr.

Morris Cohen and the late Genevieve Cohen. To find out more about Congressman Cohen, visit his website at [cohen.house.gov](http://cohen.house.gov).

### U.S. House of Representatives Districts

Map shows approximate areas represented.



District	County	District	County
1st	Carter, Cocke, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson (in part), Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Union, Washington	7th	Benton, Cheatham (in part), Chester, Decatur, Giles, Hardeman, Hardin, Henderson, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury (in part), McNairy, Montgomery, Perry, Stewart, Wayne, Williamson
2nd	Blount, Claiborne, Grainger, Jefferson (in part), Knoxville	8th	Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Haywood, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, Obion, Shelby (in part), Tipton, Weakley
3rd	Anderson, Bradley (in part), Campbell, Hamilton, McMinn, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Roane, Scott, Union	9th	Shelby (in part)
4th	Bedford, Bledsoe, Bradley (in part), Franklin, Grundy, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Maury (in part), Meigs, Moore, Rhea, Rutherford, Sequachie, Van Buren (in part), Warren		
5th	Cheatham (in part), Davidson, Dickson		
6th	Cannon, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Robertson, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Van Buren (in part), White, Wilson		





# We the People

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity. We do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

of the United States  
promote the general  
Welfare for the United States

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State in which they may be, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

# United States Founding Documents

## The Constitution of the United States

### Preamble

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

### Article. I.

**Section 1 — Legislative powers vested in Congress.** All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

**Section 2 — House of Representatives powers and duties.** [1.]\* The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

[2.] No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

[3.] Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.† The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

[4.] When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

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\* Editor's Note: Brackets and numbers before clauses have been added throughout by editor.

† Modified or superseded by Amendments 14 and 16.

[5.] The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

**Section 3 — Senate powers and duties.** [1.] The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.\*

[2.] Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.†

[3.] No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

[4.] The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

[5.] The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

[6.] The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

[7.] Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

**Section 4 — Election of Senators and Representatives.** [1.] The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

[2.] The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.‡

**Section 5 — Quorum, Journals, Meetings, Adjournments.** [1.] Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

[2.] Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

[3.] Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of

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\* Modified or superseded by Amendment 17.

† Modified or superseded by Amendment 17.

‡ Modified or superseded by Amendment 20.

the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

[4.] Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than in which the two houses shall be sitting.

**Section 6 — Compensation, Privileges, Disabilities.** [1.] The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

[2.] No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

**Section 7 — Procedure for passing bills and resolutions.** [1.] All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

[2.] Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill it, shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case, it shall not be a law.

[3.] Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

**Section 8 — Congressional powers.** [1.] The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

[2.] To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

[3.] To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

[4.] To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

[5.] To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

[6.] To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

[7.] To establish post offices and post roads;

[8.] To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

[9.] To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

[10.] To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

[11.] To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

[12.] To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

[13.] To provide and maintain a navy;

[14.] To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

[15.] To provide for calling forth militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

[16.] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

[17.] To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

[18.] To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

**Section 9 — Limitations on Congressional powers.** [1.] The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

[2.] The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

[3.] No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

[4.] No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

[5.] No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

[6.] No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

[7.] No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

[8.] No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

**Section 10 — Limitations on powers of states.** [1.] No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

[2.] No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

[3.] No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## Article II

**Section 1 — The power of the executive, election and qualifications.** [1.] The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

[2.] Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress: But no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[3.] The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.\*

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\* Modified or superseded by Amendment 12.

[4.] The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

[5.] No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

[6.] In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the congress may by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[7.] The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

[8.] Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: - "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

**Section 2 — Powers of the president.** [1.] The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

[2.] He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

[3.] The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

**Section 3 — Duties of the president.** He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

**Section 4 — Impeachment.** The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## Article III

**Section 1 — Judicial power.** The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme Court and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

**Section 2 — Jurisdiction.** [1.] The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; - to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; - to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; - to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; - to controversies between two or more states; - between a state and citizens of another state; - between citizens of different states; - between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.\*

[2.] In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

[3.] The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

**Section 3 — Treason, proof and punishment.** [1.] Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

[2.] The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

## Article IV

**Section 1 — State's rights.** Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

**Section 2 — Privileges and immunities, fugitives.** [1.] The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

[2.] A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

[3.] No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

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\* Modified or superseded by Amendment 11.

**Section 3 — Admission of new states.** [1.] New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

[2.] The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular state.

**Section 4 — Guarantee of republican government.** The United States shall guaranty to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

## Article V

**Section 1 — Constitutional amendments.** The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

## Article VI

**Section 1 — Debts, treaties and oaths.** [1.] All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

[2.] This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

[3.] The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## Article VII

**Section 1 — Original ratification.** The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,\*

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
President and Deputy from Virginia

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon  
Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham  
Rufus King

CONNECTICUT

William Samuel Johnson  
Roger Sherman

DELAWARE

George Read  
John Dickinson  
Jacob Broom  
Gunning Bedford, Jr.  
Richard Bassett

MARYLAND

James McHenry  
Daniel Carroll  
Daniel of St. Thos. Jenifer

VIRGINIA

John Blair  
James Madison, Jr.

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY

William Livingston  
David Brearley  
William Patterson  
Jonathan Dayton

PENNSYLVANIA

Benjamin Franklin  
Robert Morris  
Thomas Fitzsimons  
James Wilson  
Thomas Mifflin  
George Clymer  
Jared Ingersoll  
Gouv. Morris

NORTH CAROLINA

William Blount  
Hugh Williamson  
Richard Dobbs Spaight

SOUTH CAROLINA

James Rutledge  
Charles Pinckney  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney  
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

William Few  
Abraham Baldwin

ATTEST:

William Jackson, Secretary

\* The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

# Amendments to the Constitution of the United States\*

## Preamble

THE Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.:

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

## Amendment I

**Section 1 — Freedom of religion, of speech, of the press and right of petition.** Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## Amendment II

**Section 1 — Right of people to bear arms not to be infringed.** A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

## Amendment III

**Section 1 — Quartering of troops.** No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## Amendment IV

**Section 1 — Persons and houses to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause,

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\* The first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were proposed by Congress on September 25, 1789, and declared in force on December 15, 1791.

supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## Amendment V

### **Section 1 — Trials for crimes; just compensation for private property taken for public use.**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## Amendment VI

**Section 1 — Civil rights in trials for crimes enumerated.** In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## Amendment VII

**Section 1 — Civil rights in civil suits.** In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars [\$20.00], the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## Amendment VIII

**Section 1 — Excessive bail, fines and punishments prohibited.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## Amendment IX

**Section 1 — Reserved rights of people.** The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## Amendment X

**Section 1 — Powers not delegated, reserved to States and people respectively.** The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

## Amendment XI

**Section 1 — Judicial power of United States not to extend to suits against a state.** The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (Proposed by the 3rd Congress March 4, 1794. Proclaimed ratified by the president on January 8, 1798.)

## Amendment XII

**Section 1 — Present mode of electing president and vice president by electors.** The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the president of the senate; - The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; - The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. (Proposed by the 8th Congress on December 12, 1803. Ratified September 25, 1804.)

## Amendment XIII

**Section 1 — Slavery prohibited.** Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

**Section 2 — Congressional enforcement.** Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Proposed by the 38th Congress on February 1, 1865. Ratified on December 18, 1865.)

## Amendment XIV

**Section 1 — Citizenship defined; privileges of citizens.** All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

**Section 2 — Apportionment of Representatives.** Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

**Section 3 — Disqualification for office; removal of disability.** No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

**Section 4 — Public debt not be questioned; payment of debt and claims incurred in aid of rebellion forbidden.** The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

**Section 5 — Congressional enforcement.** The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. (Proposed by the 39th Congress on June 16, 1866. Ratified on July 28, 1868.)

## Amendment XV

**Section 1 — Right of certain citizens to vote established.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

**Section 2 — Congressional enforcement.** The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Proposed by the 40th Congress on February 27, 1869. Ratified on March 30, 1870.)

## Amendment XVI

**Section 1 — Taxes on income; Congress given power to lay and collect.** The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration. (Proposed by the 61st Congress on July 12, 1909. Ratified on February 25, 1913.)

## Amendment XVII

**Section 1 — Election of United State Senators; filling of vacancies; qualifications of electors.** The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. (Proposed by the 62nd Congress on May 16, 1912. Ratified on May 31, 1913.)

## Amendment XVIII

**Section 1 — Manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, prohibited.** After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

**Section 2 — Congress and the several states given concurrent power to pass appropriate legislation to enforce this article.** The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Section 3 — Provisions of article to become operative when adopted by three-fourths of the states.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress. (Proposed by the 65th Congress on December 17, 1917. Ratified on January 29, 1919, and going into full force and effect on January 16, 1920. This amendment was repealed by Amendment 21.)

## Amendment XIX

**Section 1 — The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied because of sex.** The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

**Section 2 — Congressional enforcement.** Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Proposed by the 65th Congress on June 5, 1919, and declared in force on August 26, 1920.)

## Amendment XX

**Section 1 — Terms of president, vice president, senators and representatives.** The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the twentieth day of January, and the terms of senators and representatives at noon on the third day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

**Section 2 — Time of assembling Congress.** The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

**Section 3 — Filling vacancy in office of president.** If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be elected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

**Section 4 — Power of Congress in presidential succession.** The congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the house of representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

**Section 5 — Time of taking effect.** Sections one and two shall take effect on the fifteenth day of October following the ratification of this article.

**Section 6 — Ratification.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission. (Proposed by the 72nd Congress on March 3, 1932. Ratified on February 6, 1933.)

## Amendment XXI

**Section 1 — Repeal of prohibition amendment.** The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

**Section 2 — Transportation of intoxicating liquors.** The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

**Section 3 — Ratification.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the

Congress. (Proposed by the 72nd Congress on February 20, 1933 and was declared in effect on December 5, 1933.)

### Amendment XXII

**Section 1 — Limiting terms of office of president.** No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

**Section 2 — Ratification.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress. (Proposed by the 80th Congress on March 24, 1947 and became effective on March 1, 1951.)

### Amendment XXIII

**Section 1 — Representation in Electoral College, District of Columbia.** The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

**Section 2 — Congressional enforcement.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Proposed by the 86th Congress on June 17, 1960 and ratified on April 3, 1961)

### Amendment XXIV

**Section 1 — Poll or other tax prohibited in voting for federal officers.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

**Section 2 — Enforcement.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Proposed by the 87th Congress on August 29, 1962. Ratified on February 4, 1964.)

## Amendment XXV

**Section 1 — Succession to presidency.** In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

**Section 2 — Succession to vice presidency.** Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

**Section 3 — Disability of president; when vice president is acting president.** Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

**Section 4 — Declaration of president's disability by vice president and other officers.** Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. (Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 7, 1965. Ratified on February 23, 1967.)

## Amendment XXVI

**Section 1 — Right to vote to citizens eighteen years of age or older.** The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of age.

**Section 2 — Congressional enforcement.** The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971. Ratified on July 5, 1971.)

## Amendment XXVII

**Section 1 — Compensation of senators and representatives.** No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. (Proposed to the states by Congress on September 25, 1789, and ratified on May 18, 1992.)







# SECTION VI

**State of Tennessee**



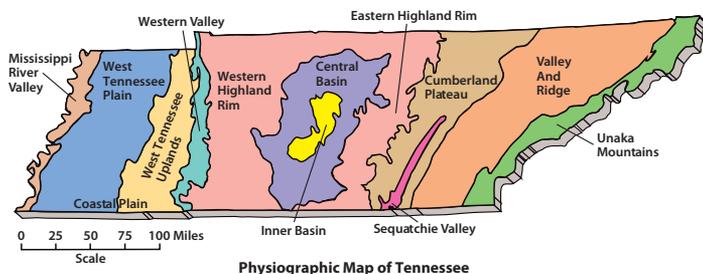
# A History of Tennessee

## The Land and Native People

Tennessee's great diversity in land, climate, rivers, and plant and animal life is mirrored by a rich and colorful past. Until the last 200 years of the approximately 12,000 years that this country has been inhabited, the story of Tennessee is the story of its native peoples. The fact that Tennessee and many of the places in it still carry Indian names serves as a lasting reminder of the significance of its native inhabitants. Since much of Tennessee's appeal for settlers lay with the richness and beauty of the land, it seems fitting to begin by considering some of the state's generous natural gifts.

Tennessee divides naturally into three "grand divisions"—upland, often mountainous, East Tennessee, Middle Tennessee with its foothills and basin, and the low plain of West Tennessee. Travelers coming to the state from the east encounter first the lofty Unaka and Smoky Mountains, flanked on their western slope by the Great Valley of East Tennessee. Moving across the Valley floor, they next face the Cumberland Plateau, which historically attracted little settlement and presented a barrier to westward migration. West of the Plateau, one descends into the Central Basin of Middle Tennessee—a rolling, fertile countryside that drew hunters and settlers alike. The Central Basin is surrounded on all sides by the Highland Rim, the western ridge of which drops into the Tennessee River Valley. Across the river begin the low hills and alluvial plain of West Tennessee. These geographical "grand divisions" correspond to the distinctive political and economic cultures of the state's three regions.

Tennessee possesses an advantageous climate for people and agriculture, with abundant rainfall and a long, temperate growing season. The area generally is free from the long droughts and freezes of more extreme climates. The three major rivers that flow around and across Tennessee—the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers—have created watersheds which cover most of the state. The Tennessee River forms near Knoxville and flows in a southwesterly direction into Alabama, then loops back north to the Kentucky border. The Cumberland River drains northern Middle Tennessee, and West Tennessee is covered by a network of sluggish streams, swamps, and lakes which flow directly into the Mississippi River. These rivers and their tributary streams have



played a significant role from the earliest times by yielding fish and mussels, by serving as major transportation routes, and by creating the fertile bottom soils that attracted farmers.

Fossil-laden rocks found across Tennessee attest to the fact that warm, shallow seas covered the state in the distant past. Coal-bearing strata of the Pennsylvanian period are present throughout the Cumberland Plateau. Plant and dinosaur fossils of the Cretaceous epoch occur in the sandstones of West Tennessee. Remains of extinct mammoths, mastodons, and giant sloths, driven south by the advancing glaciers of the Ice Age, can be found in the Pleistocene deposits of West and Middle Tennessee.

The story of man in Tennessee begins with the last retreat of the Ice Age glaciers, when a colder climate and forests of spruce and fir prevailed in the region. Late Ice Age hunters probably followed animal herds into this area some 12,000-15,000 years ago. These nomadic Paleo-Indians camped in caves and rock shelters and left behind their distinctive arrowheads and spear points. They may have used such Paleolithic tools to hunt the mastodon and caribou that ranged across eastern Tennessee. About 12,000 years ago, the region's climate began to warm and the predominant vegetation changed from conifer to our modern deciduous forest. Abundant acorns, hickory, chestnut, and beech mast attracted large numbers of deer and elk. Warmer climate, the extinction of the large Ice Age mammals, and the spread of deciduous forests worked together to transform Indian society.

During what is known as the Archaic period, descendants of the Paleo-Indians began to settle on river terraces, where they gathered wild plant food and shellfish in addition to hunting game. Sometime between 3,000 and 900 B.C., natives took the crucial step of cultivating edible plants such as squash and gourds—the first glimmerings of agriculture. Archaic Indians thereby ensured a dependable food supply and freed themselves from seasonal shortages of wild plant foods and game. With a more secure food supply, populations expanded rapidly and scattered bands combined to form larger villages.



Woodland Indians first developed farming in Tennessee.



Early man hunted mastodon that roamed during the last Ice Age.

societies of hunters and gatherers to well-organized tribal, agricultural societies dwelling in large, permanent towns.

The peak of prehistoric cultural development in Tennessee occurred during the Mississippian period (900-1,600 A.D.). Cultivation of new and improved strains of corn and beans fueled another





Stone pipe from Roane County (left) and engraved shell gorget (right), both from the Mississippian period

large jump in population. An increase in territorial warfare and the erection of ceremonial temples and public structures attest to the growing role of chieftains and tribalism in Indian life. Elaborate pottery styles and an array of personal artifacts such as combs, pipes, and jewelry marked the complex society of these last prehistoric inhabitants of Tennessee.

The first European incursions into Tennessee proved highly disruptive to the people living in the region. In their futile search for gold and silver, Hernando de Soto's band in 1541 and two later expeditions led by Juan Pardo encountered Native Americans. By introducing firearms and, above all, deadly Old World diseases, these contacts hastened the decline of the tribes and their replacement by other tribes, notably the Cherokee. The advent of the gun brought about major changes in Native American hunting technique and warfare. Indians grew increasingly dependent on the colonial fur trade by supplying European traders with deer and beaver hides in exchange for guns, rum, and manufactured articles. This dependence, in turn, eroded the Indians' traditional self-sufficient way of life and tied them ever closer to the fortunes of rival European powers.

## Struggle for the Frontier

During the 150 years following de Soto's visit, new tribes moved into the Tennessee region. The powerful Cherokee built their towns and villages along the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee rivers, while the Chickasaw Nation held sway over the territory west of the Tennessee River. A large Ohio Valley tribe, the Shawnee, moved south into the Cumberland River country, but by 1715, the last Shawnee had been driven out by Chickasaw and Cherokee attacks. Henceforth, the game-filled woods of Middle Tennessee would be home to no Indian towns, although various tribes used it as a common hunting ground.

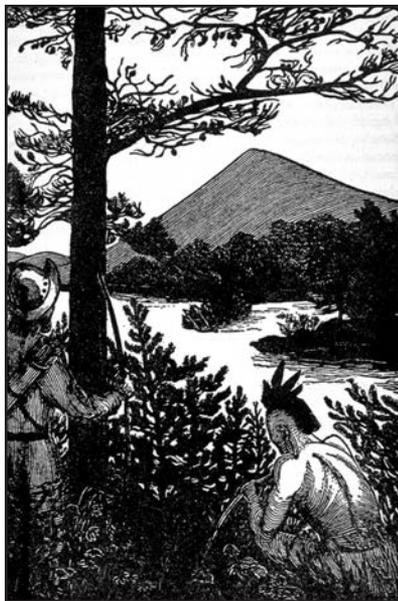
Europeans resumed their exploration of the area in 1673, when both the British and the French came from opposite directions to lay claim to the region. James Needham and Gabriel Arthur, English traders from Charles Town (later Charleston), South Carolina, crossed the Appalachians hoping to establish trade contacts among the Cherokee. Far to the west, Father Jacques Marquette and fur trader Louis Joliet came down the Mississippi River and claimed its entire valley in the name of the King of France. In time Britain and France would build forts and trading posts, trying to reinforce their rival claims to unspoiled lands beyond the mountains.

The early fur traders, colorful characters like Alexander Cummings, James Adair, and Martin Chartier, lived among the Indians and became the crucial link between tribesmen, colonial governments, and international markets. They employed Indian hunters to supply them with beaver skins and deer pelts, which they carried on pack trains to Charles Town or shipped down river to New Orleans. South Carolina merchants dominated the early Tennessee fur trade, exporting more than 160,000 skins worth \$250,000 in 1748 alone. The fur trade was profitable for the traders, but it wiped out much of Tennessee's native animal life. The competition for the Indian trade sharpened Anglo-French rivalry, and the Indians were drawn into a global power struggle.

In 1754 the contest between the French and British for control of a New World empire burst forth in the French and Indian War, in which native alliances became the objects of European military strategy. English soldiers built Fort Loudoun near present-day Vonore in an effort to keep the divided Cherokee loyal. The plan backfired as Cherokee warriors laid siege to the fort and starved out its garrison, most of whom were massacred on their march to captivity. Despite the English disaster at Fort Loudoun, the outcome of the war was the defeat of the French and the decline of their influence in North America. France ceded all her claims to land east of the Mississippi River to the British, whose Proclamation of 1763 prohibited all westward settlement beyond the Appalachians. Although still a force to be reckoned with, the Cherokee faced an

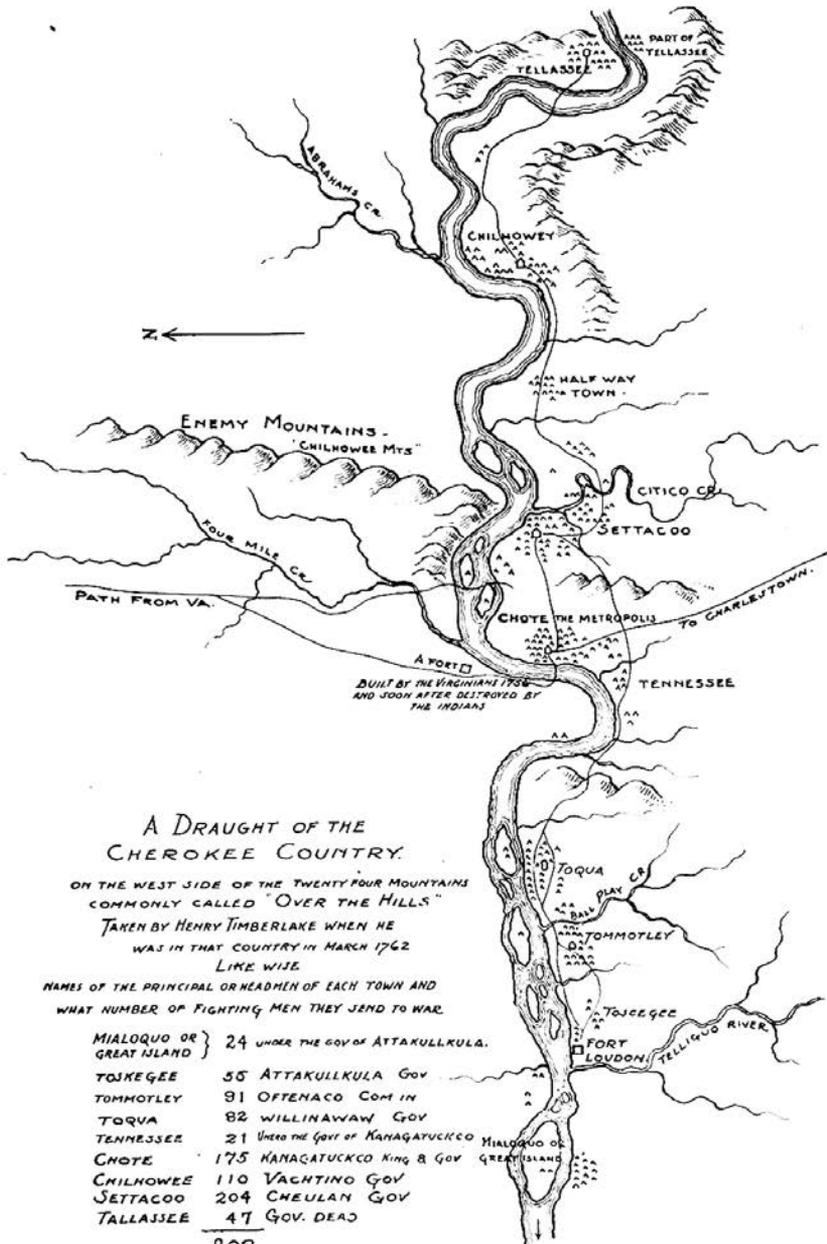
uncertain future. Not only had their independence been compromised by mixing in European affairs, but the land they occupied lay squarely in the path of migration across the mountains.

The end of the French and Indian War brought a new presence to the Tennessee wilderness, as restless back-country Virginians and North Carolinians began moving across the mountains into the valleys of East Tennessee. They ignored the British prohibition against settling on Indian lands. By the early 1770s, four different communities had been established in northeastern Tennessee—on the Watauga River, the North Holston, the Nolichucky, and in Carter's Valley. With the founding of these tiny settlements, frontier diplomacy entered a new phase: the possession of land, not trading privileges, now became the white man's goal. When an extended survey of the North Carolina-Virginia boundary line showed most whites to be squatting illegally on Indian land, the settlers negotiated leases for their farms from the Cherokee.



Spanish explorers were the first Europeans to encounter native Tennesseans.

A race to grab western lands developed between North Carolina and Virginia land speculators, who hoped to obtain cheap land from the Indians and resell it at a profit to incoming settlers. Richard Henderson of Hillsborough, North Carolina, settled the issue by boldly arranging a private "treaty" with the Cherokee for the purchase of a vast tract that included most of Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. Henderson was the most ambitious speculator to take advantage of the Indians' will-

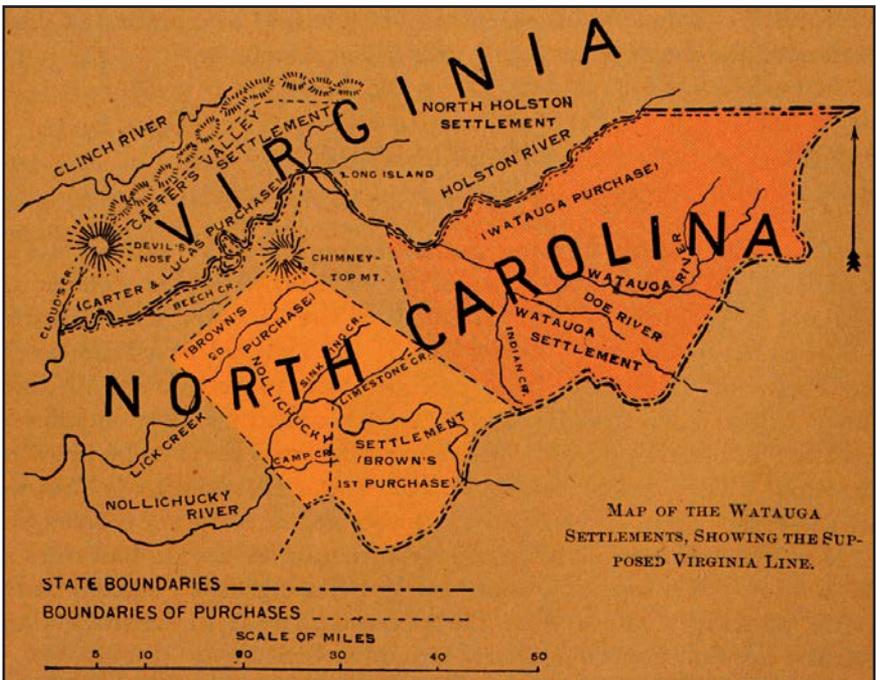


ingness to trade land for money and goods, exchanging some 20 million acres for six wagon loads of goods worth about 10,000 English pounds. Dragging Canoe, a young Cherokee chief opposed to selling ancestral hunting grounds, warned the whites that they were purchasing a “dark and bloody ground.” With other disaffected warriors, Dragging Canoe retreated south to establish the warlike Chickamauga tribe which plagued the Tennessee settlements for the next twenty years.

The men and women who ventured over the mountains to clear trees, plant fields, and build houses in Tennessee were a highly independent, self-sufficient breed. Their desire for land brought them into conflict with the Indians, and their insistence on freedom from arbitrary and remote government put them on a collision course with Great Britain. This independent spirit was expressed in the writing of the Watauga Compact, a new model of self-government for people who had migrated beyond the reach of organized government. However, their persistence in settling on Indian land brought hostility from most of the natives who would align themselves with the British in their conflict with the colonists.

In July 1776, the Cherokee launched well-orchestrated attacks on the East Tennessee settlements. The Wataugans, led by their popular and soon-to-be-famous Indian fighter John Sevier, repulsed the onslaught and swiftly counter-attacked. With the help of militia from North Carolina and Virginia, they invaded the heartland of the Cherokee and put their towns to the torch. Siding with the British during the American Revolution proved disastrous for the Cherokee, as it gave the Americans a pretext to reduce the tribe’s military power and to encroach further on their land.

The high-water mark of Tennessee’s part in the Revolution came in the autumn of 1780. With American fortunes lagging after a series of military defeats, a motley force of backwoodsmen and farmers destroyed a British and Tory army at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. This key victory,



State of Tennessee

in which Tennessee militia played an important part, saved the Patriot cause in the region and set in motion the chain of events that ended one year later with Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown.



This painting by Peggy Harvill depicts a flatboat voyage of the Donelson party to Nashville, 1780.

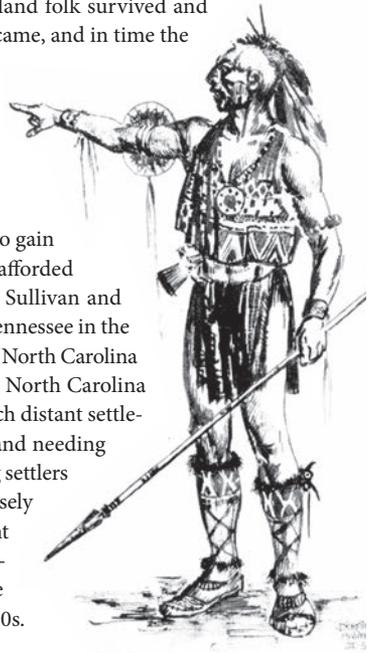
The Revolution gave settlers an opening to push the frontier westward to the Cumberland River. Intrepid “long hunters” had been traveling to the Cumberland country since the 1760s. Men such as James Robertson, Kasper Mansker, Thomas Sharpe Spencer, Anthony and Abraham Bledsoe, and John Rains hunted and trapped through Middle Tennessee and spoke of its richness to their neighbors at home. On the heels of his vast Transylvania land purchase, Henderson hired Robertson and others to go there and survey the prospects for settlement. In the winter and spring

of 1779, 300 pioneers – black and white – made the difficult trek to the French Lick, the future site of Nashville. Most of the men came overland under Robertson's leadership, while John Donelson led a flotilla with the women and children on a hazardous voyage down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland River.

This first band of settlers established a number of fortified stations and spread across the Central Basin in search of good farm land. They withstood 14 years of brutal attacks by Creek and Chickamauga warriors from the Tennessee River towns. Nearly all of the early families lost someone in the fighting, but the Cumberland folk survived and planted the seeds of future communities. More settlers came, and in time the Indian threat faded. Treasure seeker, trader, hunter, and land speculator had found the Tennessee country, but it would take the farmer to hold what they had found.

## From Territory to Statehood

In the days before statehood, Tennesseans struggled to gain a political voice and suffered for lack of the protection afforded by organized government. Six counties—Washington, Sullivan and Greene in East Tennessee and Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee in the Middle District—had been formed as western counties of North Carolina between 1777 and 1788. After the Revolution, however, North Carolina did not want the trouble and expense of maintaining such distant settlements, embroiled as they were with hostile tribesmen and needing roads, forts, and open waterways. Nor could the far-flung settlers look to the national government, for under the weak, loosely constituted Articles of Confederation, it was a government in name only. The westerners' two main demands—protection from the Indians and the right to navigate the Mississippi River—went largely unheeded during the 1780s.



Dragging Canoe



Overmountain men muster at Sycamore Shoals before the battle of Kings Mountain in this painting by Lloyd Branson, courtesy of the Tennessee State Museum.

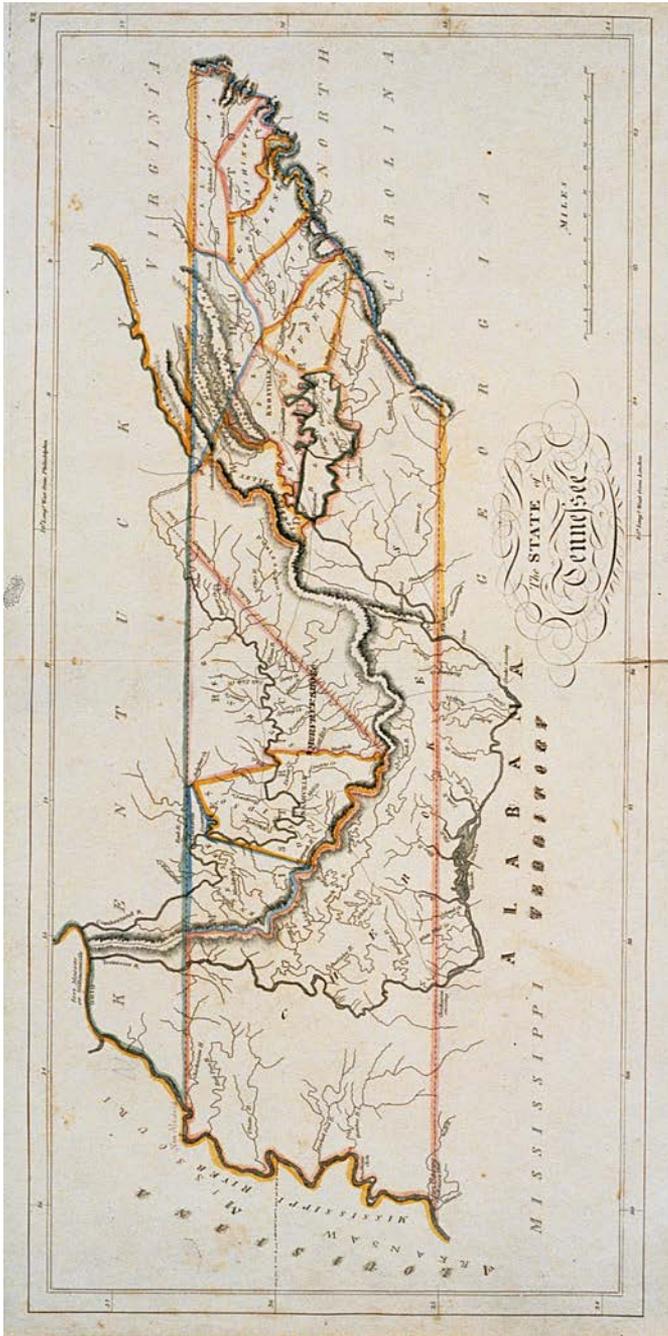
North Carolina's insensitivity led frustrated East Tennesseans in 1784 to form the breakaway State of Franklin, also known as "Frankland." The ever-popular John Sevier was named governor, and the fledgling state began operating as an independent but unrecognized government. At the same time, leaders of the Cumberland settlements made overtures for an alliance with Spain, which controlled the lower Mississippi River and was held responsible for inciting the Indian raids. In drawing up the Watauga and Cumberland Compacts, early Tennesseans had already exercised some of the rights of self-government and were prepared to take political matters into their own hands. Such stirrings of independence caught the attention of North Carolina, which quietly began to reassert control over its western counties. These policies and internal divisions among East Tennesseans doomed the short-lived State of Franklin, which passed out of existence in 1788.

When North Carolina finally ratified the new Constitution of the United States in 1789, it also ceded its western lands, the Tennessee country, to the Federal government. North Carolina had used these lands as a means of rewarding its Revolutionary soldiers and, in the Cession Act of 1789, it reserved the right to satisfy further land claims in Tennessee. Congress now designated the area as the Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio, more commonly known as the Southwest Territory. The Territory was divided into three districts—two for East Tennessee and the Mero District on the Cumberland—each with its own courts, militia, and officeholders.

President George Washington appointed as territorial governor William Blount, a prominent North Carolina politician with extensive holdings in western lands. Land grant acts passed in North Carolina created a booming market in Tennessee land before actual settlers had ever arrived. Land speculation was based upon cheaply amassing large amounts of western land, or claims to it, in hopes that



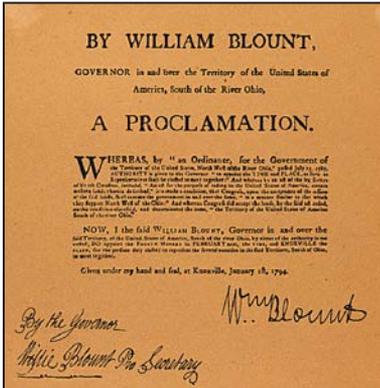
Attack on Fort Nashborough, 1781



Tennessee circa 1796; note the separation of East and Middle Tennessee by Indian territory.



increased immigration would raise the price of these lands. Most of Tennessee's early political leaders—Blount, Sevier, Henderson, and Andrew Jackson, among others—were involved in land speculation, making it difficult sometimes to tell where public responsibility left off and private business began. The sale of public land was closely linked to Indian affairs, because settlers would not travel to the new land until it was safe and could not legally settle on lands until Indian title was extinguished. The business of the territorial government, therefore, centered on land and Indian relations.



Gov. Blount summons Tennessee's first territorial legislature.

that invaded the Chickamauga country, burned the renegade Lower Towns, and eliminated the threat from that quarter. The Nickajack Expedition and threats of similar action against the Creeks finally brought a halt to raids on the Cumberland settlements.

With frontier warfare subsiding, the way seemed clear for peaceful growth and the possible creation of a state for the people of the Southwest Territory. In 1795 a territorial census revealed



Indian warriors lying in ambush.

a sufficient population for statehood, and a referendum showed a three-to-one majority in favor of joining the Union. Governor Blount called for a constitutional convention to meet in Knoxville, where delegates from all the counties drew up a model state constitution and democratic bill of rights. The voters chose Sevier as governor, and the newly elected legislature voted for Blount and William Cocke as senators, and Andrew Jackson as representative. Tennessee leaders thereby converted the territory into a new state, with organized government

and a constitution, before applying to Congress for admission. Since the Southwest Territory was the first Federal territory to present itself for admission to the Union, there was some uncertainty

We the People of the Territory  
 of the United States South of the River  
 Ohio having the right of admission into the  
 General Government as a member State thereof,  
 consistent with the Constitution of the United  
 States and the act of Cession of the States of  
 North Carolina, recognizing the Ordinance  
 for the Government of the Territory of the United  
 States Northwest of the River Ohio, do ordain  
 and establish the following Constitution in form  
 of Governments and do mutually agree with  
 each other to form ourselves into a free and  
 Independent State, by the name of the State  
 of Tennessee.

Article 1<sup>st</sup>

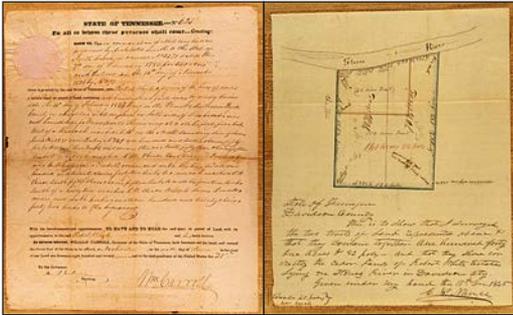
Section 1<sup>st</sup> The Legislative Authority of  
 this State shall be vested in a General Assembly  
 which shall consist of a Senate and House  
 of Representatives both dependant on the People.

Page from Tennessee's first Constitution, adopted in 1796

about how to proceed, and Congress divided on the issue along party lines. Nonetheless, in a close vote on June 1, 1796, Congress approved the admission of Tennessee as the 16th state of the Union.

## Tennessee's Coming of Age

Once the threat of Indian warfare had subsided, the pace of settlement and growth in Tennessee quickened. A brisk business in public lands arose from the continued issue of North Carolina military warrants, which Tennessee agreed to honor with grants within its boundaries. After 1806 the state also began to dispose of its public domain by selling off unclaimed land for a nominal fee. Cheap public land and the circulation of so many old claims had the desired effect of attract-

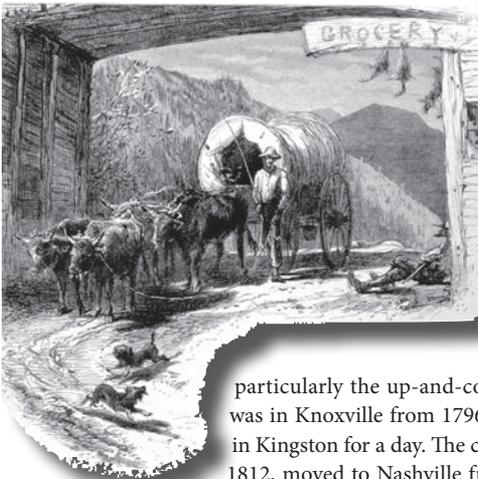


An 1827 land grant with plat showing the metes and bounds of the tract.

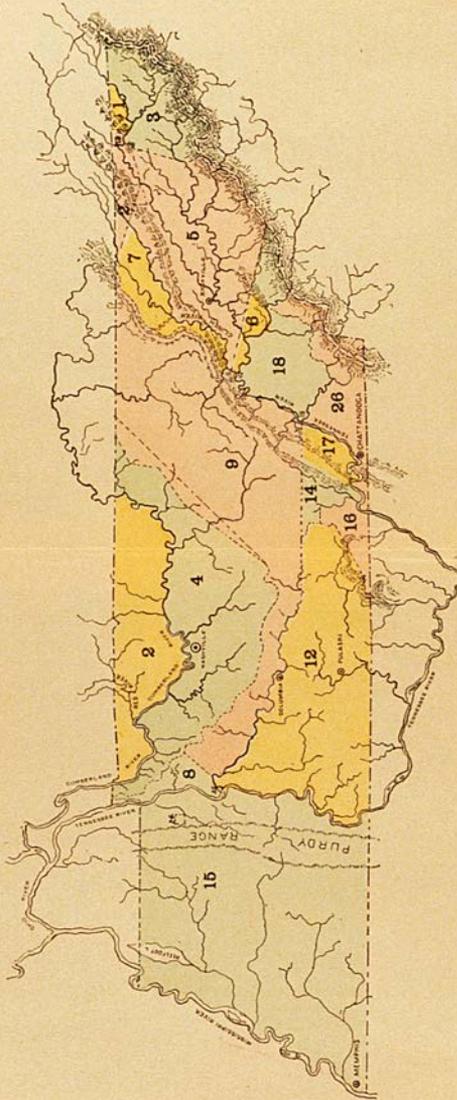
ing settlers from the East. Even more favorable for immigration were the various cessions of Indian land negotiated between 1798 and 1806. Treaties signed with the Cherokee and Chickasaw during that period resulted in the acquisition of much of south-central Tennessee and most of the Cumberland Plateau, finally removing the Indian barrier between the eastern counties and the Cumberland settlements. Tennessee now had jurisdiction over contiguous territory from east to west, which

made it easier for westward travellers to reach Middle Tennessee.

With so much fresh land—some of it quite fertile—opening for settlement, the state experienced a very rapid rate of population growth. Between 1790 and 1830, Tennessee's growth rate exceeded that of the nation, as each successive Indian treaty opened up a new frontier. Between 1790 and 1800, the state's populace tripled. It grew 250 percent from 1800 to 1810, increasing from 85,000 to 250,000 during the first 14 years of statehood alone. By 1810 Middle Tennessee had moved ahead of the eastern section in population. This demographic shift caused a shift in the balance of political power, as leadership in the Governor's Office and the General Assembly passed from the older region of East Tennessee to the middle section,



particularly the up-and-coming town of Nashville. The state capitol was in Knoxville from 1796 to September 1807, when the capitol was in Kingston for a day. The capitol was relocated back to Knoxville until 1812, moved to Nashville from 1812 to 1817, then returned briefly to



[The following list of Indian treaties may be used as a topical analysis, and also, for convenient reference to the map. The treaties are arranged chronologically. Those under which no cessions of land are shown on the map are designated by letters. Those under which cessions of land are shown on the map are designated by numbers.]

- 1. Nicholson's Treaty, 1721.
- 2. Cunningham's Treaty, 1739.
- 3. Ogilthorpe's Treaty, 1732.
- 4. Glenn's Treaty, 1755, November 24.
- 5. Waddell's Treaty, 1756, November 24.
- 6. Waddell's Treaty, 1757, March 1.
- 7. Littleton's Treaty, 1760.
- 8. Grant's Treaty, 1766.
- 9. Treaty of Augusta, 1763.
- 10. Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1768, October 15.
- 11. Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1768, November 3 (overlapped by 3).
- 12. Lease of Watauga Settlers and Jacob Brown, 1771 (nearly coincides with 3).
- 13. Purchase of Watauga Settlers and Jacob Brown, 1771, March 17.
- 14. Purchase of Carter's Valley, 1775, March 17.
- 15. Second Purchase of Jacob Brown, 1775, March 17.
- 16. Second Purchase of Jacob Brown, 1775, March 17. (These purchases, 1 and 6, nearly coincide with 3).
- 17. Avery's Treaty, 1777, July 23.
- 18. Treaty of Stanborough, 1785, June (nearly coincides with 4).
- 19. First Franklin Treaty, 1785, May 31.
- 20. Treaty of Hopewell, 1785, November 18.
- 21. Second Franklin Treaty, 1786, August 3.
- 22. Knox's First Treaty, 1790, February 17.
- 23. Knox's Second Treaty, 1791, June 26.
- 24. First Treaty of Tellico, 1795, October 2.
- 25. Second Treaty of Tellico, 1801, October 24.
- 26. Chickasaw Cession, 1805, July 23.
- 27. Creek Treaty, 1805.
- 28. Third Treaty of Tellico, 1808, October 25.
- 29. Fourth Treaty of Tellico, 1808, October 25.
- 30. Fourth Treaty of Tellico, 1805, October 27.
- 31. Dearborn's Treaty, 1806, January 7.
- 32. Robertson and McGehee Treaty, 1807, September 11.
- 33. Capitulation of the Creeks, 1814, August 9.
- 34. Jackson and Meriwether's Treaty, 1816, September 4.
- 35. Jackson and McCall's Treaty, 1817, July 15.
- 36. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, November 29.
- 37. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, February 27.
- 38. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, February 27.
- 39. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, February 27.
- 40. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, February 27.
- 41. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, February 27.
- 42. Calhoun's Treaty, 1819, February 27.
- 43. Overton's Treaty, 1819.
- 44. Overton's Treaty, 1819.
- 45. Harbison's Treaty, 1818, May 6.
- 46. Stokes and Ellsworth's Treaty, 1831, February 14.
- 47. Vashon's Treaty (republished by President Jackson), 1831, February 15.
- 48. Treaty of Removal, 1835, December 28.

Map of Indian Treaties, 1770-1835



Slave traders taking slaves to Tennessee to be sold at auction.

Knoxville. From 1818 to 1826, the General Assembly met in Murfreesboro, and in 1826 the capitol moved to its permanent site in Nashville.

Slavery played a major role in Tennessee’s rapid expansion. The territorial census of 1791 showed a black population of 3,417—10 percent of the general population; by 1800 it had jumped to 13,584 (12.8 percent) and by 1810 African Americans constituted more than 20 percent of Tennessee’s people. More black slaves were brought to the state following the invention of the cotton gin and the subsequent rise of commercial cotton farming. Slavery, because it depended on the cultivation of labor-intensive crops such as tobacco and cotton, was always sectional in its distribution, and it quickly became more prevalent in Middle Tennessee than in the mountainous East. By 1830 there were seven times as many slaves west of the Cumberland Plateau as in East Tennessee.

In addition to blacks brought involuntarily into the state, a sizeable number of free blacks lived in early Tennessee. The 1796 Constitution had granted suffrage and relative social equality to free blacks and made it easy for owners to manumit, or free,

their slaves. With the growing commercial success of slavery, however, laws were passed that made it difficult for an owner to free his slaves, and the position of free blacks in Tennessee became more precarious. A reaction against the expansion of slavery developed with the emancipation movement, making early headway in the eastern section. In 1819 Elihu Embree established at Jonesborough the first newspaper in the United States devoted entirely to freeing slaves, the *Manumission Intelligencer* (later called the *Emancipator*). By the 1820s, East Tennessee had become a center of abolitionism—a staging ground for the issue that would divide not only the state but the nation as well.



The typical Tennessee farm was a self-sufficient enterprise.

With the opening of former Indian lands and the heavy migration into the state, the period from 1806 to 1819 was one of prosperity and rapid development in Tennessee. Thirty-six of Tennessee’s 95 counties were formed between 1796 and 1819. Raw, isolated settlements developed quickly into busy county seats, and the formerly beleaguered outpost of Nashville grew into one of the leading cities of the Upper South.



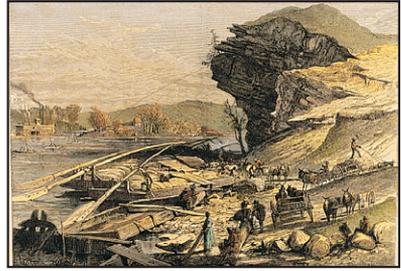
Still, with 80 percent of its people engaged in agriculture, Tennessee retained an overwhelmingly rural character. Although most farmers worked simply to supply the food needs of their families, income could be

made from selling certain “cash crops.” Cotton and tobacco were commercial crops from the beginning. They were profitable, easily transported, and could be worked on large farms, or plantations,

with slave labor. Tennessee farmers also converted corn, the state's most important crop, into meal, whiskey, or (by feeding it to hogs) cured pork and shipped it by keelboat or flatboat to Natchez and New Orleans. Land-locked as they were and plagued by poor roads, early Tennesseans relied mainly on rivers to move their crops to market.

Most types of manufacturing like spinning cloth, soap-making, and forging tools were done in the farm household. Even larger enterprises like gristmills, sawmills, tanneries, and distilleries centered around the processing of farm products. The one true industry in early Tennessee was iron-making. Frontier ironworks had been erected in upper East Tennessee by men who had brought knowledge of the craft from Pennsylvania. Beginning with James Robertson's Cumberland Furnace in 1796, Middle Tennessee ironmasters built numerous furnaces and forges to capitalize on the abundant iron ores of the western Highland Rim region. These were complicated enterprises employing hundreds of men (slave and free) to dig the ore, cut the wood for charcoal, and operate the furnace. The early Tennessee iron industry supplied blacksmiths, mill owners, and farmers with the metal they needed and laid the groundwork for future industrial development.

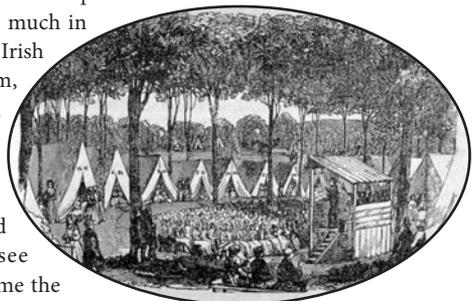
As nearly all farm work was performed by hand and much of the settlers' time was devoted to raising or making the goods necessary to survive, little time remained for cultural diversions. All able-bodied men were subject to militia duty, and the militia musters served as festive social occasions for the whole county. There was little opportunity for organized religious practice in the early days and few ministers to preach. In the absence of formal churches, the camp meeting—conducted by itinerant and self-taught ministers—served as the main arena for frontier religion. These revivals were the chief means by which the Methodist and Baptist faiths gained new converts. Presbyterianism was much in evidence because of the prevalence of Scot-Irish settlers in early Tennessee. Presbyterianism, unlike the other two denominations, insisted on an educated clergy, accounting for much of the early development of schools in Tennessee. Ministers such as Reverend Samuel Doak in East Tennessee and Reverend Thomas Craighead in Middle Tennessee founded academies in the 1790s that became the seed of future educational institutions.



Flatboats and steamboats allowed farmers to send their crops to market.



Great Western furnace in Stewart County, a typical early ironworks



A Methodist camp meeting



The Creek War was a civil war among the Creek Nation, in which many chiefs, including McIntosh (left) and Yoholo-Micco (right), fought with the Americans against the Red Sticks.

began to press upon Creek territory and hostilities resumed. The Creeks were the most formidable tribe on the Tennessee borders, and they were widely believed to be under the influence of belligerent British and Spanish agents. In 1812, moreover, ominous rumors reached the frontier of a warlike confederacy of the Ohio Valley tribes led by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. Tecumseh had visited the Creek Nation the year before to urge the southern tribesmen to join his

warrior crusade to roll back white settlement. His prophecy that the earth would tremble as a sign of the impending struggle was seemingly confirmed by a series of massive earthquakes which convulsed western Tennessee and created Reelfoot Lake.



Tecumseh (left) and his brother, the Prophet, leaders of the last great Indian confederacy in the East

Anti-British sentiment ran high in Tennessee, and Tennesseans were easily disposed to link the Indian threat with British outrages on the high seas. Led by Felix Grundy of Nashville, the state's representatives were prominent among the "War Hawks" in Congress who clamored for war with Great Britain. When war was declared in June 1812 (with the unanimous assent of Tennessee's delegation), Tennesseans saw an opportunity to rid their borders once and for all of Indians. Their chance came soon enough.

News reached Nashville in August 1813 of the massacre of some 250 men, women, and children at Fort Mims, Alabama. Tecumseh's message had taken hold, and the Creek Nation was split by civil war. The Fort Mims attack was carried out by the war faction, called Red Sticks, under their chief, William Weatherford. Governor Willie Blount immediately called out 2,500 volunteers and placed them under the command of Andrew Jackson. Jackson's 1813-1814 campaign against Weatherford's warriors, known as the Creek War, really constituted the Southern phase of the War of 1812.

Despite a chronic shortage of supplies, lack of support from the War Department and mutiny, Jackson's militia army prevailed in a series of lopsided victories over the Red Sticks. His victory

Academies chartered by the state were supposed to receive part of the proceeds from the sale of state lands, but this rarely happened. While state support for education languished, ministers and private teachers took the lead in setting up schools across the state.

Relations between whites and Native Americans had been relatively peaceful after 1794, although trespassing on Indian land was rampant and life continued to be hazardous for settlers in outlying areas. As Tennesseans pushed west and south toward the Tennessee River, however, they

at the Battle of Tohopeka (Horseshoe Bend) utterly destroyed Creek military power and propelled not only Jackson, but also his lieutenants, William Carroll and Sam Houston, to national prominence.

On the heels of his success against the Indians, Andrew Jackson was appointed major general in the U. S. Army and given command of the Southern military district just in time to meet an impending British invasion of the Gulf Coast. Having secured Mobile and driven the British out of Pensacola, Jackson hurriedly marched his troops to New Orleans to rendezvous with other Tennessee units converging to defend the city.



Creek Chief Weatherford surrenders to Jackson.

On January 8, 1815, Jackson's ragtag troops inflicted a crushing defeat on a veteran British army under Sir Edward Pakenham, who was killed along with hundreds of his soldiers. The Americans suffered 23 casualties. Despite having occurred 15 days after the signing of the peace treaty with Great Britain, the Battle of New Orleans was a brilliant victory and one of the few unequivocal American successes of the war. This triumph launched Andrew Jackson on the road to the presidency. Three years later, he led yet another force composed largely of Tennesseans into Florida—an action supposedly directed against the Seminoles but one that convinced Spain to cede Florida to the United States.



Map from Andrew Jackson's report on the Battle of Horseshoe Bend

For Tennessee, these military campaigns resulted in the clearing of Indian claims to nearly all of the state. The Chickasaw Treaty of 1818, negotiated by Jackson and Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, extended Tennessee's western boundary to the Mississippi River and opened up a rich, new agricultural region for settlement. Instead of the two-thirds to three-fourths of the state occupied or claimed by Indians during the first year of statehood, the only Indians remaining in Tennessee by 1820 were squeezed into the southeast corner of the state. The heavy influx of settlers and a booming land market in West Tennessee fueled a frantic period of business prosperity, which ended abruptly with the Panic of 1819. This brief but violent economic depression ruined most banks and many individuals. The state's economy bounced back quickly, however, as West Tennessee became one of the centers of the South's new cotton boom. Having gained stature by their recent martial successes, Tennesseans could look back on their first quarter century of statehood as a period of growth and prosperity comparable to that of any state in the young nation.

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An 1818 Tennessee State bank note

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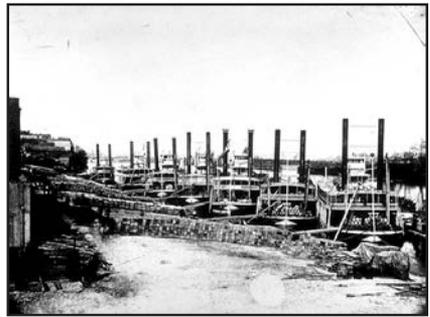
## The Age of Jackson

The rapid settlement of West Tennessee brought to a close the frontier phase of Tennessee's history. Thereafter, the state served more as a seedbed for migration to other states than as a destination for emigrants. Forever restless and searching for fresh land, Tennesseans frequently were in the vanguard of westward migration. They were prominent among the pioneer settlers of Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama and joined enthusiastically in the California gold rush.

Transportation needs loomed large as Tennessee sought to widen its traffic with the rest of the United States. By 1820 the first steamboats had reached Nashville, providing the midstate region with quicker, more reliable service to downriver markets. Goods often arrived at Nashville by steamboat and then were transported overland on roads that radiated from the city like the spokes



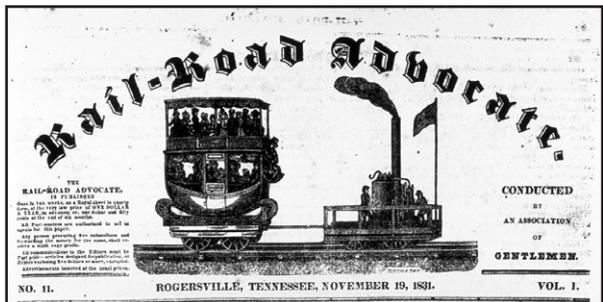
Memphis waterfront



Nashville wharf

of a wheel. The most famous of these roads, the Natchez Trace, connected Middle Tennessee directly with the lower Mississippi River. Memphis was established in the southwestern corner of the state after the Chickasaw Treaty and quickly developed into a thriving river port on the strength of its steamboat traffic. Cotton bales from delta plantations were carted into Memphis to be loaded onto boats and shipped to New Orleans.

More difficult was the situation of land-locked East Tennessee, which, because of the Muscle Shoals and other obstructions on the Tennessee River, lacked a ready outlet to the western waters. Although the steamboat *Atlas* managed the first upstream navigation as far as Knoxville in 1828, East Tennesseans saw their future in better roads and other improvements to connect them with cities on the eastern seaboard. As early as the 1830s, businessmen in that section began asking for state assistance in building railroads. Generally averse to government spending and with a capital city already served by fine waterways, however, Tennessee got a late start in railroad construction. The



state had no railroad mileage in 1850, but by 1860 1,200 miles of track had been laid, most of it in East Tennessee. So meager were the commercial ties between the middle and eastern sections that no line connected Knoxville directly with Nashville. East Tennessee began to develop coal mines and industries that, together with its eastward railway connections, caused that section to diverge even further from the rest of the state.



Tennessee agriculture achieved great success during this period. In 1840 the state was the largest corn producer in the nation, and in 1850 it raised more hogs than any other state. This success was due as much to the ready access to markets enjoyed by Tennessee farmers as it was to the natural fertility of their land. Tennessee's corn and hog farms contributed a large share of the foodstuffs going downriver to supply Deep South plantations. Diversification was also a strength. While much of the South was caught up in the cotton mania and devoted so much land to the cash crop that food had to be imported, Tennessee developed a varied farm economy. Farmers in different parts of the state raised mules and livestock and produced vegetables and fruits, hemp and tobacco, and various grains in abundance. Tennessee served as a breadbasket to the Cotton South, tying it to its sister southern states and setting it apart from them.

Another sign of Tennessee's emergence from the frontier stage was the rapid development of cultural and intellectual life. Nashville became an early center of the arts and education in the South. Music publishing gained a foothold here as early as 1824, making possible the preservation of many traditional American tunes. By the 1850s, the University of Nashville had grown into one of the nation's foremost medical schools, training many of the physicians who practiced in the trans-Appalachian West.

The noted Philadelphia architect William Strickland came to Nashville in 1845 to design and build the new state capitol, one of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in the country. Strickland, Nathan Vaught, and the Prussian-born architect Adolphus Heiman also designed a number of ornate churches and residences in Middle Tennessee. The patronage of businessmen in the towns and wealthy planters in the countryside gave employment to a considerable number of silversmiths, engravers, furniture makers, stencil cutters, printers, and music teachers. Early Tennessee portrait painters, most notably Ralph E. W. Earl, Washington B. Cooper, and Samuel Shaver, turned out a large volume of technically



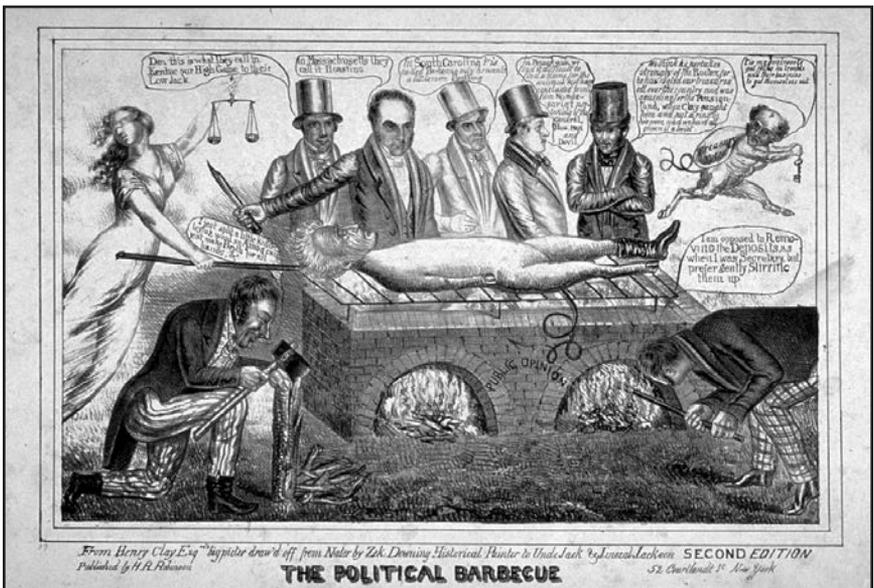


Depicted muzzling the chief, Henry Clay was Jackson's great rival.

competent, direct likenesses that were well-suited to the sober Presbyterian character of their subjects. Antebellum Tennessee supported a sizeable community of indigenous craftsmen and artists, who nonetheless had always to compete against imported goods brought from Eastern cities.

The period from 1820-1850 was a "golden age" for Tennessee politics—a time when the state's political leaders wielded considerable influence in the affairs of the nation. None had more of an impact than Andrew Jackson, whose campaigns revolutionized American electoral politics. Jackson was unsuccessful in his first bid for the presidency in 1824, although he received more of the popular and electoral vote than any other candidate. His election by landslide majorities in 1828 and 1832 brought huge numbers of new voters into the system and ushered in the triumph of western democracy. Gone were the old

Virginia and New England aristocrats who had dominated the White House. With Jackson, the torch passed to the heroes of the common man. His image-conscious campaigns made it difficult for anyone to be elected president who could not identify himself with the workers and farmers of the country. Long after his second term expired, Jackson continued to cast a long shadow over Tennessee and national politics, with politicians generally defining themselves according to where they stood on Jackson and his policies.



"The Political Barbeque" shows how Jackson was a force for political passions.

The headstrong chief executive weathered several crises during his eight-year presidency. His veto of a major internal improvements bill, his war against the Second Bank of the United States, and his clash with the South Carolina nullifiers led by John C. Calhoun were significant marks of Jackson's administration—political victories that nonetheless cost the president a good deal of support.



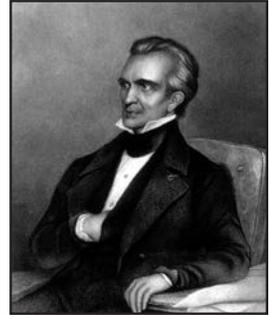
“The Trail of Tears” by Robert Lindneux, courtesy of the Woolaroc Museum

Most significant for Tennessee, however, was Jackson's Indian removal policy. The effort to remove the remnants of the Southern tribes to land beyond the Mississippi River grew out of Georgia's attempts to take over Cherokee land and property in that state. The Cherokee in north Georgia and southeast Tennessee had long since adopted much of the white man's civilization—some were slaveholders and prosperous farmers, they had their own newspaper and constitution, and many were more literate than their white neighbors. Georgia was allowed to proceed with its grasping evictions because President Jackson refused to enforce the Supreme Court decision protecting Cherokee autonomy. Instead, he actually ordered the Army to begin preparations to remove—forcibly if necessary—the Cherokee from their ancestral land. With the power of the Federal government arrayed against them, a handful of tribal members gave in and signed the removal treaty in 1835, but most steadfastly opposed giving up their land. Many Cherokee were still on their land in 1838 when the U.S. Army was dispatched to evict them and send them on a woeful trek to Indian Territory—the “Trail of Tears.” A small band of Cherokee who refused to comply with forced removal escaped into the Smoky Mountains where their descendants still live. These final lands taken from the once powerful Cherokee were quickly sold by the state to settlers, who soon turned Chief John Ross's Landing into the town of Chattanooga.

Among other leading politicians of Tennessee's “golden age,” ironically, were several who developed their careers in opposition to Jackson and his party. William Carroll served six terms as governor from 1821 through 1835, despite a conspicuous lack of support from Jackson. David

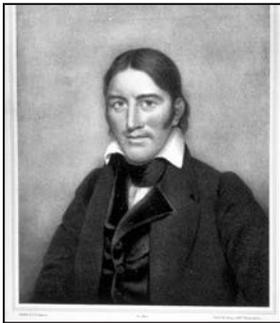
Crockett, Hugh Lawson White, Ephraim Foster, James C. Jones, Newton Cannon, and John Bell made their political fortunes as part of the anti-Democratic opposition. While some businessmen resented Jackson's war on the national bank, others felt excluded by Jackson's tight circle of political handlers. More significantly, many Tennesseans, particularly in the eastern division, favored internal improvements and government aid to industry—measures generally at odds with Jacksonian economic policy.

As a result, Andrew Jackson's home state became a birthplace of the anti-Jackson Whig Party and a battleground for two evenly-matched political parties. Whig candidates for governor won six out of nine contests between 1836 and 1852; all of the races were extremely close with none of the victorious candidates receiving as much as 52 percent of the vote. Whigs also carried Tennessee in six consecutive presidential elections. The state went so far as to vote against native Democratic James K. Polk for president in 1844. The ebb and flow of the Democrat and Whig rivalry marked the high point of electoral politics in Tennessee. Voter participation rates reached all-time highs due to the fierce competitiveness of the two parties, plentiful political talent, the mass appeal of stump speeches and barbecues for rural voters, and the wide readership of partisan newspapers.



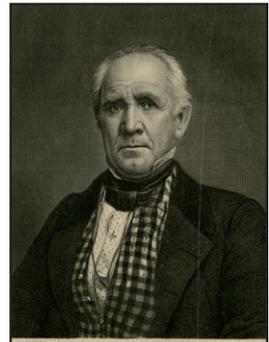
James K. Polk

Tennessee earned the nickname of "Volunteer State" during this period for its role in America's wars of expansion. The list of Tennesseans who figured prominently in the War of 1812, the Texas Revolution, the Seminole Wars, and the Mexican War is impressive. Jackson and his troops saved the Gulf Coast from British and Spanish claims and forced Native American tribes to give up major portions of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky. Jackson's expedition into Florida in 1818 first brought that territory into the American hold. In 1836 Tennesseans David Crockett and Sam Houston led the fight for Texan independence at the Alamo and San Jacinto. That same year William Lauderdale took a militia force into central Florida to subdue the Seminoles. Tennesseans volunteered in large numbers for the war with Mexico and bore the brunt of fighting in several key battles. Perhaps the ultimate military adventurer was Nashvillian William Walker, who during the 1850s led several freebooting expeditions to carve out independent, slaveholding republics in Lower California and Central America.



David Crockett

Tennessee supplied political as well as military leadership for an aggressive young nation seeking to expand its borders. Felix Grundy declared in 1811 that he was "anxious not only to add the Floridas to the South, but the Canadas to the North of this empire." Tennessee's congressional representatives were leading "War Hawks" in 1812 and throughout the conflict with Mexico. Having already removed the Southern tribes from millions of acres



Sam Houston



Storming of Chapultepec: heavy enlistment for the Mexican War gave Tennessee the name “Volunteer State.”

of land, Jackson’s final act as president was to recognize the Lone Star Republic. When James K. Polk of Maury County was elected president in 1844, his first act was to annex Texas. The Mexican War was primarily a war of Southern expansion, and when it was over the Polk administration had added California, Oregon, and the New Mexico territory to the country—nearly as much land as the Louisiana Purchase. Tennessee’s political “golden age” thus overlapped with an era when vast domains were added to the nation, in part through the military and political exploits of Tennesseans.

Having supplied much of the manpower for the war with Mexico, most Tennesseans resented it when anti-slavery Northerners chose the moment of their triumph to raise the issue of banning slavery in the newly-won territories. The Wilmot Proviso, which sought to do just that, was introduced in Congress in 1848 and it set the match to the political powder keg of slavery.

Tennessee’s slave population had increased at a faster rate than the general populace, growing from 22.1 percent of the state’s inhabitants in 1840 to 24.8 percent in 1860. Ownership of slaves was concentrated in relatively few hands: only 4.5 percent of the state’s white populace (37,000 out of 827,000) were slaveholders in 1860. As the world cotton market and the plantation economy that supplied it geared up, the value of slaves (and, hence, their importance to slave owners) rose. Nashville and Memphis were renowned centers of the slave trade. The profitability of cotton and slave labor made planters determined to resist Northern attacks on their “peculiar institution.”

In the early 1830s, two events signaled a hardening of Tennessee’s position on slavery. The Virginia slave uprising led by Nat Turner badly frightened slave owners, prompting whites in Tennessee to step up “patrols” for



Slaves picking cotton.



runaways and tighten the codes regulating slave conduct, assembly, and movement. Amendment of the state Constitution in 1834 to prohibit free blacks from voting reflected whites' growing apprehensiveness over the African Americans living in their midst. Free blacks were pressured to leave the state, and rumors of planned slave insurrections kept tension high. Tennessee had earlier been home to a peaceful emancipation movement, but by the 1850s it became sharply polarized between anti-slavery advocates in East Tennessee and diehard

defenders of slavery in West Tennessee.

From 1848 onward, slavery became a national issue and overshadowed state issues in the political arena. Political parties and church denominations broke apart over slavery. Newspapers waged a vicious war of words over abolitionism and the fate of the Union. Angry over Northern interference with slavery, delegates from across the South met in 1850 at the Southern Convention in Nashville to express their defiance. With strong economic ties and even stronger social and cultural bonds to the Lower South, Tennessee supported the pro-slavery movement but not, generally speaking, secessionism. Tennessee was home to a powerful nationalist tradition, forged through decades of "volunteer" duty, and most of its citizens were loath to follow Deep South "fire-eaters" in breaking up the Union. The rest of the country stood poised on the brink of disaster in 1860.

## The Time of Troubles

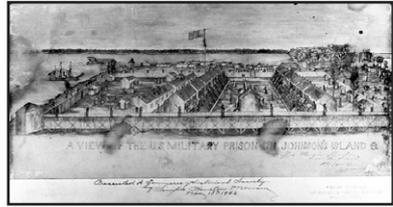
Unaffected by the strident political rhetoric of the 1850s, commerce and farm wealth had climbed to unprecedented heights. To some Tennesseans, the prosperity of the decade only confirmed the superiority of the Southern agrarian system—slavery and all. With more capital than ever invested in slaves, planters did not intend willingly to suffer the loss of that property or even to have restrictions put on its use. They viewed the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency and the elevation of his anti-slavery Republican Party to national power in 1860 as a disaster. Lincoln had so little support in Tennessee that his name was not even on the ballot. Though relatively small in numbers, slaveholders exerted great influence over the political affairs of Middle and West Tennessee, and they were convinced that the time had come for a break with the North. They had a staunch ally, moreover, in Governor Isham Harris who was ardently pro-secession and worked hard to align Tennessee with the 10 states that had already left the Union.

Most Tennesseans initially showed little enthusiasm for breaking away from a nation whose struggles it had shared for so long. In 1860 they had voted by a slim margin for the Constitutional Unionist John Bell, a native son moderate who continued to search for a way out of the crisis. In



Lucy Pickens, born in Fayette County, was pictured on this Confederate bank note.

February 1861, 54 percent of the state's voters voted against sending delegates to a secession convention. With the firing on Fort Sumter in April, followed by Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers to coerce the seceded states back into line, public sentiment turned dramatically against the Union. Governor Harris began military mobilization, submitted an ordinance of secession to the General Assembly, and made direct overtures to the Confederate government. In a June 8 referendum, East Tennessee held firm against separation while West Tennessee returned an equally heavy majority in favor. The big shift came in Middle Tennessee, which went from 51 percent against secession in February to 88 percent in favor in June. Having ratified by popular vote its support for the fledgling Confederacy, Tennessee became the last state to withdraw from the Union. The die was cast for war.



Johnson's Island Ohio, where Confederate officers captured at Fort Donelson were imprisoned.



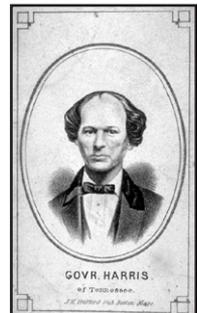
Brothers in arms: Raford and Benjamin Ammons, Tennessee Confederates

Much is made of the glory and great deeds that occurred during the next four years. Without diminishing in any measure the heroism of both soldiers and civilians, of women as well as men, the fact remains that this was the worst of times for Tennessee and its people. The trauma of war brought out greatness in some, but the worst in many more. Hardship visited households from one end of the state to the other and few families were spared suffering and loss during the conflict. Great battles were fought in Tennessee as much as in any theater of the war, and the men who fought them deserve the respect of posterity for their sacrifices. For most Tennesseans, however, the period from 1861-1865 was a grim, brutish time when death and ruin ruled the land.

Tennessee was one of the border states that sent large numbers of men to fight on both sides of the Civil War. A sizeable part of the male population—187,000 Confederate and 51,000 Federal soldiers—mustered in from Tennessee. In no state more than this one, loyalties divided regions, towns, and even families: on Gay Street in Knoxville, rival recruiters signed up Confederate and Federal soldiers just a few blocks from each other. Rebels enlisted from mostly Unionist East Tennessee, while pockets of Federal support could be found in the predominantly Confederate middle and western sections.

The provisional troops that Governor Harris turned over to the Confederate government became the nucleus of the Confederacy's main western army, the Army of Tennessee. While a few Tennessee Confederates were sent east to Lee's army, most of the state's enlistees, like the Virginians with Lee, had the distinction of fighting on their home soil to contest the invasion of their state. Being in part a home-grown force, the Confederate Army of Tennessee fought tenaciously against a foe that was usually better-armed and more numerous.

Geography dictated a central role for Tennessee in the coming conflict: its rivers and its position as a border state between North and South made Tennessee a natural thoroughfare for invading Federal armies. The



Gov. Harris led Tennessee into the Confederacy.

Confederate commander in the West, Albert Sidney Johnston, set up a line of positions across Kentucky and Tennessee to defend the Confederacy from the Appalachians to the Mississippi River. It was a porous defensive line whose weakest points were two forts in Tennessee – Fort Henry on

the Tennessee River and, 12 miles away, Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. The Union high command was quick to recognize the strategic advantage of controlling these two rivers, flowing as they did through the heartland of the Upper South and holding the key to Nashville.

In late January 1862, General Ulysses S. Grant and Commodore Andrew Foote steamed up the Tennessee River with seven gunboats and 15,000 troops to attack Fort Henry. Union gunboats quickly subdued the half-flooded fort and,



The lower water battery at Fort Donelson, Courtesy of Tom Kanon

while Foote's flotilla came back around to the Cumberland River, Grant marched his army overland to lay siege to Fort Donelson. The Confederate batteries there were more than a match for Yankee gunboats, however, and the infantry battled back and forth around the fort's perimeter. Despite fair prospects for the garrison's escape, a trio of Confederate generals—John Floyd, Gideon Pillow, and Simon Buckner—decided on the night of February 15 to surrender their forces. Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest refused to surrender and, in the first of many brilliant exploits, managed to lead some troops out of the entrapment. Approximately 10,000 Confederate soldiers, many of whom had enlisted only a few months earlier, were surrendered and packed off to Northern prison camps.

The loss of Fort Donelson was the first real catastrophe to befall the Confederacy. Just to show who now controlled the waterways, Foote sent two gunboats steaming

unmolested up the Tennessee River into Alabama. The rivers that had been such an asset to Tennessee before the war now became avenues by which Federal invaders captured the region's towns and cities. Nashville, which had been left undefended except for the two shaky forts, fell to Yankee troops on February 24, 1862, as panic-stricken refugees streamed southward out of the city. With the fall of Nashville and Middle Tennessee, the South lost one of its chief manufacturing centers, tons of badly needed supplies, the western Highland Rim iron industry, and one of its richest farm regions. Nashville remained in Union hands until the end of the war, sparing it the physical destruction suffered by other Southern cities. The city would, in fact, serve as the headquarters, supply depot, and hospital center of the Union command in the West.

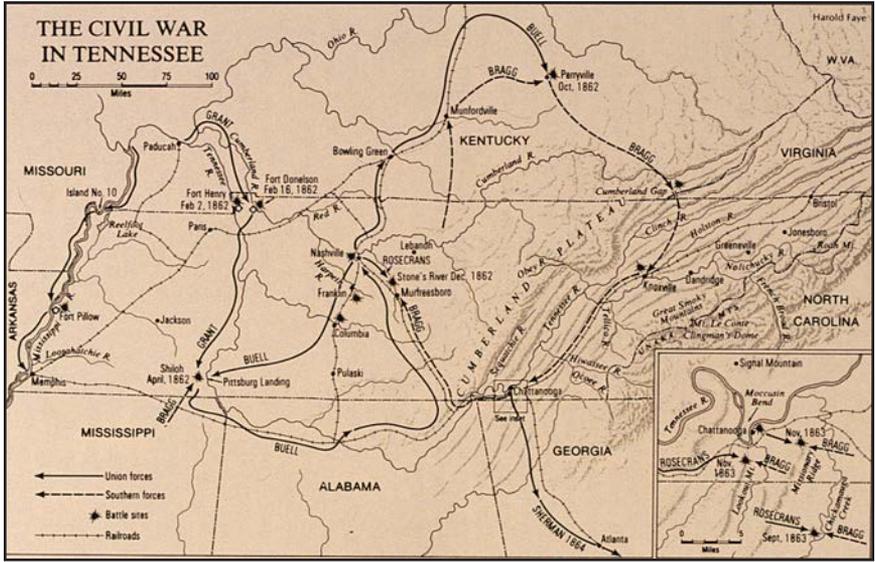


Nathan Bedford Forrest



General Ulysses S. Grant

The retreat of Confederate forces to Mississippi left much of Tennessee occupied by enemy troops, a harsh condition that soon stirred up resistance from civilians. Guerrilla warfare was



the Confederacy’s answer to having lost control of its rivers: Federals might secure the towns and waterways, but they could not always control a hostile countryside. Vicious behind-the-lines warfare between Confederate partisans and Federal troops, and between bushwhackers of both stripes and ordinary citizens, afflicted much of the state. Military rule in Confederate-controlled East Tennessee was equally onerous, and fighting there was widespread between Unionists and Confederate sympathizers. Military occupation offered many opportunities for settling blood feuds, vendettas, and scores of all sorts. Ambushes of Union soldiers in Middle Tennessee brought reprisal in the form of lynchings, house-burnings, and even the razing of courthouses and churches. With most of the fighting-age men away, bands of armed men—little more than bandits—roamed the country, leaving in their wake the breakdown of civil order.

In April 1862, near tiny Shiloh Chapel in Hardin County, General Johnston had his chance for revenge on Grant and the Federals. On a Sunday morning, his army of about 40,000 collided in the woods with an encamped Union force of roughly equal size. By dusk that evening, the Confederates had come close to driving Grant into the river, but they did not deliver the knockout blow. Their

attempts cost the lives of many men, among them Johnston himself. During the night, 25,000 fresh Union troops reinforced Grant’s battered brigades, allowing him to mount a strong counter-attack the next day. The weary Confederates, now under the command of General P.G.T. Beauregard, were not pursued as they withdrew that evening from the field. Shiloh was a bloody wake-up call—more men were lost in that



Union gunboats shelling Fort Henry

one battle than in all of America's previous wars, and both sides began to realize that the war would be neither brief nor cheaply won.

West Tennessee now lay open to Federal rule, and the Union flag was raised over Memphis after a brief naval fight on June 6, 1862. Ironically, only pro-Union East Tennessee remained in Confederate hands. Governor Harris and the state government, which had moved to Memphis after Nashville's fall, were forced to flee the state altogether. The secessionist regime that had led Tennessee into the Confederacy lasted less than a year and spent the rest of the war as a government-in-exile. In its place, President Lincoln appointed former Governor Andrew Johnson to be military governor. A staunch Greenville Unionist, he had kept his seat in the U.S. Senate despite Tennessee's secession. Johnson introduced a new political order to Federal-occupied Tennessee, aiming to return the state to the Union as soon as possible by favoring the Unionist minority and suppressing the pro-Confederate crowd. Johnson was unpopular and often heavy-handed, requiring the support of the Federal military presence.



John Hunt Morgan

Confederate hopes were raised in late summer of 1862 when brilliant cavalry raids by Forrest and John Hunt Morgan thwarted the Federals' advance on Chattanooga and returned control of lower Middle Tennessee to the Confederates. The Army of Tennessee, now commanded by the irascible Braxton Bragg and emboldened by recent successes, advanced into Kentucky. Following the inconclusive Battle of Perryville, Bragg's army withdrew to winter quarters near Murfreesboro, to await the Federals' next move. In late December, an army of 50,000 under William Rosecrans moved out from Nashville to confront the Confederates 30 miles to the south-east. Once again, after successfully driving back the Union flank on the first day of battle, December 31, the Confederate advance faltered and wore itself down battering against strong defensive positions. On January 2, Bragg launched a disastrous infantry assault in which the Southerners were decimated by massed Federal artillery. The next day when the bone-cold Army of Tennessee trudged away from Murfreesboro, it left behind one of the bloodiest battlefields of the war. One of every four men who fought at Stone's River was killed, wounded, or missing.



Braxton Bragg



William S. Rosecrans

The Army of Tennessee stayed in a defensive line along Duck River until late July 1863, when Rosecrans bloodlessly maneuvered Bragg's Confederate army out of Tennessee altogether. Having relinquished the vital rail center of Chattanooga without firing a shot, Bragg then awaited the Federal advance into north Georgia. Overconfident from the ease with which he had pushed the Confederates so far, Rosecrans stumbled into Bragg's army drawn up along Chickamauga Creek. On September 19 and 20, the two armies grappled savagely in the woods—a battle that one general likened to "guerrilla warfare on a grand scale." On the second day, part of Bragg's left wing poured through a gap in the Union line and touched off a near-rout of the Federal army.

With two-thirds of the Union army in full flight back to Chattanooga, a total collapse was averted by the stand of George Thomas's corps on Snodgrass Hill, which covered the escape of the rest of Rosecrans's army. The Army of Tennessee won a great tactical victory at Chickamauga but at a frightful cost (21,000 casualties out of 50,000 troops), and Bragg again failed to follow up his success. The Federals dug in around Chattanooga while the Confederates occupied the heights above the town. Grant hastened to Chattanooga to take charge of the situation and, on November 25, his troops drove Bragg's army off Missionary Ridge and back into Georgia. It would be nearly a year before the Confederate army returned to Tennessee.

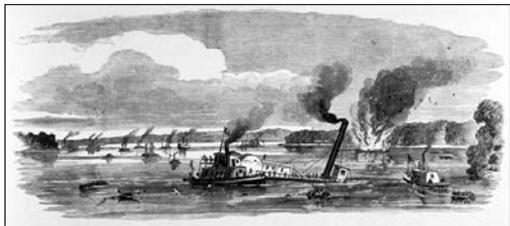
At the same time that Bragg abandoned Chattanooga, a Union force under Ambrose Burnside captured Knoxville and restored East Tennessee to the nationalist fold. The whole state was now in Federal hands, and the grip of military occupation began to tighten. With constant requisitions of food, grain, and livestock, soldiers became

a greater burden on local citizens. Adding to the problem was the indiscriminate stealing and foraging by undisciplined troops. Anything of value that could be eaten or carried off was taken by soldiers of both sides. Tennessee's unfortunate position as the breadbasket for two different armies, especially the vast Federal forces quartered here, brought more destruction and loss of property than was caused by actual combat.

The war brought a sudden end to the age-old system of slavery, making the times even more turbulent for African Americans than for other Tennesseans. The system of plantation discipline and slave patrols began to break down early in the war, particularly in Union-occupied areas. Northern commanders organized "contraband" camps to accommodate the large numbers of fugitive slaves who flocked to Federal army encampments. Black laborers impressed from these camps built much of the Federal military infrastructure—railroads, bridges, and forts—in Tennessee. In these camps, too, missionaries and sympathetic Union officers provided education, solemnized marriages, and arranged for some ex-slaves to work for wages on military projects. This wartime conversion of blacks from unpaid forced labor to paid employees of the U.S. government was an important element in the transformation of "contraband" to freedman. In late 1863, the Union army started mustering in "colored regiments," some of which eventually saw combat duty in their home state. Tennessee furnished one of the largest contingents of black troops during the Civil War: 20,133 served in Federal units, comprising fully 40 percent of all Tennessee Union recruits. African Americans in Tennessee, partly because of their experience with military duty, secured citizenship and suffrage earlier than most black Southerners.



Shiloh Chapel in Hardin County



Naval battle at Memphis: Confederates were no match for Union gunboats on the western rivers.

After the long Atlanta campaign and the capture of that city by William T. Sherman's army, the new commander of the Army of Tennessee, John Bell Hood, decided on an aggressive plan

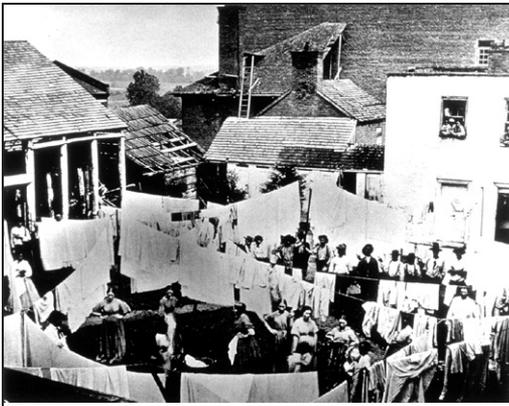


Railroad tracks and trains were frequent targets of Confederate raiders.

of action. He would leave Georgia to Sherman and strike back north into Tennessee, threaten Nashville, and draw Union pressure away from threatened areas of the Deep South. It was an idealistic plan with little chance of success, but the Confederacy's situation was desperate, and Hood was desperate for glory. The Tennessee troops were in high spirits as they crossed into their home state. When they and their comrades reached Franklin on the afternoon of November 30, 1864, the Army of Tennessee stood on the verge of its finest performance of the war as well as a blow from which it would never recover. On Hood's orders, nearly 20,000 infantry, including a large contingent of Tennesseans, made a grand, near-suicidal charge across an open field against an entrenched Federal army. As regiment after regiment hurled itself against the Union breastworks for five ferocious hours, 1,750 Confederate soldiers were killed. When the carnage was over, Hood's recklessness had destroyed the Army of Tennessee. It would go on to fight a two-day battle outside Nashville in the sleet and mud, but its defeat there was a foregone conclusion. As the tattered remnants of the western Confederate army hastily retreated across the state line, the

military struggle for Tennessee ended, although the war would continue for another four months.

The devastation of the war in Tennessee was profound. A substantial portion of a generation of young men was lost or maimed, resulting in an unusually high percentage of unmarried women in the years to come. Planting and harvesting were extremely difficult during the war, and foraging consumed what little was produced between 1862 and 1865. With the slaves gone, husbands and sons dead or captive, and farms neglected, many large plantations and small farms alike reverted to waste-



There were 24 military hospitals during wartime such as this one in Nashville, showing the hospital's laundry yard, July 1863.

land. The economic gains of the 1850s were erased, and farm production and property values in Tennessee would not reach their 1860 levels again until 1900. On the other hand, the 275,000 Tennesseans who had been enslaved four years earlier were no longer anyone's property. They were free at last. Others who benefited from the Civil War were the behind-the-lines profiteers who

siphoned off some of the Federal capital that flowed into Tennessee's occupied towns. Veterans of both sides lived with the wounds and memories of the war for the rest of their lives, and the chief reward for most was a place of honor in their communities.

## Reconstruction and Rebuilding

Tennessee's ordeal did not cease with the end of military hostilities, but continued during the postwar period known as Reconstruction. The war's legacy of political bitterness endured for years after the surrender of Confederate armies. Civil conflict split Tennessee society into rival and vindictive camps, with each side seeking to use politics to punish its enemies and bar them from participating in the system. This political warfare was only slightly less violent than the just-concluded military struggle.



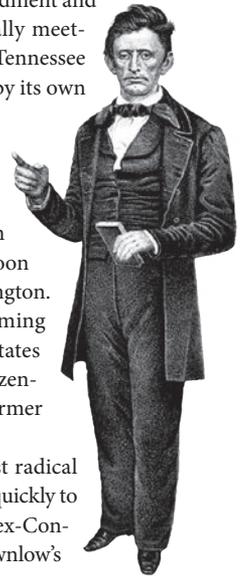
President Andrew Johnson of Greenville, Tennessee

President Lincoln's formula for reconstructing the Southern states required only that 10 percent of a state's voters take the oath of allegiance and form a loyal government before that state could apply for readmission. In January 1865, after Andrew Johnson departed for Washington to become Lincoln's vice president, a largely self-appointed convention of Tennessee Unionists met in Nashville to begin the process of restoring the state to the nation. They nominated William G. "Parson" Brownlow of Knoxville for governor, repudiated the act of secession, and submitted for referendum a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. A small turnout of voters, about 25,000, approved the amendment and elected Brownlow as governor, essentially meeting the requirements of Lincoln's plan. Tennessee

thereby became the only one of the seceded states to abolish slavery by its own act.

Lincoln's assassination in April catapulted Johnson into the presidency and signaled a radical shift in the course of Reconstruction. The Radical Republicans were gaining power in Congress, and they wanted a more punitive approach to the South than either Lincoln or Johnson had envisioned. Never a very skillful negotiator, the new president soon found himself out of step with the pace of political change in Washington. Congress refused to seat Tennessee's congressional delegation, claiming that Johnson's amnesty plan was too lenient. It decreed that only states which ratified the proposed Fourteenth Amendment, extending citizenship and legal protection to freedmen and denying the franchise to former Confederates, would be readmitted.

Just as the Radicals' star rose in Congress, so did that of the most radical Unionists—Brownlow's faction—in Tennessee. Opposition developed quickly to the Fourteenth Amendment, particularly to the liabilities it placed on ex-Confederates, and extraordinary exertions were required on Governor Brownlow's part to force the General Assembly to ratify the measure. This it did on July 18, 1866, paving the way for Tennessee's early readmission to the Union. Tennessee became the third state to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, before



Governor William G. Brownlow



Scene from Memphis race riots, 1866

any other Southern state and earlier than most Northern states. Brownlow's regime—noxious as it was to many of the state's citizens—ensured that Tennessee rejoined the nation sooner than any other seceded state. More importantly, it meant that Tennessee would be the only Southern state to escape the harsh military rule inflicted by the Radical Congress.

Governor Brownlow's administration acted in concert with the Radical Republicans in Congress, but not with the majority of the people in its own state. Even with a hand-picked legislature and the exclusion of most conservative voters, Brownlow faced considerable opposition from other Unionists who resented his despotic methods. He decided, therefore, to give the vote to freedmen in order to bolster his support at the polls. Accordingly, in February 1867 the Tennessee General Assembly endorsed black suffrage—a full two years before Congress did likewise by passing the Fifteenth Amendment. With the aid of a solid black vote, Brownlow and his slate of candidates swept to victory in the 1867 elections.

Brownlow's unpopular and undemocratic regime caused its own downfall. Driven underground by the governor and his state militia, the conservative opposition assumed bizarre and secretive forms. The Ku Klux Klan emerged in the summer of 1867, one of several shadowy vigilante groups opposed to Brownlow and freedmen's rights. These groups were made up largely of ex-Confederates whose aim was to intimidate the black voters who supported Brownlow. As a political organization, the Klan flourished because of the Radicals' near-total exclusion of men who had served the Confederacy from the normal channels of political activity. Consequently, when Brownlow left Tennessee in 1869 to become a U. S. Senator, the Klan formally disbanded.



Contraband camp in Memphis, 1867



Ku Klux Klan

Brownlow's departure for Washington was the opening for which conservatives had been waiting. The man who succeeded him as governor, DeWitt Senter, had impeccable Radical credentials, but once in office he used his power to permit the registration of ex-Confederate voters, thereby ensuring his victory in the 1869 gubernatorial race. Seven times as many Tennesseans voted in that election as in Brownlow's rigged election of 1867.

In order to codify the changes wrought during the past decade, delegates from across the state met in 1870 to rewrite the Constitution. This convention, although it was dominated by conservatives, walked a middle road in an effort to avoid the threat of Federal military occupation. Delegates ratified the abolition of slavery and voting rights for freedmen but limited voter participation by enacting a poll tax. Political reconstruction effectively ended in Tennessee with the rewriting of the Constitution, but the struggle over the civil and economic rights of black freedmen had just begun.

African Americans were in a more destitute and unsettled condition after the war than most other Tennesseans. Having left the plantations and rural communities in large numbers, black refugees poured into Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and a host of smaller towns. Urban areas experienced a large increase in their black populations, as more freedmen fled the countryside to escape the violence of groups like the Klan. These newcomers settled near the contraband camps or military forts where black troops were stationed, forming the nuclei of such major black communities as North Nashville and South Memphis. In time urbanization grew the black professional and business class and laid the foundation for economic self-sufficiency among freedmen.

One institution created specifically to aid former slaves was the Freedmen's Bureau, which had its greatest impact in the field of education. In conjunction with Northern missionaries and John Eaton, the reformer whom Brownlow had appointed as the state's



Fisk University was established in army barracks.

first school superintendent, the Freedmen's Bureau set up hundreds of black public schools. Freedmen responded enthusiastically to the new schools, and a number of black colleges—Fisk, Tennessee Central, LeMoyné, Roger Williams, Lane, and Knoxville—were soon founded to meet the demand for higher education. The Bureau, on the other hand, was not generally successful in helping blacks achieve land ownership, and the overwhelming majority of rural blacks continued to farm as tenants or laborers. The influence of the Freedman's Bureau dwindled rapidly after 1866, the same year the Federal army departed. Henceforth, Tennessee freedmen had to rely on themselves and their own leaders to advance their goals.

Black Tennesseans were politically active and exercised their new-found legal rights even after the ouster of the Radicals in 1869. They brought suits in the county courts, filed wills, and ran for local elective offices, particularly in the cities where they commanded strong voting blocs. Beginning with Sampson Keeble of Nashville in 1872, 13 black legislators were elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives. Much of their legislative work consisted of fighting actions to preserve some of the hard-won gains of Reconstruction. S. A. McElwee, Styles Hutchins, and Monroe Gooden, elected in 1887, would be the last black lawmakers to serve in Tennessee until the 1960s.



S.A. McElwee

With the restoration of Democrat Party rule, a reaction set in against the moves that had been made toward racial equality. Lynchings, beatings, and arson had been used to enforce white supremacy during the Klan era. Beginning in the 1870s, this system was refined to include the legal enforcement of second-class citizenship for blacks — statutory discrimination commonly referred to as “Jim Crow” laws. By the 1880s, the legislature mandated separate facilities for whites and blacks in public accommodations and on railroads. One young woman, Ida B. Wells, challenged the “separate but equal” law on the railroads in an 1883 court case and spent much of her later life drawing the nation's attention to the use of lynching as a means of terrorism against blacks. Nashvillian Benjamin Singleton also attacked the practice of lynching and urged

his fellow freedmen to leave the South altogether to homestead in Kansas — in the “Exo-duster” movement. The allegiance of black voters to the Republican Party made them ready targets for Democrat politicians, and “Jim Crow” laws gradually whittled down the participation of African Americans in the political system.

One response to the labor shortage and property losses caused by the war was the campaign to rebuild a “New South” based on industry, skilled labor, and outside capital. Promoters and state officials worked hard to attract skilled foreign immigrants to make up for the shortfall of labor caused by blacks’ exodus to the cities. With the exception of a few isolated German and Swiss colonies, such as Gruetli in Grundy County, the state never succeeded in attracting a large number of immigrants. As late as 1880, the foreign-born part of Tennessee’s population was still only one percent, compared with a national average of 15 percent.



Ida B. Wells

“New South” advocates backed the educational reform act of 1873, which tried to establish regular school terms and reduce the state’s high illiteracy rate. A statewide administrative structure and general school fund were put in place, but the legislature failed to appropriate sufficient funds to operate full term schools. Better progress was made during the 1870s in the field of higher education: Vanderbilt University was chartered; East Tennessee College was converted to the University of Tennessee; Meharry Medical College, the first and, for many years, the leading black medical school in the nation, was founded; and the University of Nashville became the Peabody State Normal School, one of the earliest Southern colleges devoted exclusively to training teachers.

The “New South” promoters also met with some success in attracting outside capital to Tennessee. Northern businessmen, many of whom had served in Tennessee during the war, relocated here to take advantage of cheap labor and abundant natural resources. Perhaps the most prominent of these “carpetbag” capitalists was General John Wilder, who built a major ironworks at Rockwood in Roane County. Chattanooga’s iron and steel industry benefited greatly from the infusion of Northern capital, and the city grew rapidly into one of the South’s premier industrial cities. By 1890 the value of manufactured goods produced in Tennessee reached \$72 million, a far cry from the \$700,000 worth that had been produced at the height of the antebellum economy.



Benjamin Singleton

Tennessee had incurred a debt of \$43 million, the second highest state debt in the nation, as a result of underwriting railroad construction before the war and during the Brownlow administration. The state eventually repudiated part of this debt, but the question of how to pay it dominated state politics well into the 1880s. Generating revenue to deal with this indebtedness was one reason for the adoption of the infamous convict lease system.

In addition to putting money in the state’s coffers, leasing convicts to private business was seen by legislators as a way of saving the state the expense of building a new central prison. To relieve overcrowding at the old main prison, the General Assembly in 1871 established branch penitentiaries in the East Tennessee coal fields and leased the prisoners for work in the mines. In the rich coal seams of the Cumberland Plateau, the largest mine operator was the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company (TCI). In 1884 TCI

signed an exclusive lease with the state for the use of convicts in its mines. In addition to keeping labor costs low, convict lease labor was one means of overcoming strikes. According to A. S. Colyar, TCI's president, "the company found this an effective club to hold over the heads of free laborers."

Trouble erupted in 1891 at mines in Anderson and Grundy counties, when TCI used convicts as strikebreakers against striking coal miners. Miners began releasing convicts and burning down the stockades where they were housed. Violence in the coal fields peaked during the summer of 1892, when state militia were dispatched to the Coal Creek area by Governor John Buchanan. The militia fought pitched battles with armed miners, arrested more than 500 of them and killed 27. The miner uprisings prodded the General Assembly to end convict leasing in 1895 when the TCI contract expired, making Tennessee one of the first Southern states to get rid of the system. The state also built two new prisons at Nashville and Brushy Mountain in Morgan County, using prisoners at the latter site to mine coal in state-owned mines.

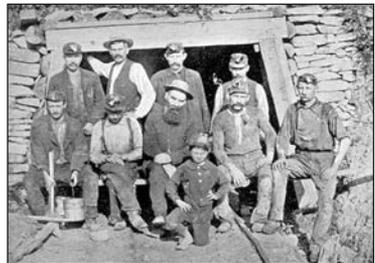


Rockwood Iron Works

Late nineteenth century Tennessee was still predominantly agricultural, although the economic position of farmers became more precarious with each passing decade. The state's once-diversified farm economy had been lost in the war, and farmers increasingly concentrated on growing cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. The Depression of 1873, falling farm prices, excessive railroad rates, and the burdens of tenancy all worked against farmers. Sharecropping, one form of tenant farming, grew rapidly and spread across areas where cash crops were cultivated. Sharecroppers were nearly always in debt at high interest rates for land, tools, and supplies, and were typically were the poorest class of farmers.

Conscious of their declining status, Tennessee farmers in the 1880s began to organize in a series of political movements. The first evidence of the growing clout of agrarian voters came in the gubernatorial election of 1886, when the farmer-supported candidate, Robert Taylor, defeated his brother Alfred in the famous "War of the Roses" campaign. Three years later, a farmer's organization called the Agricultural Wheel signed up 78,000 members in Tennessee, more than in any other state. That same year, the Wheel merged with a growing cooperative association called the Farmers Alliance to create a strong grass-roots agrarian movement.

In 1890 Alliancemen dominated the Democratic nominating convention and put their candidate, John Buchanan, in the Governor's Office. Buchanan's farmer-dominated legislature passed the first pension act for Confederate veterans, but his popularity suffered as a result of his handling of the Coal Creek uprising. The Tennessee Alliance affiliated with the newly-formed Populist Party, which looked for a time as if it might mount a serious challenge to the traditional two-party system. Democrats, however, circulated rumors of a Populist-Republican deal and denounced the alliances for admitting black members, undermining the Populists' credibility among white farmers. By 1896 the Populists and



Coal Creek miners



Newspaper of the Tennessee Farmers Alliance

Farmers Alliance had virtually disappeared in Tennessee, another victim of the dismal racial politics of the period.

The state continued its martial tradition. Following the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898, four regiments of Tennesseans were mustered into the volunteer United States Army. The Second, Third, and Fourth regiments were sent to Cuba, where they suffered from heat and disease, but saw little action. The First Tennessee Infantry, however, was dispatched to San Francisco and then by troop ship to Manila in the

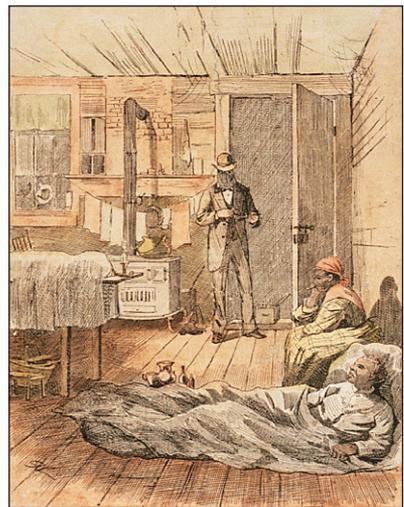
Philippines. There these troops aided in the suppression of the Filipino nationalist movement, returning to Nashville late in 1899.

Late nineteenth century Tennessee has been called a “social and economic laboratory” because of the variety of experimental communities established here. The state was a haven for utopian colonies, land company settlements, and recreation spas—due in part to the availability of cheap land in remote natural surroundings.

In 1880 some absentee landowners sold English author Thomas Hughes a large tract of land in Morgan County on which he established the Rugby colony. For the next 20 years, English and American adventurers settled here to partake of Rugby’s intellectual and vocational opportunities in the bracing solitude of the Tennessee hills. Another experimental colony was Ruskin, founded in 1894 by the famous socialist publicist Julius Wayland. Located on several hundred acres in rural Dickson County, Ruskin was a cooperative community in which wealth was held in common and members were paid for their work in paper scrip based on units of labor. Both Rugby and Ruskin had passed from the scene by 1900.

Turn-of-the-century Tennessee presented an improved appearance over the devastated landscape of three decades earlier. Sixteen percent of the state’s two million people in 1900 lived in cities, with the largest city, Memphis, having a population of 102,300. The Bluff City represented quite a success story, having weathered three separate outbreaks of deadly yellow fever during the 1870s. The epidemics killed 7,750 people, many more fled in panic, and Memphis almost ceased to exist as a functioning city. A new state board of health helped the river city to overhaul its health and sanitation system, and people and business flocked to Memphis in the ensuing decades.

Nashville, too, was proud of its postwar civic development. As if to advertise itself to the rest of the country, Nashville staged a huge centennial celebration in honor of the state’s 100th birthday

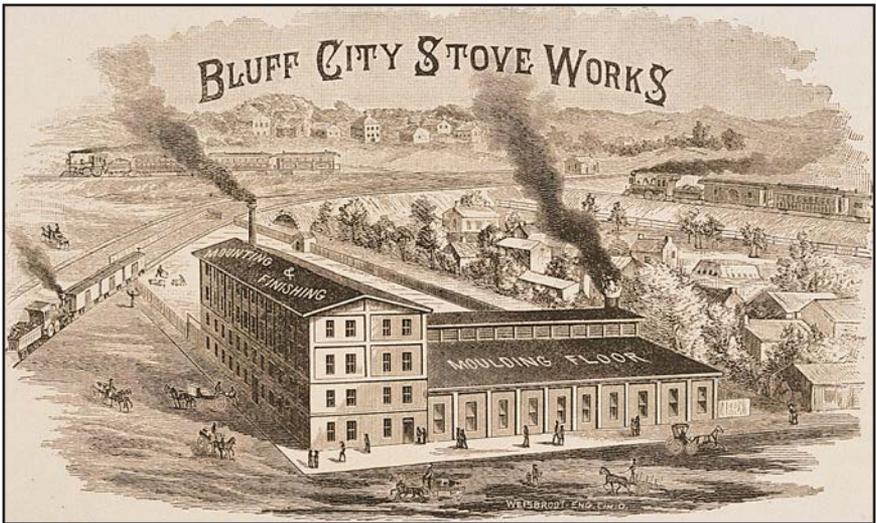


Yellow fever scene from Memphis

in 1897. The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was the ultimate expression of the Gilded Age in the Upper South—a showcase of industrial technology and exotic papier-mâché versions of the world's wonders. During its six-month run at Centennial Park, the Exposition drew nearly two million visitors to see its dazzling monuments to the South's recovery. Governor Robert Taylor observed, "Some of them who saw our ruined country 30 years ago will certainly appreciate the fact that we have wrought miracles."

## Early Twentieth Century

As the new century began, Tennessee was troubled by conflicts between the values of its traditional, agrarian culture and the demands of a modern, increasingly urban world. Having lost its position of national leadership during the Civil War, the state had become somewhat isolated from the changes taking place in metropolitan centers. Tremendous intellectual, scientific, and technological innovations were sweeping America early in the twentieth century, and Tennessee became a major battleground where these forces clashed with older rural folkways. Issues such as



prohibition, Women's Suffrage, religion, and education came to the forefront of political debate, replacing the economic issues that had dominated late nineteenth century politics.

By 1900 Temperance, the movement to limit the consumption of alcohol, had become a moral and political crusade to prohibit liquor altogether. Distilling whiskey and other spirits was an old and accomplished craft in Tennessee, one that had continued despite the efforts of Federal agents and local sheriffs to stamp it out. In 1877 Temperance advocates in the General Assembly had managed to pass a "Four Mile Law," prohibiting the sale of alcohol within a four-mile radius of a public school. Thirty years later, the liquor issue dominated the gubernatorial race between Senator Edward Carmack, the "dry" candidate, and Malcolm Patterson, who opposed prohibition and who eventually won by a slender margin. Through his newspaper, *The Tennessean*, the defeated Carmack waged a vicious war of words against Governor Patterson and his supporters. On



Moonshiners, Sequatchie County

November 9, 1908, the squabble culminated in a gun battle on the Nashville streets that left Carmack dead and two of the governor's closest advisors charged with murder.

Carmack's killing gave the prohibition movement a martyr (in part because the man who shot him was pardoned by the governor) and created the momentum to pass legislation extending the Four Mile Law. The new law banned liquor over virtually the entire state. Prohibitionists gained control of the Republican Party, and their candidate, Ben

Hooper, won election as governor in 1910 and 1912. Tennessee remained nominally "dry" from 1909 until the repeal of national Prohibition in 1933, although the law met with considerable resistance from, among others, the mayors of Nashville and Memphis, whose political machines functioned to some extent through saloons. Statewide prohibition was never effectively enforced, yet the issue continues today in the form of "local option" ordinances against liquor.

Tennessee became the focus of national attention during the campaign for women's voting rights. Women's Suffrage, like temperance, was an issue with its roots in middle-class reform efforts of the late 1800s. The organized movement came of age with the founding of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association in 1906. Despite a determined (and largely female) opposition, Tennessee suffragists were moderate in their tactics and gained limited voting rights before the national question arose. In 1920 Governor Albert Roberts called a special session of the legislature to consider ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Leaders of the rival groups flooded into Nashville to lobby the General Assembly. In a close House vote, the suffrage amendment won passage when an East Tennessee legislator, Harry Burn, switched sides after receiving a telegram from his mother encouraging him to support ratification. Tennessee thereby became the pivotal state that put the Nineteenth Amendment over the top. Women immediately made their presence felt by swinging Tennessee to Warren Harding in the 1920 presidential election—the first time the state had voted for a Republican presidential candidate since 1868.



Edward Ward Carmack

Further national attention – not necessarily praiseworthy – came Tennessee's way during the celebrated trial of John T. Scopes, the so-called "Monkey Trial." In 1925 the legislature, as part of a general education bill, passed a law that forbade the teaching of evolution in the public schools. Some local boosters in Dayton concocted a scheme to have Scopes, a high school biology teacher, violate the law and stand trial as a way of drawing publicity and visitors to the town. Their plan worked all too well, as the Rhea County courthouse was turned into a circus of national and even international media coverage. Thousands flocked to Dayton to witness the high-powered legal counsel (William Jennings Bryan for the prosecution and Clarence Darrow for the defense, among others) argue their case.

Tennessee was ridiculed in the Northern press as the "Monkey State," even as a wave of revivals defending religious fundamentalism swept the state. The legal outcome of the trial was inconsequential: Scopes was convicted and fined \$100, a penalty later rescinded by the state court of appeals. The law itself remained on the books until 1967. More important was the law's symbolic

importance: an expression of the anxiety felt by Tennessee's rural people over the threat to their traditional religious culture posed by modern science. This issue, too, is still being contested in Tennessee.

Another clash between community practices and the forces of modernity took place in 1908 at Reelfoot Lake in the northwest corner of the state. The lake, an exceptionally rich fishery and game habitat, had for many years supported local fishermen and hunters who supplied West Tennessee hotels and restaurants with fish, turtles, swans, and ducks. Outside businessmen and their lawyers began buying up the lake and shoreline in order to develop it as a private resort. In the process, they denied access to the lake to local citizens who had long made their livelihoods from it. Some of these people, having failed to stop the developers in court, resorted to the old custom of vigilante acts or night-riding to stop them.

Dressed in masks and cloaked in darkness, the night riders terrorized county officials, kidnapped two land company lawyers, and lynched one of them in the autumn of 1908. Governor Patterson called out the state militia to quell the violence; eight night riders were brought to trial, but all eventually went free. Fearing further outbreaks of violence over the private development of the lake, the state began to acquire the lake property as a public resource. In 1925 Reelfoot Lake was established as a state game and fish preserve, marking a first step toward the conservation of Tennessee's natural resources.

Ironically, at the very time that Tennessee's rural culture was under attack by city critics, its music found a national audience. In 1925 WSM, a powerful Nashville radio station, began broadcasting a weekly program of live music which was soon dubbed the "Grand Ole Opry." Such music came in diverse forms: banjo-and-fiddle string bands of Appalachia, family gospel singing groups, and country vaudeville acts like that of Murfreesboro native Uncle Dave Macon. One of the most popular stars of the early Opry was a black performer, Deford Bailey. Still the longest-running radio program in American history, the Opry used the new technology of radio to tap into a huge market for "old time" or "hillbilly" music. Two years after the Opry's opening, in a series of landmark sessions at Bristol, Tennessee, field scouts of the Victor Company recorded Jimmie Rodgers and the Carter Family to produce the first nationally popular rural records. Tennessee thus emerged as the heartland of traditional country music—home to many of the performers as well as the place from which it was broadcast to the nation.

Just as Tennessee was fertile ground for the music enjoyed by white audiences, so it was also a center for the blues music popular with African Americans. Both had their roots in the dances,



Night riders, Gibson County, 1908



Fisherman with trap on Reelfoot Lake

harvest festivals, work songs, and camp meetings of rural communities. Memphis, strategically located at the top of the Mississippi River delta where the blues sound originated, was already a center for this music by the 1920s. The city became a magnet which drew performers from cotton farms to the clubs of Beale Street, the Upper South's premier black main street. Lacking the radio exposure that benefited white country music, Beale Street nonetheless offered a rich musical setting where one could hear everything from W.C. Handy's dance band to the jazz-accompanied blues of Ma Rainey or Chattanooga-born Bessie Smith. Delta blues spread across the country as better highways and the lure of wartime jobs brought greater numbers of rural blacks into the cities.



Appalachian string trio

Though far removed from the European fields of World War I, Tennesseans contributed their usual full complement to America's war effort. Around 100,000 of the state's young men volunteered or were drafted into the armed services, and a large proportion of those actually served with the American Expeditionary Force in Europe. More than 17,000 of the 61,000 Tennessee conscripts were African Americans, although black units were still segregated and commanded by white officers. Four thousand Tennesseans were killed in combat or perished in the influenza epidemic that swept

through the crowded troop camps at war's end. Tennessee provided the most celebrated American soldier of the First World War: Alvin C. York of Fentress County, a former conscientious objector who in October of 1918 subdued an entire German machine gun regiment in the Argonne Forest. Besides receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor and assorted French decorations, York became a powerful symbol of patriotism in the press and Hollywood film.

State politics and government were transformed following World War I. Austin Peay of Clarksville served as the first three-term governor since William Carroll, due in large part to the backing of rural and small town voters. Governor Peay streamlined government agencies and reduced the state property tax while imposing an excise tax on corporate profits. When his administration began, the state had only 250 miles of paved roads, but Peay undertook a massive road building program with the revenue generated by Tennessee's first gasoline tax. He criss-crossed the state with thousands of miles of hard-surface highways, making him very popular among voters in once-remote rural areas.



Beale Street club scene

Another achievement of the Peay administration was the part it played in overhauling public education. At the beginning of the century, Tennessee had no state-supported high schools,

and fewer than half its eligible children attended school. Teachers' salaries were abysmal, and there was only one public university (which received no state funds). In 1909 the legislature allotted 25 percent of state revenues to education, and in 1913 that share was increased to one-third. A

compulsory school attendance law was passed, county high schools were established, normal schools for teachers were built (including Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial Normal School, a segregated black college), and the University of Tennessee finally received state support. Building on this base, Governor Peay's 1925 education law gave funding for an eight-month school term and inaugurated the modern system of school administration. The 1925 act also supplemented teacher salaries, standardized teacher certification, and turned the normal schools into four-year teacher colleges. Although some of these reforms did not survive the Thirties, Tennessee nevertheless had dramatically improved its public school system.

The stock market crash of October 1929 is usually considered the start of that decade of hardship known as the Great Depression.



Austin Peay

In Tennessee the hard times had started earlier, particularly for farmers. World War I had raised agricultural prices and brought flush times, but with the coming of peace the export markets dried up and prices plummeted. The longest and most devastating drought on record added to stagnant farm markets. Low returns on farming drove many of the poorest class of farmers completely off the land, as the old system of tenancy, landlord stores, and scrip money began to collapse. Tractors and mechanical cotton pickers were also reducing the number of hands needed to farm, and the 1920s witnessed a sustained exodus of black and white sharecroppers to the cities. The black population of Tennessee actually declined during this period because of the heavy migration to northern industrial centers like Chicago.

Some of these displaced country people found jobs at Tennessee factories such as the DuPont plant in Old Hickory, the rayon plants in Elizabethton, Eastman-Kodak in Kingsport, and the Aluminum Company of America Works plant in Blount County. These large enterprises had replaced the earlier "rough" manufacturing—textiles, timber, and flour and mill products—as the state's leading industries. The Alcoa plant was built specifically to take advantage of East Tennessee's fast-falling rivers in order to generate electricity. Private hydroelectric dams were constructed in the state as early as 1910, and the prospect of harnessing rivers to produce power would eventually prove a strong attraction for industry. Tennessee was still a predominantly agricultural state, but it now had a growing industrial workforce and, in East Tennessee, the beginnings of an organized labor movement. Strikes, while less common than in northern states, were becoming more prevalent. This emerg-



Alvin York, left



Smoky Mountain school room

ing industrial economy, however, was soon hobbled by the shutdowns and high unemployment of the Thirties.

The Depression made everyone's lot worse: farmers produced more and made less in return, young people left the farms only to be laid off in the cities, merchants could not sell their goods, doctors had patients who could not pay, and teachers were paid in heavily discounted scrip instead of wages. In the countryside, people dug ginseng or sold walnuts to make a little extra income, while

city dwellers lined up for "relief" or went back to the farms where, at least, they could survive. Local governments were unable to collect taxes, and hundreds of businesses failed (578 in 1932 alone). In 1930 the failure of three major banking institutions, including one of the South's premier firms, Caldwell and Company, brought most financial business in the state to a grinding halt. The demise of the financial empire of



Eastman Kodak plant, Kingsport

Nashvillian Rogers Caldwell not only liquidated the savings of thousands of depositors and \$7 million in state funds, it nearly caused the impeachment of newly elected Governor Henry Horton. Governor Horton had close ties with Caldwell and his political ally, Luke Lea, a newspaper publisher who ultimately was convicted of fraud and sent to prison.

Leading the outcry for the governor's impeachment was former Memphis mayor Edward H. Crump, who quickly assumed the role as "boss" of state politics and Shelby County. Between 1932 and 1948, anyone who wished to be governor or senator had to have Crump's blessing, although some of his proteges defied the "Boss" once they were in office. A two-dollar poll tax kept voter turnout low during these years, and heavy majorities from Shelby County (which the Crump organization routinely achieved by paying the tax for compliant voters) could easily swing a statewide Democratic primary. In 1936 for example, Gordon Browning won election as governor with the help of 60,218 votes from Shelby County to only 861 for his opponent. Crump was the most powerful politician in Tennessee during most of the Thirties and Forties, by virtue of being

able to deliver a vast bloc of votes to whichever candidate he chose.

Part of the success of urban political machines like Crump's and that of Nashville Mayor Hilary Howse was due to the support they received from black political organizations. Robert Church, Jr. was the political leader of the Memphis black community, major Republican power broker, and dispenser of hundreds of Federal patronage jobs. In Nashville James C. Napier held much the same position as a political spokesman for middle-class African Americans. While these leaders



Depression era children



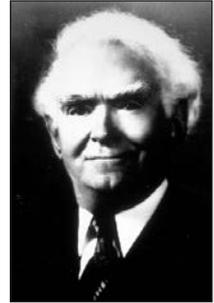
followed a moderate course, avoiding confrontation and accepting the "half loaf" offered by white politicians like Crump, other African Americans were willing to attack "Jim Crow" laws more

directly. In 1905 R. H. Boyd and other Nashville entrepreneurs followed a successful boycott of segregated streetcars by organizing a competing, black-owned streetcar company. Twenty years later in Chattanooga, black workingmen organized to defeat a resurgent Ku Klux Klan at the polls and responded to black nationalist leader Marcus Garvey's visit to the city by forming a local chapter of his Universal Negro Improvement Association. By taking industrial jobs at higher wages, serving in the military, or simply by leaving the landlord's farm, black Tennesseans achieved a degree of independence that made them less willing to tolerate second-class citizenship.

Tennessee, which had been out of the political spotlight since Reconstruction, returned to national prominence in the 1920s. Joseph W. Byrns of Robertson County was Speaker of the United States House of Representatives during the crucial early years of the New Deal. Senator Kenneth D. McKellar of Memphis, who worked closely with the Crump organization, served six consecutive terms, from 1916 to 1952. As powerful chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, he steered a considerable amount of military spending and industry Tennessee's way during World War II. Cordell Hull of Celina, who was in Congress continuously from 1907 to 1933 (except for two years as Democratic National Chairman), authored the 1913 Federal Income Tax bill and guided American foreign policy for 12 years as Secretary of State.

Tennesseans, like most Americans, gave a resounding majority to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 presidential election and, over the next 12 years, his New Deal programs would have as great an impact in Tennessee as anywhere in the nation. One hundred thousand farmers statewide participated in the crop reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), while 55,250 young men enlisted in one of the 35 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in the state. The road building projects and public works of the Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) put thousands of unemployed Tennesseans to work. New Deal agencies spent large sums of tax dollars in Tennessee (\$350 million in 1933-1935 alone) in an effort to stimulate the region's economy through public employment and investment.

By far the greatest expenditure of Federal dollars in Tennessee was made through the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). In one way or another, TVA had an impact on the lives of nearly all Tennesseans. The agency was created in 1933, largely through the persistence of Nebraska U.S. Senator George Norris, and headquartered in Knoxville. It was charged with the task of planning the total development of the Tennessee River Valley. TVA sought to do this primarily by building hydroelectric dams (20 between 1933 and 1951) and several coal-fired power plants to produce electricity. Inexpensive and abundant electrical power was the main benefit that TVA brought to Tennessee, particularly to rural areas that previously did not have electrical service. TVA electrified some 60,000 farm households across the state. By 1945 TVA was the largest electrical utility in the nation, a supplier of vast amounts of power whose presence in Tennessee attracted large industries to relocate near one of its dams or steam plants.



Edward H. Crump



Robert Church, Jr., left, and associates



residents played host to 28 Army divisions that swarmed over the countryside on maneuvers preparing for the D-Day invasion.

Tennesseans participated in all phases of the war—from combat to civilian administration to military research. Cordell Hull served 12 years as President Roosevelt’s Secretary of State and became one of the chief architects of the United Nations, for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize. Even ordinary citizens experienced the war’s deprivation through the rationing of food and gasoline and the planting of victory gardens. Especially significant for the war effort was Tennessee’s role in the Manhattan Project, the military’s top secret project to build an atomic weapon. Research and production work for the first A-bombs were conducted at the huge scientific-industrial installation at Oak Ridge in Anderson County. The Oak Ridge community was entirely a creation of the war: it mushroomed from empty woods in 1941 to Tennessee’s fifth largest city with a population of 70,000 four years later. Twice in 1945 city streets and courthouse squares erupted with celebrations as the news of victory in Europe and the Pacific reached the state. For Tennessee, World War II constituted a radical break with the past. TVA had transformed the physical landscape of the state, and wartime industrialism had irreversibly changed the economy. Soldiers who had been overseas and women who had worked in factories returned home with new expectations for the future.



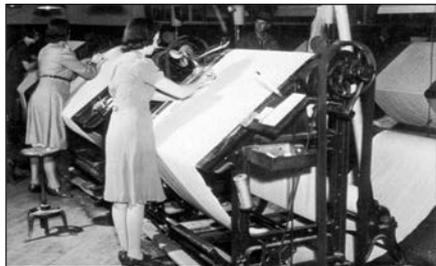
Cornelia Fort, early Tennessee aviator present at the attack on Pearl Harbor

## Modern Tennessee

The pace of change accelerated dramatically for Tennesseans after 1945, especially for the majority who were farmers. This group experienced a head-spinning lifestyle transformation more than any other. Ex-servicemen who had earned regular paychecks, many of them for the first time in their lives, and seen other parts of the world simply were not willing to return to the back-breaking, mule-powered farm labor of the old days. Less risky, better paying jobs were now available. Mechanization came late to Tennessee farms, but once it began the changeover was rapid. The number of tractors in the state doubled during the war and increased almost tenfold between 1940 and 1960. Soybeans, dairy cattle, and burley tobacco replaced the old regime of cotton, corn, and hogs in the agricultural economy of Tennessee.

Technological change was sweeping the countryside, bringing higher productivity but raising the cost of farming. New livestock breeds, fertilizers, better seed, chemical pesticides and herbicides, electricity, and machinery all combined to increase output—at the cost of pricing many small producers out of farming.

The trickle of people leaving the farms had, by the 1950s, become a flood, and many local Tennessee papers ran regular news columns from places like Detroit and Chicago. From a farm population



Women in textile mill



The switch from mules to machine powered farming

that stood at 1.2 million in 1930, only 317,000 remained on farms in 1970. By 1980 fewer than six percent of Tennesseans earned their main income from farming, a fact which reflected the downsizing of agriculture that began 60 years earlier.

As rural livelihoods became more precarious, Tennessee's urban landscape continued to encroach on the countryside. In 1960 for the first time, the state had more urban than rural dwellers, as the baby boom boosted growth in Tennessee's four major cities. The demands of military production had brought several large industries to Tennessee, some of which, like the Atomic Energy Commission facilities at Oak Ridge and the Arnold Engineering Center at Tullahoma, remained in operation after the war. Chemicals and apparel led manufacturing growth between 1955 and 1965, a decade in which Tennessee made greater industrial gains than any other state. Inexpensive TVA power, abundant resources, and a work force no longer tied to the land encouraged rapid industrialization. By 1963 Tennessee ranked as the 16th largest industrial state—a remarkable transformation for a state which not so long ago had been overwhelmingly agricultural.

The Tennessee Valley Authority loomed large in the state's postwar development. Heightened international tensions during the Cold War expanded TVA's role as a power supplier for military projects. By the time of the Korean War, TVA essentially had become the Federal power utility in the South, providing over half its electricity to the government's uranium enrichment facilities at Oak Ridge. To meet these growing power demands, TVA built 11 coal-fired steam generating plants between 1950 and 1970, including several of the largest of these structures in the world. Feeding these huge plants turned TVA into the nation's foremost consumer of strip-mined coal, forced a series of electrical rate hikes, and made the agency the target of numerous lawsuits over air pollution. Compounding TVA's environmental troubles was its expensive foray into nuclear power. By 1975 TVA had become the non-communist world's largest producer of nuclear power. Cost overruns and safety problems, however, closed down 11 of TVA's reactors and turned the bulk of the nuclear program into a costly write-off. Although it continues to serve as the Tennessee Valley's unique public utility, TVA has reduced both the size and scope of its mission.

Returning servicemen and women helped to bring about a change of the old political order in Tennessee. On primary election day in Athens on August 1, 1946, a pitched battle occurred between former soldiers and the supporters of the entrenched political machine in McMinn County. For more than six hours, the streets of Athens blazed with gunfire as armed veterans laid siege to the jail where the sheriff and 50 "deputies" had holed up with the ballot boxes. The so-called "Battle of Athens" actually represented the beginning of a statewide political cleanup, in which a reform-minded opposition challenged local bosses and machine politics. The veterans'

victory demonstrated to Congressman Estes Kefauver and other up-and-coming politicians that the old strategies of boss control in Tennessee had finally become vulnerable.

In the 1948 elections, with the help of the veterans' vote, Kefauver won a U.S. Senate seat and former Governor Gordon Browning returned as Tennessee's chief executive, both defeating hand-picked candidates of Memphis Mayor Ed Crump. The Kefauver and Browning victories spelled the end of Boss Crump's 20-year domination of state politics. Although Crump continued to exert a powerful influence in the affairs of the Shelby County Democratic Party, he never again called the shots in statewide elections. The 1953 limited constitutional convention dealt a further blow to machine politics by repealing the state poll tax, a key element in politicians' ability to limit and manipulate the vote.

Round two of the changing of the old guard came in 1952, when Albert Gore, Sr. defeated 85-year old Kenneth D. McKellar in the Senate seat which McKellar had held for 36 years. That same year, Governor Browning himself was unseated by a rising young political star from Dickson County, Frank Goad Clement. The constitutional revision had changed the governor's term from two to four years and, for most of the next two decades, either Clement or his friend and campaign manager, Buford Ellington, would occupy the governor's mansion. Clement, Gore, and Kefauver represented a moderate wing of the Southern Democrats (Kefauver and Gore, for example, refused to sign the segregationist Southern Manifesto of 1956), and all three made bids for national office. In 1956 Governor Clement delivered the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention, the same convention that named Kefauver as the party's vice presidential candidate.

While veterans in Athens were helping overthrow the old political order, newly-returned black veterans in Columbia helped inaugurate a new day in race relations. A fight in a downtown Columbia department store in February 1946 touched off a rampage by whites through the black business district. African-American veterans were determined to defend their community and themselves against the racial attacks and lynchings that had occurred in the past. Although the State Guardsmen prevented widespread riots, highway patrolmen ransacked homes and businesses, and two black men taken into custody were killed. Twenty-five black defendants accused of inciting the violence were acquitted in the legal proceedings that followed, due in part to the efforts of Nashville attorney Z. Alexander Looby



Despite this day-after headline, no one was killed in the Battle of Athens.



Senator Estes Kefauver (left) with LBJ at the latter's ranch

State of Tennessee



Rosa Parks is shown at the far left at this civil rights training session at Highlander Folk School.

fices of black soldiers during World War II had made discrimination back home less tolerable. Favorable Supreme Court rulings and President Roosevelt's overtures toward black leaders had encouraged government protection for civil rights. By 1960 two-thirds of Tennessee blacks lived in towns or cities, creating the proximity and numbers necessary for collective action. Organization and discipline, crucial assets of the early movement, nurtured in places like the Highlander Folk School in Grundy County. Founded by Myles Horton and Don West, Highlander became an important training center during the 1950s for community activists and civil rights leaders. The school was shut down by state officials at the height of the desegregation crisis, but it soon reopened to continue its work. Governor Clement, although he was no integrationist, was less strident than



National guardsmen patrol Clinton streets, 1956.

other Southern governors in his opposition to the 1954 Supreme Court's decision on *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ordered an end to segregated schools. He did not use his office to "block the schoolhouse door," and he pledged to abide by the law of the land with regard to civil rights.

In 1950 four years before the landmark *Brown* decision, black parents in Clinton filed suit in Federal district court to give their children the right to attend the local high school instead of being bused to Knoxville to an all-black school. Early in 1956, Judge Robert Taylor ordered Clinton to desegregate its schools based on orders from the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to rule in accordance

with the *Brown* decision. Twelve black students registered that fall for classes, and matters proceeded smoothly until agitators John Kasper of New Jersey and Asa Carter of the Birmingham White Citizens' Council arrived in Clinton to organize resistance to integration. Governor Clement had to call out 600 National Guardsmen a few days after school opened to defuse the violent atmosphere. The black teenagers courageously endured months of taunts and threats while attending

and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) counsel Thurgood Marshall. More importantly, the Columbia "riot" focused national attention on violence against black citizens and elicited at least a verbal commitment from the Federal government to protect the civil rights of all Southerners. The aftermath of the Columbia events created a precedent for organizations like the NAACP to push for further government protection of civil rights during the following decade.

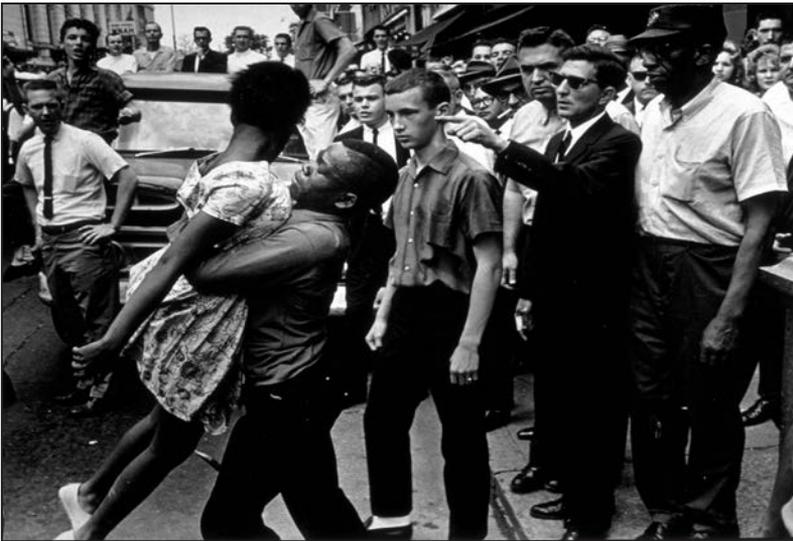
The growing assertiveness of African Americans after 1945 was not an accidental development. The sacrifices of black soldiers during World War II had made discrimination back home less tolerable. Favorable Supreme Court rulings and President Roosevelt's overtures toward black leaders had encouraged government protection for civil rights. By 1960 two-thirds of Tennessee blacks lived in towns or cities, creating the proximity and numbers necessary for collective action. Organization and discipline, crucial assets of the early movement, nurtured in places like the Highlander Folk School in Grundy County. Founded by Myles Horton and Don West, Highlander became an important training center during the 1950s for community activists and civil rights leaders. The school was shut down by state officials at the height of the desegregation crisis, but it soon reopened to continue its work. Governor Clement, although he was no integrationist, was less strident than other Southern governors in his opposition to the 1954 Supreme Court's decision on *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ordered an end to segregated schools. He did not use his office to "block the schoolhouse door," and he pledged to abide by the law of the land with regard to civil rights.

the school. In May of 1957, Bobby Cain became the first African American to graduate from an integrated public high school in the South. A year and a half later, three bomb blasts ripped apart the Clinton High School building.

In the fall of 1957, Kasper was back in the spotlight, this time in Nashville where the school board—again in response to suits brought by black parents—agreed to integrate first grade. Thirteen black students registered at five formerly all-white schools, while as many as 50 percent of the white students stayed home. On September 9, Hattie Cotton School, where one black child was enrolled, was dynamited and partially destroyed. Two years later, the Supreme Court approved Nashville's grade-a-year integration plan. Memphis and many smaller towns, meanwhile, adopted an even slower pace in desegregating their schools. By 1960 only 169 of Tennessee's 146,700 black children of school age attended integrated schools.

From 1960 to 1963, a series of demonstrations took place in Nashville that would have a national impact on the civil rights movement. Nashville's African American community was uniquely situated to host these historic events due to the concentration of local black universities, strong churches and politically active ministers, and black doctors and lawyers lending considerable support to the demonstrators. Kelly Miller Smith of the First Baptist Church along with C.T. Vivian and James Lawson, who had studied Ghandi's tactics of non-violent resistance, provided leadership and training for young activists who were determined to confront segregation in downtown facilities.

The first Nashville sit-in took place on February 13, 1960, as students from Fisk University, Tennessee A & I, and the American Baptist Theological Seminary attempted in peaceful fashion to be served at whites-only downtown luncheon counters. Two months went by, hundreds of students were arrested, and some were beaten, but still they kept taking their places at the segregated counters. A black consumer boycott of downtown stores spread through the community and put additional pressure on merchants. Finally, on April 19, in the wake of an early-morning bombing that destroyed Z. Alexander Looby's home, several thousand protesters silently marched to the



Young student carried away from downtown Nashville protests, May 10, 1963

courthouse to confront city officials. The next day, as public opinion recoiled from the violent tactics of the extreme segregationists, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke to a large audience at Fisk. On May 10, 1960, a handful of downtown stores opened their lunch counters on an integrated basis as Nashville became the first major city in the South to begin desegregating its public facilities. The Nashville sit-in movement and the students' disciplined use of non-violent tactics served as a model for future action against segregation.



Bombed out Clinton High School, October 1957

Activists in several Tennessee cities kept the pressure on restaurants, hotels, and transportation facilities that refused to drop the color barrier. High school and college students in Nashville were instrumental in organizing the Student Nonviolent

Coordinating Committee, which trained many civil rights leaders during the 1960s. Tennesseans participated in the Freedom Rides, in which groups of black and white passengers tried to integrate bus terminals across the South.

In 1965 A. W. Willis, Jr. of Memphis became the first African-American representative elected to the General Assembly in 65 years. From 1959 to 1963, the struggle for voting rights centered on rural Fayette County, where 700 black tenant families were forced off the land when they tried to register to vote. Community activists, such as Viola and John McFerren, helped to organize a "tent city" where evicted tenants were fed and sheltered despite harassment and a trade ban by local white merchants. In 1968 Memphis sanitation workers broadened the struggle by going on strike against discriminatory pay and work rules.



MLK speaking at Fisk

In support of the strike, Dr. King came to Memphis and on April 4, he was assassinated by a sniper as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel. The 1960s thus ended on an ominous note, with historic strides having been made in race relations, but with much yet to be done.

The end of the Clement-Ellington era saw the demise of single party domination in Tennessee politics. Beginning in 1966 with Howard Baker's election to the U.S. Senate,

Tennesseans turned increasingly toward the Republican Party. Between 1968 and 1972, Tennessee voted for Richard Nixon twice, elected a Republican governor, and had two Republican senators. Watergate put a dent in GOP fortunes in the mid-1970s, as Democrat Ray Blanton defeated Maryville attorney Lamar Alexander for governor, James Sasser won a Republican-held Senate seat, and Jimmy Carter carried the state's vote for President. Howard Baker, meanwhile, became a leader in the Senate and eventually was named White House Chief of Staff in the Reagan White House. In 1978 Alexander turned the tables by winning the governor's race; he then took office

early because of questionable acts by the out-going Blanton administration.

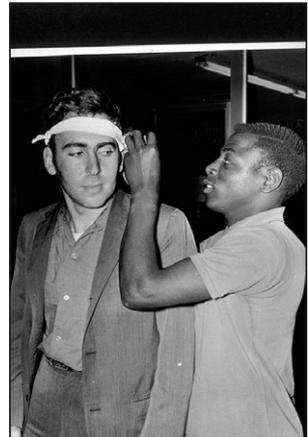
State government services had grown by leaps and bounds since the New Deal and World War II, but particularly since the passage of the first sales tax in 1947. Governor McCord's two percent tax, initially targeted for schools and teachers, was raised to three percent in 1955. By the late 1950s, sales tax revenue had become the chief means of financing state government. In order to fund Governor Alexander's school reform package in 1985, the legislature raised the state sales tax to 5.5 percent, which with local options became one of the highest in the nation.

Tennessee in the late 20th century carried on its long tradition of military service. From 1950 to 1953, more than 10,500 Tennesseans served in the Korean War, with 843 losing their lives in combat. The long Vietnam War of the 1960s and early 1970s cost 1,289 Tennessee lives and caused student unrest on campuses across the state. One outstanding participant was Navy Captain (and later Vice Admiral) William P. Lawrence of Nashville, who was shot down over North Vietnam in 1967. During his six-year captivity as a prisoner of war (POW), part of it in solitary confinement, Captain Lawrence's reflections on his native state produced what the legislature adopted as the state's official poem shortly after his return. The Persian Gulf War of 1990-1991 generated considerable excitement and support, as Tennesseans rallied around the 24 units mobilized for Operation Desert Storm at the Fort Campbell Army Base. More recently, Tennesseans have made major contributions to the Global War on Terror. In addition to thousands of regular army personnel, more than 14,000 Tennessee soldiers, sailors, and airmen (more than 84 percent of the entire Tennessee National Guard) have deployed to the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. As of September 2013, 147 servicemen and women have given their lives in the War on Terror.

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Tennessee has enjoyed a period of business expansion and growth. In 1980 Nissan Corporation of Tokyo announced plans to build the largest truck assembly plant in the world in Smyrna. Nissan's American corporate headquarters is now located in Williamson County. By 1994, 69 Japanese manufacturers with investments in excess of \$4 billion and more than 27,000 employees had established operations in Tennessee, making it a prime market for foreign investment. Tennessee also landed the General Motors plant; construction on the \$2.1 billion facility near Spring Hill was completed in 1987. Volkswagen announced in 2008 that it was building a major automobile production facility in



Student activists (including Diane Nash, second from left) finally served at Nashville lunch counter, May 1960.



Beaten civil rights worker is helped by a colleague, Somerville, 1965.

Chattanooga, and the first automobiles rolled out of the factory in 2011. Tennessee's reputation as an innovation center was further enhanced with the announcement of new semiconductor plants to be built in Clarksville and Cleveland, giving the state three billion-dollar projects in a single year.

Tennessee's lack of a tax on earned income continues to attract many individuals and businesses looking to relocate and expand. Tennesseans rank among the lowest taxed citizens in the United States and enjoy a per capita income of \$37,678. Since the 1960s, the state economy has been strengthened by its diversity, making it less vulnerable to recessions than other, single-industry states. Tourism and entertainment, a burgeoning medical and hospital industry, and banking and insurance have combined with a strong agribusiness and manufacturing base to turn Tennessee into a major player in the nation's economy.

Tennessee continues to produce distinguished figures in science and the arts. In 1977 Alex Haley of Henning was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for *Roots*, the most successful book ever penned by a Tennessean and one largely responsible for reviving popular interest in family history. Two members of the Vanderbilt University faculty, Earl Sutherland in 1971 and Stanley Cohen in 1987, won Nobel Prizes for their pioneering medical research, and Albert Gore, Jr. was awarded the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize for work on global warming. In 1985 Dr. Margaret Rhea Seddon became the first Tennessean in space, eventually flying on three Space Shuttle missions.

Few Americans have ever matched the personal popularity of Memphian Elvis Presley, the "King of Rock 'n' Roll," whose recordings for Memphis' Sun Records Studio in the mid-1950s launched a new era in popular music. The classic rock 'n' roll music of Elvis and his fellow performers at Sun Records, as well as the rhythm-and-blues "Memphis sound" represented by Stax Records, have achieved worldwide renown. Also global in its impact is the Nashville-based country music industry: a multi-billion dollar business employing a large community of professional songwriters, producers, and engineers in addition to the musicians and singers. Country music attractions, particularly live music and the Country Music Hall of Fame in Nashville, are important to Tennessee's \$16 billion-a-year tourism industry. Elvis's home, Graceland, is the most visited celebrity museum in the country.



Supporter at "Desert Storm" rally, Nashville, 1991

A new generation of Tennessee public servants rose to prominence during the 1980s and 1990s. Women carved out a more prominent role with Jane Eskind becoming the first woman to be elected to statewide political office as Public Service Commissioner in 1986, and Martha Craig Daughtrey rising through the judicial ranks to win appointment as the first woman on the Tennessee Supreme Court. Albert Gore, Jr.'s 1976 election to the U.S. House of Representatives started a political career that would carry him to the vice presidency of the United States in 1992 and a run for the presidency in 2000. Gore lost that election by a handful of electoral votes and failed to carry his home state, although he won a majority of the nation's popular vote. In 1982 Lamar Alexander won his second term as governor, becoming the first executive to serve consecutive four-year terms. His "Better Schools" program was one of the earliest and most significant attempts at fundamental school reform in the country, and on the strength of his reputation as an innovator, Alexander was appointed

by President Bush as Secretary of Education in 1990. He was succeeded as governor by Ned Ray McWherter of Dresden.

The past two decades have witnessed the strong ascendancy of the Republican Party in Tennessee. William Frist defeated three-term U.S. Senator James Sasser, and Fred Thompson won election to the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Albert Gore, Jr. as Republicans swept both Senate seats. Don Sundquist won the battle for the governorship over Nashville Mayor Phil Bredesen. The 2002 election confirmed Tennessee's place in the Republican column, with Lamar Alexander succeeding Senator Thompson. Senator Frist was tapped in 2003 to serve as the Republican Majority Leader of the Senate. In 2006 Bob Corker of Chattanooga won the election to take Dr. Frist's place in the Senate, defeating Harold Ford, Jr., the first African-American candidate for statewide office in Tennessee history. Senator Alexander is an increasingly influential voice in the Senate.

At the state level in 2007, State Senator Ron Ramsey was elected the first Republican Lieutenant Governor in 140 years, defeating Democrat John Wilder who had held the post



Memphis

for a record 36 years. Speaker Ramsey is now the longest-serving Republican Lieutenant Governor. In November 2008, for the first time in the state's history, voters gave the Republican Party a majority in both houses of the General Assembly. Two years later, Nashvillian Beth Harwell became the first female Speaker of the House of Representatives. Because of the Republican majority from the 2008 elections, Republican constitutional officers were elected for the first time since Reconstruction. Tre Hargett was elected Secretary of State, Justin P. Wilson was elected Comptroller of the Treasury, and David Lillard was elected State Treasurer.

As the eight-year McWherter administration drew to a close, Tennesseans chose Republican Don Sundquist of Germantown as the 47th Governor of the state. Governor Sundquist's first year in office was marked by the passage of a comprehensive anti-crime package, focusing on victims' rights and restoration of the death penalty.

Though re-elected by a landslide victory in 1998, Governor Sundquist will be remembered for his attempt to change Tennessee's tax structure by reducing the reliance on a sales tax and introducing an income-based levy. The effort to pass a state income tax proved unsuccessful in a tumultuous summer session of the 102nd General Assembly, and the deadlocked Legislature ended up adding another penny to the state's sales tax. The battle to defeat the proposed income tax ultimately proved to be a watershed in Tennessee political history; it played a significant role in the state Legislature changing from a Democratic majority to Republican control. In November 2002, Tennesseans elected former Nashville Mayor Phil Bredesen as Governor, leaving him to

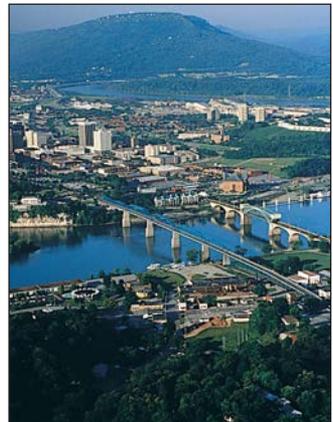


Knoxville

grapple with a seemingly chronic budget shortfall and TennCare, the state Medicare plan that was losing hundreds of millions of dollars. Having enacted a sweeping reform of TennCare and signed into law the Tennessee Lottery and lottery-funded scholarships, Governor Bredesen was re-elected by a wide margin in 2006. Four years later, William “Bill” Haslam of Knoxville won the Governor’s Office in a landslide victory. His administration has already teamed with Republican majorities in both chambers of the General Assembly to enact changes in tort liability reform, teacher tenure laws, and teacher collective bargaining rights.

Sports have long been a popular entertainment and source of pride for Tennesseans. The University of Tennessee’s Lady Vols under Coach Pat Head Summitt set the standard of excellence for women’s collegiate basketball by winning eight national championships between 1987 and 2008. The football team of the University of Tennessee reached the pinnacle of college football in 1998 by going undefeated and being crowned national champions. Professional sports have come to Tennessee in a big way, with the NBA’s Memphis Grizzlies, the NHL’s Nashville Predators hockey club, and the NFL’s Tennessee Titans football team. The Titans went to the Super Bowl and two AFC Championships between 1998 and 2003, during which time they were the winningest team in the NFL.

Tennesseans draw great strength from their heritage, not only of great deeds and events, but from the more enduring legacy of community ties and respect for tradition. One does not have to look hard for Tennessee’s significance in American history. The state played a key role in winning the first frontier west of the Appalachian mountains and provided the young nation with much of its political and military leadership, including the dominant figure of Andrew Jackson. Divided in loyalties and occupied for much of the Civil War, Tennessee was the main battleground in the western theater of that conflict. The early 20th century witnessed clashes over cultural issues such as prohibition, Women’s Suffrage, and school reform. World War II accelerated the changeover from an agricultural to an industrial and predominantly urban state.



Chattanooga

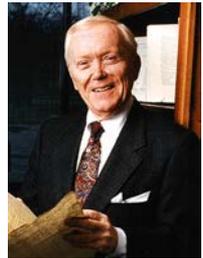
As older cultural byways fade, Tennessee has become home to some of the most advanced sectors of American business and technology. Our state's mix of forward-looking innovation, great natural beauty, and a people solidly grounded in tradition and community has proven an irresistible allure for the rest of the country.

## Acknowledgments

The History of Tennessee chapter was written by Dr. Wayne C. Moore of the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA). Unless noted, images in the history section provided by the TSLA.

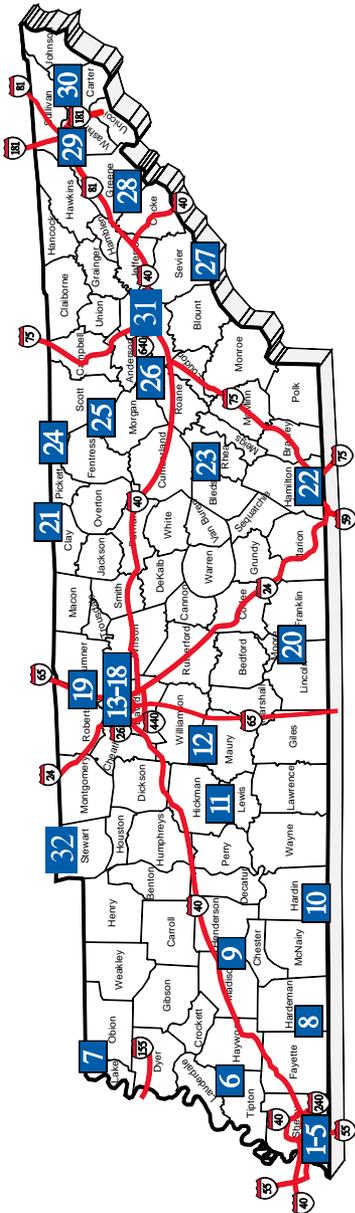
### Walter T. Durham

*Those who care about Tennessee history lost a great friend and advocate with the death of Walter T. Durham on May 24, 2013. Over the last 40 years, Mr. Durham developed a reputation as an enthusiastic supporter of the institutions that support the state's history and make that history accessible to the public. He raised the profile of the state historian's job by writing two dozen books on various historical topics, making countless speaking appearances to county historical societies, and advocating for important historical causes. His high standards raised the level of professionalism and accuracy within his field. Mr. Durham served on every significant statewide historical board or commission and often took leadership roles in those groups. He was a great supporter of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. He was also known as an excellent storyteller with a sharp and mischievous sense of humor. In addition to his work as a historian, the Gallatin resident was also regarded as a devoted family man, accomplished businessman, and civic leader in his community.*



## Map of Selected Tennessee Historic Sites

*Photographs and brief descriptions are on the following pages.*



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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Victorian Village, Memphis</li> <li>2. Hunt/Phelan House, Memphis</li> <li>3. Graceland, Memphis</li> <li>4. Chucalissa Prehistoric Indian Village, Memphis</li> <li>5. Beale-Street Historic District, Memphis</li> <li>6. Alex Haley Home and Museum, Henning</li> <li>7. Reeffoot Lake, Tiptonville</li> <li>8. Ames Plantation, Grand Junction</li> <li>9. Pinson Mounds/State Park, Pinson</li> <li>10. Shiloh National Military Park, Shiloh</li> <li>11. Natchez Trace Parkway, Hohenwald</li> <li>12. James K. Polk Ancestral Home, Columbia</li> <li>13. Jubilee Hall of Fisk University, Nashville</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Parthenon, Nashville</li> <li>15. Belle Meade Plantation, Nashville</li> <li>16. The Hermitage, Hermitage</li> <li>17. Tennessee State Capitol, Nashville</li> <li>18. Ryman Auditorium, Nashville</li> <li>19. Mansker's Station &amp; Bowen-Campbell House, Goodlettsville</li> <li>20. Jack Daniel's Distillery, Lynchburg</li> <li>21. Cordell Hull Birthplace and Museum, Byrdstown</li> <li>22. Chickamauga/Chattanooga National Military Park, Chattanooga</li> <li>23. Rhea County Courthouse, Dayton</li> <li>24. York Grist Mill/Home of Alvin C. York, Pall Mall</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Rugby</li> <li>26. The Graphite Reactor (X-10) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge</li> <li>27. Cades Cove, Gatlinburg</li> <li>28. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Greeneville</li> <li>29. Chester Inn, Jonesborough</li> <li>30. Rocky Mount, Piney Flats</li> <li>31. Blount Mansion, Knoxville</li> <li>32. Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Dover</li> </ol> |
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# Historic Sites

## Locations

### #1 Victorian Village

Memphis, TN 38103

(901) 526-1469

In the area of Adams Avenue in Memphis, a number of landmark 19th century homes have been saved from destruction by interested citizens. The Boyd-Massey-Maydwell House likely is the oldest of those pictured below. A neo-classic cottage at 664 Adams, it is owned by the City of Memphis and used by the City Beautiful Commission. The Harsson-Goyer-Lee House at 690 Adams was originally a small four-square cottage built by William Harsson, a lath mill operator. It was expanded in 1855 by his son-in-law, Charles Wesley Goyer, who added the present three-story front in 1871. The house was sold in 1890 to steamboat empire owner James Lee, Jr. whose



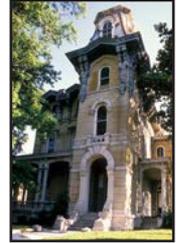
Mallory-Neely House,  
1854-1883



Mollie Fontaine Taylor  
House, 1886



Elias Lowenstein  
House, 1890



Harsson-Goyer-Lee  
House, 1848-1873

daughter later began the James Lee Memorial Academy of Art, which flourished there until the City of Memphis relocated the school to Overton Park. Currently owned by the City of Memphis, the Mallory-Neely House at 652 Adams, a Tuscan villa, first was owned by Isaac Kirtland and later by Benjamin



Boyd-Massey-Maydwell House, 1817-1849

Babb who added the second story and sold to James Columbus Neely in 1883. The French Victorian Woodruff-Fontaine

House at 680 Adams was built by archi-

tects Edward Cullriott Jones, of Charleston, and Mathias Baldwin, of Memphis, for Amos Woodruff who, in 1883, sold to Noland



Woodruff-Fontaine House, 1870

Fontaine, the third-wealthiest cotton factor in the country. The house was later part of the James Lee Academy of Art and currently is open to the public for tours. The Victorian Mollie Fontaine Taylor House was built by Noland Fontaine as a wedding gift for his daughter at 679 Adams (directly across the street from the Woodruff-Fontaine). The Elias Lowenstein House is located at Jefferson and Manassas Streets.

## #2 Hunt/Phelan House

533 Beale Street  
 Memphis, TN 38103  
 (901) 525-8225



The Hunt/Phelan House, once “a treasure trove” of 19th century magnificence

This 16-room, reddish-brick house in the Federal style was built in two stages, the first in 1830 by George H. Wyatt. The second stage, circa 1851, added a two-story kitchen and service wing and a two-story porch. In the early months of the Civil War, the house served as headquarters for Confederate General Leonidas Polk. After the Battle of Shiloh, Union General Ulysses S. Grant used the house, planning the siege of Vicksburg in the parlor. The mansion also served as a Union hospital from 1863-1865. Although unlikely, it has been rumored that a tunnel under the house was part of the underground railroad through which slaves escaped and boarded boats for Illinois. At one time, a schoolhouse was located behind the mansion for the Phelan children and the family’s slave children and was the first school known to have educated blacks in Memphis. In later years, the house was occupied by Northern teachers sent to the South to educate newly freed slaves.

## #3 Graceland

3734 Elvis Presley Boulevard  
 Memphis, TN 38186-0508  
 (901) 332-3322  
 (800) 238-2000  
[elvis.com/graceland](http://elvis.com/graceland)



Graceland, home of Elvis Presley

Home of world-famous singer and movie star Elvis Presley, Graceland was built circa 1940 by the former Ruth Fraser Brown and her husband, Dr. Thomas David Moore. The 20-room mansion was named Graceland after Mrs. Moore’s aunt, Grace Toof, whose family had built a cottage on the site earlier. Elvis bought the house in 1957, 10 years after he moved to Memphis. During the 1950s, the “King” became

a national and international hero of young people as rock 'n' roll's biggest star. Eventually he sold more than 500 million records, had more gold records (28) than anyone before him, and also made 33 movies. Guided tours of the home, featuring the trophy room, Hall of Gold, automobile collection, touring bus, and Conair jet (the "Lisa Marie"), also include the Meditation Garden where Elvis and his parents are buried. Elvis Presley died in 1977, but his fame lives after him as thousands visit his home each year.

#### #4 Chucalissa Prehistoric Indian Village

1987 Indian Village Drive

T. O. Fuller State Park

Memphis, TN 38109

(901) 785-3160



Thatch-roofed structure at Chucalissa Prehistoric Indian Village

Hundreds of years before Europeans came to America, Indians flourished along the eastern shore of the Mississippi River. These ancient peoples hunted; made tools of bone, stone, and wood; were capable farmers; and lived in thatch-roofed homes. They built earthworks and worshipped the sun. Chucalissa is a working reconstruction of a 1,000-year-old Indian village that flourished here, with grass thatched huts, a temple, and a ceremonial burial ground. A museum at the site helps visitors understand its history. The name means "house abandoned" or "deserted town" and was chosen for the site by its rebuilders. The original people were encountered by DeSoto in 1541, but they had deserted the town by 1673 when the French arrived. Today Choctaw Indians live on the site and demonstrate Indian crafts. The rebuilt village is operated by the University of Memphis.

#### #5 Beale Street Historic District

168 Beale Street

Memphis, TN 38103

(901) 526-0110



A night on Beale Street, the heart of blues country

It was here in the early 1900s that W.C. Handy first popularized and published the blues, a unique African-American contribution to American music. Handy (1873-1958) was the son of an Alabama Methodist minister. He came here as a young man and played at Pee Wee's Saloon, while another blues pioneer, Bessie Smith, was singing at area night-spots. In 1909 mayoral candidate E. H. Crump hired Handy and his band for his campaign, and Handy's song "Mr. Crump"

made him famous overnight when Crump won the election. Handy later changed the title to “Memphis Blues”, the first blues ever published. It was followed by “Beale Street Blues” and “St. Louis Blues.” The site includes Handy’s home at 352 Beale Street, the Palace and Daisy theaters, parks, shops, restaurants, and night clubs.

## #6 Alex Haley Home and Museum

200 South Church Street  
Henning, TN 38041  
(901) 738-2240



The boyhood home of Pulitzer Prize winner Alex Haley, author of *Roots*.

This house, home of Pulitzer Prize winner Alex Haley, was built in 1918-1919 by his grandfather, Will Palmer, a Henning businessman. Haley lived here from 1921-1929 and spent summers here in later years. It was on the porch of this house that Haley heard from his grandmother the family stories that inspired him to write *Roots*, retelling tales of his African ancestors who were brought to America as slaves. The work won him the 1976 Pulitzer Prize, and the book was presented in an eight-part television adaptation in

1977. *Roots* has been translated into more than 30 languages and has inspired millions to search for their own roots. Haley’s boyhood home is the first state-owned historical site devoted to African Americans in Tennessee. Haley died in 1992.

## #7 Reelfoot Lake

Reelfoot Lake Chamber of Commerce  
Tiptonville, TN 38079  
(901) 253-8144  
[tn.gov/environment/parks/ReelfootLake](http://tn.gov/environment/parks/ReelfootLake)



Sunset on beautiful Reelfoot Lake

Tennessee’s only large naturally-formed lake, Reelfoot was created by the violent New Madrid earthquakes in 1811. Tremors lasted for more than a year and were felt from New Orleans to the Great Lakes. The area is steeped in the legend of Kalopin, or Reelfoot, a Chickasaw prince born with a deformed foot which caused him to walk with a rolling gait. Against the wishes of the Great Spirit, Reelfoot captured a Choctaw princess, Laughing Eyes, for his wife. In anger the Great Spirit stomped his foot, creating a giant crater into which rushed

the backwaters of the Mississippi River, flooding the Chickasaw hunting grounds and destroying

Kalopin's people. The 14,000-acre lake is 20 miles long and up to seven miles wide. Early in the 20th century, controversy arose over the private development of the lakeshore, and angry residents resorted to masks, robes, and vigilante terrorism to defend their customary hunting and fishing rights. Troops were called out to suppress the Night Riders, and several were brought to trial and convicted. Today the area is a peaceful preserve and features year-round hunting and fishing.

### #8 Ames Plantation

4275 Ellington Road

Grand Junction, TN 38039-0389

(901) 878-1067

[amesplantation.org](http://amesplantation.org)



A scene from a National Field Trial Championship at the Ames Plantation

The 18,430-acre Ames Plantation is the site of several 19th century cotton plantations. The Wiley B. Jones House, home of the Jones family from 1835-1846, and the Ames Manor House, built in 1847 for John W. Jones, have been restored. The plantation also includes the Mount Comfort Store, Andrews Chapel Methodist Church, and the town site of Pattersonville. The plantation was developed by Hobart Ames, an industrialist. At his death in 1945, the Hobart Ames Foundation was established and the facilities of the plantation were made available to the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture for a

demonstration farm featuring forestry and farm management projects. In 1987 the Ames History Project was begun to document the houses, grist mills, cemeteries, cotton gins, and roads that made this a thriving farming community before the Civil War brought an end to the plantation tradition in the South. The plantation is the site of the National Field Trial Championship for bird dogs every February, an internationally known competition.

### #9 Pinson Mounds State Park

460 Ozier Road

Pinson, TN 38366

(901) 988-5614

[tn.gov/environment/parks/PinsonMounds](http://tn.gov/environment/parks/PinsonMounds)



One of the Pinson Mounds

Pinson Mounds is one of the most significant Native American archaeological sites in Tennessee. The mounds were constructed during the Middle Woodland period (circa A.D. 1-500). The Woodland Indians were the first farmers in West Tennessee, having introduced the cultivation of corn and squash into the region. The Pinson Mounds site illustrates the transition of the Woodlands Indians from hunting and gathering to a more settled, agri-

cultural existence. This National Historic Landmark, which has been maintained as a state park since 1974, contains at least 15 mounds, most of which seem to have been used for ceremonial purposes. The 72-foot tall Saul's Mound is the largest, while the Ozier Mound is one of the oldest known ceremonial mounds of its type in the country. The museum offers exhibits on the ongoing archaeological work at Pinson Mounds.

### #10 Shiloh National Military Park

*Tennessee Highway 22*

*Shiloh, TN 38376*

*(901) 689-5696*

*nps.gov/shil*



Shiloh's Bloody Pond as it looks today

This battlefield is the scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, where Union and Confederate casualties totaled 23,746. Fighting began April 6, 1862, when Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston attacked Grant's forces at Shiloh Church. During the heat of the battle, Johnston bled to death after a rifle ball severed an artery in his leg. The demoralized Confederates, staggered by Grant's massing artillery, ceased the attack. That night General Buell reinforced Grant, and the Union soldiers attacked the following morning. The thin line of Confederates

under General P.G.T. Beauregard broke and retreated toward Corinth, Miss. The battle was an important step in Grant's campaign to control the Mississippi River. The 3,972-acre park includes the battlefield, National Cemetery, picnic areas, a museum, a movie of the story of the battle, and a 9.5-mile driving tour of the area.

### #11 Natchez Trace Parkway

*Hohenwald, TN 38462*

*(931) 796-2675*

*nps.gov/natr*



Natchez Trace

Before the arrival of Europeans, Native Americans established a network of trails or "traces" through the wilderness. Early hunters, settlers, and soldiers used these traces, the most famous of which was the Natchez Trace connecting Nashville and Natchez, Miss. During the late 1700s, the Natchez Trace became an important thoroughfare for French and Spanish traders and missionaries. By the early 19th century,

American boatmen were returning over the trace from New Orleans and Natchez. Circuit-riding ministers, Federal troops, and pioneer wagons increased the traffic on this busy artery. In 1809 Meriwether Lewis of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition met a mysterious death at Grinder's Stand on the trace. His grave is marked by a monument, one of many historic sites on the trace. In 1938 Congress created the Natchez Trace Parkway, which was opened for its entire 442 miles in 1996. The Parkway provides a landscaped recreational roadway that winds its way past old iron industry villages, railroad towns, tollhouses, and the German-Swiss immigrant community of Hohenwald. One can see at various places the wagon-rutted early trace, especially the portions cleared by U.S. soldiers between 1801 and 1803.

### #12 James K. Polk Ancestral Home

301 West Seventh Street  
Columbia, TN 38401  
(931) 388-2354  
[jameskpolk.com](http://jameskpolk.com)



Sitting room at the Polk Home, featuring the presidential seal table

This house was built by Samuel Polk in 1816, when his son James K. Polk was 21 years old. It was here that James K. Polk began his legal and political career, living in this house until he was inaugurated 11th President of the United States in 1845. He was the first “dark horse” candidate for President and, during his term, the territory of the United States was extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Having served in the State Legislature, in Congress, as Governor of Tennessee, and as President of the United States, Polk died in 1849, a victim of cholera. The house is built in the Federal style and is furnished with relics from the Polk White House. Nearby is the home of Polk’s sisters. Tours of the homes include exhibits of Mrs. Polk’s ball gown and jewels, Polk’s inaugural Bible, Mexican War memorabilia, and the family gardens.

### #13 Jubilee Hall of Fisk University

1000 Seventeenth Avenue North  
Nashville, TN 37209  
(615) 329-8500  
[fisk.edu](http://fisk.edu)



Jubilee Hall of Fisk University

Fisk University was founded by the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedman’s Aid Commission in 1866 as Fisk School, a free school for blacks in Nashville. Jubilee Hall, an example of the High Victorian Gothic style, was completed in 1875, the first permanent building erected for the higher education of African Americans in the United States. Money for the building was raised by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, whose worldwide singing tours saved the school from financial collapse in the 1870s. During that time, Nashville became a center for black religious

music. A portrait of the original Jubilee Singers, painted by Queen Victoria's court painter, hangs in Jubilee Hall, now a university residence hall.

#### #14 Parthenon

*Centennial Park, West End Avenue*

*Nashville, TN 37201*

*(615) 862-8431*

*nashville.gov/parthenon*



Nashville's Parthenon, center of the Tennessee Centennial in 1897, reconstructed in 1929

Nashville's Parthenon is the only full-sized reproduction of the original Parthenon, a temple built by the Greeks in Athens during the 5th century B.C. It houses the tallest indoor sculpture in the western world, a statue of Athena, ancient goddess of wisdom and learning, the deity for whom the original Parthenon was erected. Originally built for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897, the building became unsafe and was rebuilt in 1929. It is an exact replica of the Greek temple, its architecture including not a single straight line; no two columns are the same size, nor are they placed the same distance apart. No two steps are the same size and the floor is not square or level. A proud symbol of Tennessee's capital city, the "Athens of the South," the Parthenon houses the city's permanent art collection, plaster casts of the Elgin Marbles, a gift shop, and visitors center.

#### #15 Belle Meade Plantation

*5025 Harding Road*

*Nashville, TN 37205*

*(615) 356-0501*

*bellemeadeplantation.com*



Belle Meade Mansion, a Tennessee plantation home

Known as "Queen of Tennessee Plantations," the Harding family's Belle Meade Plantation, once more than 5,300 acres, was world-renowned as a thoroughbred stud farm in the 19th century. It was the home of Iroquois, until 1954 the only American-bred winner of the English Derby, which he won in 1881. John Harding bought Dunham's Station and the tract of land around it in 1807 and built a brick house on the site. William Giles Harding, John's son, extensively remodeled and enlarged

the house after a fire in 1853. Confederate General James R. Chalmers had temporary headquarters here while some of the fighting of the Battle of Nashville raged on the front lawn. The site includes the original Dunham Station log cabin, the mansion restored to the 1850s, stables and carriage house, and other outbuildings. Costumed interpreters give guided tours of the Greek Revival house, the grounds, and outbuildings.

### #16 The Hermitage

4580 Rachel's Lane  
Hermitage, TN 37076  
(615) 889-2941  
[thehermitage.com](http://thehermitage.com)



Andrew Jackson's Hermitage

and his wife Rachel, original log cabins, a smokehouse, spring house, old Hermitage Church, Tulip Grove Mansion, and a visitors center. The Greek Revival mansion, built in 1819, enlarged in 1831, and rebuilt after an 1834 fire, is furnished largely with pieces owned by Jackson.

### #17 Tennessee State Capitol

Charlotte Avenue and Seventh Avenue North  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-2692



Tennessee's graceful Capitol building

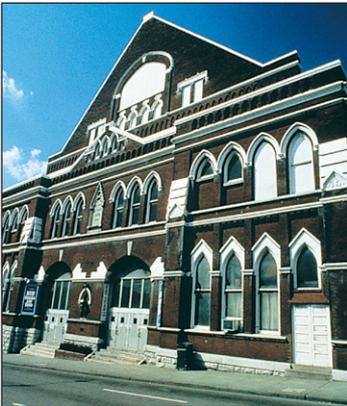
When Andrew Jackson died in this house in 1845, he left it to his adopted son with instructions that if he should need to sell it to offer it first to the state of Tennessee. In 1856 the state bought the home and 500 acres for \$48,000. In 1889 the Ladies' Hermitage Association was formed to preserve it as a memorial to Jackson, seventh President of the United States and hero of the Battle of New Orleans. In his public life, Jackson is best known for his fight to defeat the Second Bank of the United States and for the controversial removal of the Indians from the southeastern United States to Oklahoma. The site includes the mansion and formal gardens, tombs of Jackson

A masterpiece of Greek Revival architecture, the Tennessee Capitol was completed in 1859 and is one of the oldest working capitols in the United States. The architect, William Strickland of Philadelphia, died before the work was completed and was, at his request, buried within the Capitol walls. His son Francis and State Building Commission Chairman Samuel D. Morgan supervised the completion of the structure. The building is constructed of Tennessee marble and the labor of erecting it was performed by convicts and slaves. The building, although unfinished at

the time, was first occupied by the General Assembly on October 3, 1853. In 1953 the General Assembly appropriated funds for exterior renovation, and in 1957 for interior restoration. On the grounds are the tombs of President James K. Polk and his wife, Sarah Childress Polk, and statues of Alvin C. York, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Sam Davis, and Edward Ward Carmack.

### #18 Ryman Auditorium

116 Fifth Avenue North  
Nashville, TN 37219  
(615) 254-1445  
ryman.com



Nashville's Ryman Auditorium, a cultural center since the 1890s

Known as the "Mother Church of Country Music," Nashville's Ryman Auditorium, designed by architect H.C. Thompson, was originally built as a religious meeting hall and was called the Union Gospel Tabernacle. It was the realized dream of steamboat Captain Thomas Green Ryman, after his conversion at an 1885 revival preached by Sam Jones. Rev. Jones preached several revivals which raised money for the Tabernacle, one in 1890 which drew 10,000 people a day. For that revival, the first meeting in the new but incomplete Tabernacle, a canvas was stretched across its six-foot-high walls to protect those gathered from inclement weather. The Ryman became the home of the Grand Ole Opry, the famous country and western music show, in 1943 and served as such until March 1974. After being closed for many years and undergoing an extensive renovation, the building was reopened in June 1994.

### #19 Mansker's Station & Bowen-Campbell House

Moss-Wright Park  
705 Caldwell Road  
Goodlettsville, TN 37072  
(615) 859-3678 or 859-0766  
mankersstation.org



The Bowen-Campbell House

These adjoining sites illustrate the early phase of Middle Tennessee exploration and settlement. Mansker's Station is the reconstructed 1779 frontier fort established by long hunter and explorer Kaspar Mansker. The fortified station is a living history museum presenting scenes of pioneer life in the early Cumberland River settlements. William Bowen, Revolutionary War veteran and Indian fighter, brought his family here in 1785. Shortly thereafter, he built the brick house that still stands today, a two-story structure in the Federal style and one of the earliest examples of brick hall-and-parlor construction

in Tennessee. The house is furnished in the fashion of the 1790s, and interpreters dressed in period-style clothing guide visitors. The plantation grew around Bowen's original 640-acre grant to eventually encompass 4,000 acres. William Bowen Campbell, Mexican War leader, Congressman, and Governor of Tennessee from 1851 to 1853, was born here in 1807. The house was restored and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

## #20 Jack Daniel's Distillery

182 Lynchburg Highway

Lynchburg, TN 37352

(931) 759-6180

[jackdaniels.com](http://jackdaniels.com)



A scene at Jack Daniel's, showing wood piled for the charcoal-mellowing process

Founded in 1866, Jack Daniel's is the oldest registered distillery in the nation, famous for its sour mash whiskey. The charcoal mellowing process has been in use here for more than 100 years. Although the details of his birth remain obscure, it is believed that Jack Daniel was born five miles from what is now Jack Daniel's Hollow around 1848. At a very young age, he began working for Dan Call, who ran a distillery at Louse Creek. A few years later, he became Call's full partner, soon buying him out and making his own whiskey. Jack Daniel wanted the bottles square because he was known as a "square

shooter." The charcoal mellowing process takes the "corn" taste out of the liquor and makes it true "Tennessee Whiskey," never called bourbon. Guided tours of the distillery begin every 15 minutes.

## #21 Cordell Hull Birthplace and Museum

1300 Cordell Hull Memorial Drive

Byrdstown, TN 38549

(931) 864-3247

[cordellhullmuseum.com](http://cordellhullmuseum.com)



Rebuilt boyhood home of statesman Cordell Hull

This is the log cabin boyhood home of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose work toward the establishment of the United Nations won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945. Born in 1871, Hull received his law degree from Cumberland University in Lebanon in 1891. As a member of Congress, he is best known as the author of the income tax law (1913). In 1933 he became Secretary of State and served longer than any other man in history. He was the author of the

Good Neighbor Policy toward Latin America. He retired in 1944 after holding office for 12 years

and died in 1955 in his 83rd year. This site includes the cabin with many personal items, pictures, letters, and books belonging to Hull. The cabin was dismantled and rebuilt in 1957, using most of the original logs.

## #22 Chickamauga/Chattanooga National Military Park

3370 LaFayette Road

Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742

(706) 866-9241

[nps.gov/chch](http://nps.gov/chch)



Scene at Chickamauga/Chattanooga Park, where the “Battle Above the Clouds” raged

In the fall of 1863, Union and Confederate forces met at Chickamauga Creek in one of the bloodiest battles in American history. The two armies fought for control of Chattanooga, strategic railroad center and gateway to the heart of the Confederacy. More than 48,000 casualties resulted from the battles. The grounds are now the site of the oldest, most visited national military park in the nation. In the fighting on September 19, 1863, victorious Confederates drove the Federal troops back into Chattanooga and laid siege to the city. In November Federal reinforcements under Grant moved on Lookout Mountain, and the Confederates evacuated to keep from being cut off from the main lines at Missionary Ridge. The battle on November 25 forced the Confederates to retreat into Georgia, opening the way to Atlanta and Sherman’s “march to the sea.” The site includes the battlefields, the Fuller Gun collection, a multimedia presentation on the battles, the National Cemetery, and monuments to units on both sides.

## #23 Rhea County Courthouse

1475 Market Street

Dayton, TN 37321

(423) 775-7801



Courthouse at Dayton, site of the famous “Monkey Trial”

In 1925 the Rhea County Courthouse was the scene of the famous Scopes Evolution Trial, in which John Thomas Scopes, a Dayton high school teacher, was tried for teaching that human beings evolved from a lower order of animals. The trial (July 10–July 21, 1925) was covered by H. L. Mencken, world famous journalist, and was reported in newspapers all over the country. William Jennings Bryan, a fundamentalist, served as prosecutor, and Clarence Darrow, well-known agnostic, served for the defense. Scopes was convicted and fined \$100. On appeal the decision was reversed by the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1927. The trial raised issues debated for many years: the right of taxpayers to control curriculum, separation of church and state, academic freedom, and the relationship between science and religion. Built in the 1890s, the courthouse has been restored to its 1925 appearance and houses the Scopes Trial Museum.

**#24 York Grist Mill/Home of Alvin C. York***U. S. Highway 127**Pall Mall, TN 38577**(931) 879-6456**tn.gov/environment/parks/SgtYork*

The grist mill where Alvin York worked in his last years

Croix de Guerre. The Tennessee General Assembly awarded him the Tennessee Medal for Valor. Later he established the Alvin C. York Institute for the education of mountain children. He died in 1964 at age 77.

**#25 Rugby***Tennessee Highway 52**Rugby, TN 37733**(423) 628-2441**historicrogby.org*

Christ Church at Rugby

are 17 original Victorian buildings, including the Hughes Public Library with more than 7,000 original volumes, and Christ Church, where services have been held since 1887. Restaurants and accommodations are nearby.

In this old grist mill, built on the Wolf River in 1887, and in the house across the road, World War I hero Alvin C. York spent his last years. Having been born and raised in the mountains of Tennessee, York said he wanted to be buried within sight of the Wolf River. He is buried near the mill, which he operated for 20 years after he bought it in 1943. In 1917 York enlisted in the All-American Division and became famous for single-handedly capturing 132 German soldiers and killing 25 in the Argonne Forest on October 8, 1918. For this accomplishment, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and the French

Rugby, a rural English colony founded by Thomas Hughes in the 1880s, was established to provide homes and livelihood in the United States for the younger sons of English gentry. Hughes was a liberal member of Parliament, Queen's Counsel, author, and supporter of trade unionism in England before it was legal. He established Rugby so that younger sons of the gentry could enter manual trades without disgrace. A testing ground for Hughes' progressive ideas, he called Rugby a "cooperative colony," but private ownership soon won out. At one time, 450 colonists lived here, but an 1881 typhoid epidemic and a 1884 fire proved the downfall of the colony. Rugby was the last organized English colony in the United States. Surviving

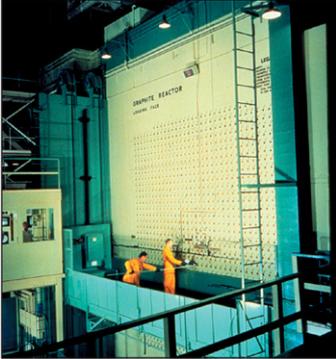
## #26 The Graphite Reactor (X-10) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory

*Bethel Valley Road*

*Oak Ridge, TN 37830*

*(865) 574-4160*

*ornl.gov/info/news/cco/graphite.htm*



The Graphite Reactor at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the world's oldest nuclear reactor to operate at power

The Graphite Reactor, a National Historic Landmark, is located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The reactor was used as a pilot plant and for producing the first measurable quantities of the manmade element plutonium. Visitors can see the control room and radioisotopes and experiment rooms. The laboratory also features interactive videos and an exhibit area.

In 1939 German scientists succeeded in splitting atoms of uranium, resulting in an energy source capable of producing a bomb more destructive than anyone had ever imagined. American scientists, concerned that Hitler would produce and use such a bomb, urged the development of American nuclear programs. By 1942 American research had ensured the feasibility of a nuclear bomb, and the Manhattan Engineer District was born. Remote eastern Tennessee, with water, cheap land, and the Tennessee Valley Authority's hydroelectric plants nearby, was chosen as a production site. In just three short years, Oak Ridge (the "City Behind a Fence") became the fifth largest city in Tennessee. The secret "Manhattan Project" resulted in the world's first use of atomic energy as a weapon at Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945. The

## #27 Cades Cove

*107 Park Headquarters Road*

*Gatlinburg, TN 37738*

*(865) 436-1200*

*nps.gov/grsm/planyourvisit/cadescove.htm*



Cades Cove

in the 1930s, providing campgrounds, horseback riding, fishing, and 800 miles of hiking trails, including the Appalachian Trail. Cades Cove is an exception to the "naturalness" of the park itself; it is an outdoor museum of southern Appalachian life featuring reconstructed log cabins, churches, and mills. Permanent exhibits, a self-guided driving tour, and demonstrations of pioneer crafts

Cades Cove is one of several special communities in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park exhibiting reconstructions of the pioneer way of life. John Oliver, the first permanent settler to the area, arrived in 1818. Rugged mountains surrounded the little settlement, and the people and the area became self-sufficient, isolated from the development taking place in the outside world. The 20th century brought automobile roads that provided easier access to Cades Cove. Now the town is part of the 500,000-acre national reserve set aside

are offered. Residents, many the descendants of early settlers, have special permits to keep more than 2,000 acres in farmland.

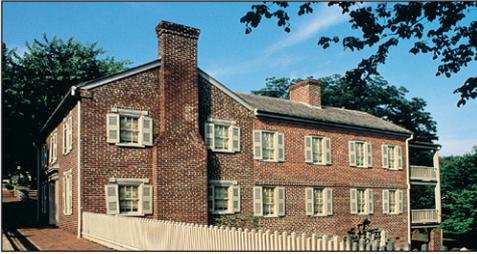
### #28 Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

*College and Depot Streets*

*Greeneville, TN 37743*

*(423) 638-3551*

*nps.gov/anjo*



One of the homes where Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States, lived

the 17th President of the United States, the only one never to have had formal education and the only Tennessean to have been returned to Congress after serving as President. During his presidency, he was impeached by the radical Congress for his lenient Reconstruction policies and escaped conviction by only one vote.

The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site includes the tailor shop where Johnson worked in the 1830s and two of his homes, both restored, one containing many of his personal belongings. He is buried in the National Cemetery at the site. Johnson (1808–1875), tailor, alderman, military governor of Tennessee, Congressman, and United States Senator, was Vice President under Lincoln. Upon Lincoln's death, he became

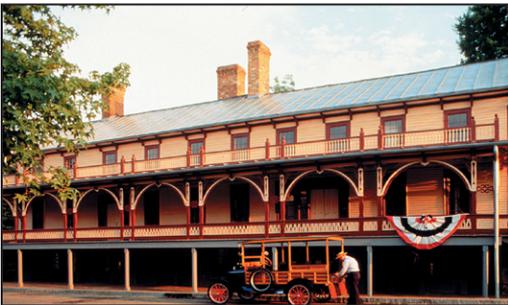
### #29 Chester Inn

*116 West Main Street*

*Jonesborough, TN 37659*

*(800) 952-8392 ext. 8208*

*tn.gov/environment/history/history\_historic-site-chester-inn.shtml*



Chester Inn

Polk, and Andrew Johnson; and John Sevier, Governor of the state of Franklin and Tennessee's first Governor. President Jackson held a reception for his friends on the porch of the inn during the summer of 1832, the year he was elected President for a second term. In recent years, the inn

The Chester Inn, built in 1797 by Dr. William P. Chester of Berlin, Pa., has earned a reputation as the first boarding house in eastern Tennessee. As the stagecoach line developed, the inn was enlarged. The porch and front facade were rebuilt in 1883 in the Italianate style, and the structure has been continuously occupied as an inn, a hotel, and an apartment building. Many famous people have stayed at the inn, including United States Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K.

has undergone an extensive rehabilitation and houses the National Storytelling Association. The association boasts a library of more than 200 hours of audio and video recordings of storytelling material and every October hosts the annual Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, the first town to be chartered in Tennessee.

### #30 Rocky Mount

200 Hyder Road

Piney Flats, TN 37686

(423) 538-7396

[rockymountmuseum.com](http://rockymountmuseum.com)



Rocky Mount, monument to Tennessee's frontier heritage

is the oldest original territorial capitol still standing in the United States. Costumed interpreters give tours of the original main house, a reconstructed kitchen, and other outbuildings. The building also houses the Museum of Overmountain History.

### #31 Blount Mansion

200 West Hill Avenue

Knoxville, TN 37902

(865) 525-2375

[blountmansion.org](http://blountmansion.org)



Blount Mansion

local logs. But William Blount's wife, Mary, had insisted on a proper wooden home. The mansion featured a main room for family activities, a parlor for more formal activities, a hall, and a single

This frontier home, built circa 1770, was the Capitol of the Territory South of the River Ohio (the area that is now Tennessee) from 1790-1792. It was here that the pioneer Tennesseans known as "Overmountain Men" stopped in route to Sycamore Shoals to rendezvous for the Battle of Kings Mountain, the "turning point of the Revolutionary War." Selected in 1790 as his headquarters by Territorial Governor William Blount, this house was the capitol of the first recognized government west of the Allegheny Mountains. It

In 1792 the four-room Blount Mansion became the talk of the town. Knoxvilleians were amazed as materials and furnishings were brought in over the mountains for the home of William Blount, an influential politician and businessman who signed the U.S. Constitution, drafted Tennessee's Constitution, and was the Governor of the Southwest Territory. Watching as window glass arrived from Virginia and sawn lumber from North Carolina excited Knoxville's residents, most of whom crafted their own cabins and homes with

sleeping chamber upstairs. Later wings were added to the east and west sides. The Governor's Office was built on a corner of the property. By 1925 the mansion had deteriorated seriously and faced demolition to make way for a hotel parking lot, but local residents spearheaded efforts to preserve and restore the mansion, which opened for tours in 1930. Now Blount Mansion is the only National Historic Landmark in Knoxville and Knox County. The historic site includes the mansion, the Governor's Office, a recreation of an 18th century kitchen that sits where the original detached kitchen was, and a cooling shed, uncovered during an archeological dig in the 1950s. The mansion is open to the public and tours are offered.

### #32 Fort Donelson National Battlefield

120 Fort Donelson Road

Dover, TN 37058

(931) 232-5706

[nps.gov/fodo](http://nps.gov/fodo)



Dover Hotel (Surrender House)

temporarily. At daybreak the next day, Southern forces launched a vigorous attack, but failed to escape General Ulysses S. Grant's union army. Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner was compelled to accept Grant's ultimatum, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted," on February 16. Congress established Fort Donelson as a national military park on March 26, 1928, and as a national battlefield on August 16, 1985. About 20 percent of the core battlefield is contained within the park, including the earthen Confederate fort, river batteries, the outer rifle pits, and the Dover Hotel (Surrender House) where Generals Buckner and Grant met to work out the details of surrender.

This 558-acre battlefield off U.S. Highway 79 in Stewart County was the site of the North's first major victory of the Civil War, ultimately opening the gate for Union invasion into the Confederate heartland. On February 14, 1862, soldiers were embroiled in fierce fighting as Union gunboats arrived and began exchanging "iron valentines" with the Confederate heavy artillery ensconced along the Cumberland River's west bank. It was a bloody 90-minute duel that left the gunboat decks slippery with blood and forced the Union to retreat, but only



"32 Pounder"

THIS BUILDING IS DEDICATED TO  
A LASTING MEMORIAL TO  
THE CITIZENS OF TENNESSEE  
WHO SERVED IN THE  
CONFEDERATE ARMY

1854

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

1952



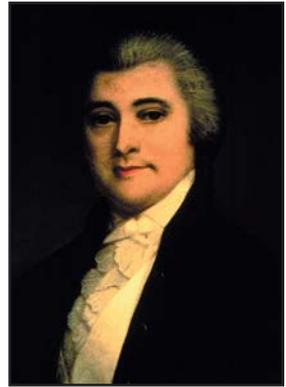
# Past Governors and Constitutional Officers of Tennessee

## Past Governors

### William Blount

1790-1795, *Democratic-Republican (territorial governor)*

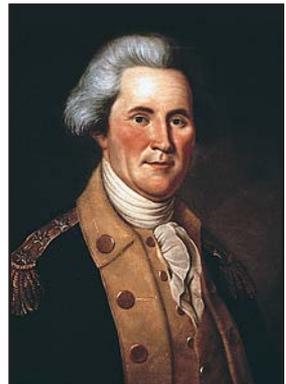
Born in North Carolina in 1749, Blount served in the Continental Congress 1782-1783 and 1786-1787. In 1790 President Washington appointed him governor of the newly formed Territory South of the River Ohio, formerly part of North Carolina. While governor, Blount was also Indian affairs superintendent and negotiated, among others, the Treaty of the Holston with the Cherokees. His new government faced formidable problems, intensified by conflicts created by European/Indian contact. In 1795 Blount called a constitutional convention to organize the state, and Tennessee entered the Union the next year. Blount represented the new state in the U.S. Senate, and after expulsion from that body on a conspiracy charge, served in the state Senate. He died in 1800.



### John Sevier

1796-1801; 1803-1809, *Democratic-Republican*

Born in Virginia in 1745, Sevier as a young man was a successful merchant. Coming to a new settlement on the Holston River in 1773, he was one of the first white settlers of Tennessee. He was elected governor of the state of Franklin at the end of the Revolutionary War and as such became the first governor in what would be Tennessee. When statehood was attained in 1796, Sevier was elected its first governor. He served six terms totaling 12 years. While governor, he negotiated with the Indian tribes to secure additional lands for the new state and opened new roads into the area to encourage settlement. At the close of his sixth term, he was elected to the state Senate and then to Congress. Sevier died while on a congressional mission to Creek Indian country in 1815.





### Archibald Roane

1801-1803, *Democratic-Republican*

Born in Pennsylvania in 1760, Roane attended college and was considered a very well-educated man for his day. He served in the Revolutionary War under George Washington, then settled in Tennessee and worked as a lawyer, helping to write the state's first constitution in 1796. After John Sevier had served the maximum of three consecutive terms as governor, Roane ran for the office and was elected. During his term, the state was divided into three congressional districts because population was increasing rapidly. Roane was defeated for re-election by former Governor Sevier. In later years, Roane taught and helped promote the development of colleges in Tennessee, and served as superior court judge. He died in 1819.



### Willie Blount

1809-1815, *Democratic-Republican*

Born in North Carolina in 1768, Willie Blount was the half-brother of Territorial Governor William Blount. He studied at Princeton and Columbia colleges and became a lawyer in North Carolina. In 1790 he moved to the Southwest Territory, serving as William Blount's private secretary. In 1796 he was elected judge in the new state, and in 1807 he was elected to the legislature. He then ran for governor and was elected in 1809. When war was declared on Britain in 1812, Blount supported General Andrew Jackson with funds and troops. Blount served three terms. In 1827 he ran for governor again, but was defeated by Sam Houston. He served as a member of the state's Constitutional Convention of 1834 and died in 1835.



### Joseph McMinn

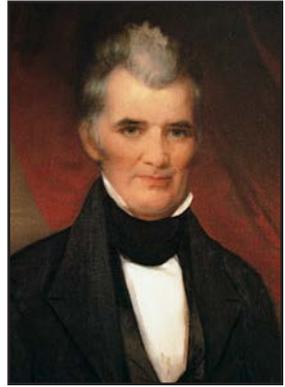
1815-1821, *Democratic-Republican*

Born in Pennsylvania in 1758, McMinn was a Quaker and moved to the Tennessee country in 1787. He was elected to the territorial legislature in 1794 and in 1796 helped frame the first constitution of Tennessee. He served in the state Senate 1807-1809. Becoming governor in 1815, he established amiable relations with Indians, negotiating for land and expanding white settlements. The most important event in his administration was the peaceful settlement of West Tennessee following the Chickasaw Purchase Treaty. Fourteen new counties were carved out of the land during his terms. After three terms, he served as agent for the Cherokees. He died in 1824.

### William Carroll

1821-1827; 1829-1835, *Democrat*

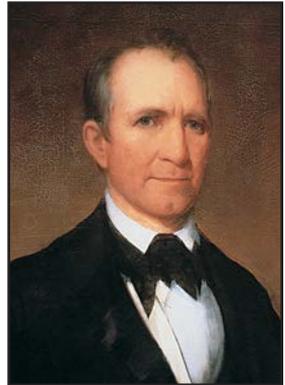
Born in Pennsylvania in 1788, Carroll came to Tennessee at the age of 18. He had a natural knack for business and took a job with a merchant who encouraged him. He operated the state's first nail store, located in Nashville. He gave up his business in 1812 to join Andrew Jackson's militia, proving his extraordinary skill as a soldier in the War of 1812. During his 12 years as governor, Tennessee progressed from a frontier society to one in which towns and cities were developing quickly, and schools, churches, and courthouses were being built. Carroll, called Tennessee's "Reform Governor," is remembered for internal improvements, reform of penal laws, the establishment of chancery courts, and the adoption of the new constitution in 1834. He died in 1844.



### Sam Houston

1827-1829, *Democrat*

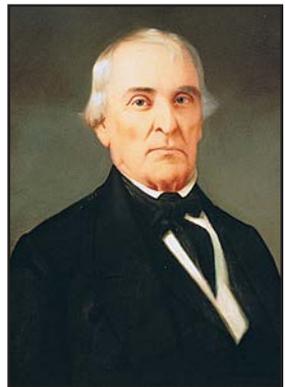
Houston was born in Virginia in 1793 and came to Tennessee at age 15. For a while he clerked in a store, then ran off to live with the Cherokees, beginning a lifetime association with them. Having run up debts, he taught school for a while to pay them off. Joining the 39th Infantry, he was severely wounded at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He opened a law office in Lebanon and in 1823 was elected to Congress where he served two terms. With Jackson's backing, he was elected governor in 1827. Shortly thereafter his wife Eliza left him and, before his term was up, he left again to live with the Cherokees. William Hall, speaker of the Senate, finished his term. Leaving his Cherokee wife to join in the fight for Texas independence, he led his troops to victory and became president of the Republic of Texas. He died in 1863.



### William Hall

April - October 1829, *Democrat*

Hall was born in 1775 in North Carolina, coming to Tennessee as a young man and early becoming involved in politics. A prosperous farmer, he was elected to the state House in 1797, after having served as brigadier general in the Creek War. After six years in the House, he was elected to the Senate. It was from this office, where he served as speaker, that he became governor when Sam Houston left office. His term as governor was so short he had little time to accomplish much, but he did carry out many of Carroll's plans—penal code revision, establishment of the penitentiary, and strengthening of the educational program. Like Carroll and Houston before him, Hall was a Jackson supporter and was elected to Congress in 1831. He retired from public life in 1833 and died in 1856.

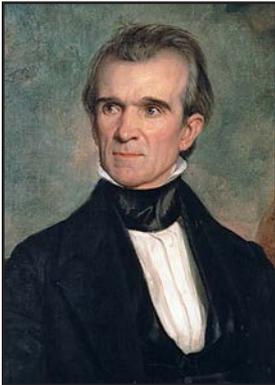




### **Newton Cannon**

*1835-1839, Whig*

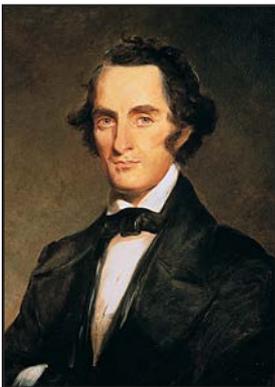
Born in North Carolina in 1781, Cannon worked as a saddler, merchant, and surveyor before studying law and being elected to the legislature in 1811. He joined the volunteers and went to fight in the Creek War, serving as colonel. After the war, he was elected to Congress, succeeding Felix Grundy. An anti-Jacksonite, Cannon was the first Whig governor of Tennessee, the party having been formed in opposition to Jackson's policies. Elected in 1835, Cannon is remembered for reforms in state government which accompanied the adoption of the new state constitution in 1834, the Seminole War in Florida in 1836, and the capture and imprisonment of the notorious land and river pirates headed by John A. Murrell. Cannon died in 1841.



### **James Knox Polk**

*1839-1841, Democrat*

Polk, born into a well-to-do family in North Carolina in 1795, came to Tennessee as a youth and studied at Murfreesboro College and the University of North Carolina. He graduated in 1818 with academic honors, the first college graduate to serve as governor of Tennessee. Polk studied law with Felix Grundy and set up a law office in Columbia. A skilled orator and a friend of Jackson, he was dubbed "Young Hickory." Having served in the state legislature, Polk was elected to Congress in 1825 and served seven terms. He beat Newton Cannon in his bid for re-election in 1839 and was elected governor. Polk believed strongly in education as a fundamental need for a truly free people and advocated land sales to fund education. He lost two bids for re-election, but in 1845 was elected President of the United States. He died of cholera in 1849.



### **James Chamberlain Jones**

*1841-1845, Whig*

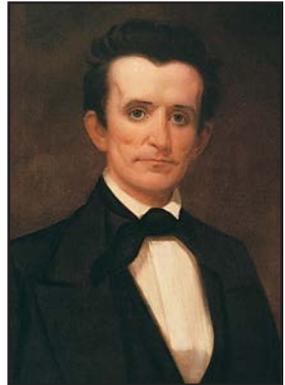
Born in Davidson County, near Nashville, "Lean Jimmy" Jones became Tennessee's first native born governor. Educated as a lawyer, he became a farmer in Wilson County and was elected to the legislature in 1839. His 1841 gubernatorial campaign against James K. Polk is remembered as the origin of modern "stump" speaking. He was re-elected, defeating Polk a second time. During his administrations, Nashville was selected as the permanent state capital and the cornerstone of the state capitol building was laid. At the end of his second term, Jones became president of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He died in 1859, after serving in Congress from 1851-1857.

**Aaron Venable Brown***1845-1847, Democrat*

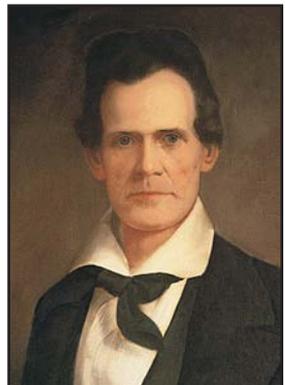
Born in Virginia in 1795, Brown graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1814 as valedictorian of his class. He read law and began his practice with James K. Polk. He served in the state Senate from 1821-1827 and the state House from 1831-1835. He served in Congress from 1839-1845 and was elected governor in 1845, serving one term. When war broke out with Mexico, Brown's call for 2,600 volunteers resulted in 30,000 Tennesseans responding. Defeated for re-election in 1847, Brown was a member of the Southern Convention which met at Nashville in 1850 to formulate policies on the slavery question. He served as postmaster general until his death in 1859.

**Neill Smith Brown***1847-1849, Whig*

Of Scot-Irish descent, Brown was born in Giles County in 1810. He studied on his own and taught school in Giles County to finance his college education. He was admitted to the Bar in 1834. He enlisted in the 1st Tennessee Mounted Volunteers in the Seminole War. His excellent rhetoric contributed to Whig campaigns in the 1840s. He served in the state legislature for six years and was elected governor in 1847. His administration was a time of change, seeing the advent of the telegraph and a law to provide for public schools. The law proved ineffective as implementation was left to local governments and nothing came of the effort. Brown lost his bid for re-election, but did not retire from public life. He served as minister to Russia, as a member of the legislature, and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1870. He died in 1886.

**William Trousdale***1849-1851, Democrat*

Trousdale was born in North Carolina in 1790 and came to Tennessee at age six. He was of Scot-Irish descent and was known as "War Horse of Sumner County," fighting under Jackson in the Creek War. He served as brigadier general in the U.S. Army in the War with Mexico as well. After serving in the state legislature, Trousdale was elected governor in 1849. The most important event during his administration was the Southern Convention in Nashville in 1850. The convention's purpose was to discuss the issues of the slavery controversy resulting from the Wilmot Proviso, which excluded slavery in newly acquired territory. The convention resulted in the Compromise of 1850. Trousdale became minister to Brazil in 1852 and died in 1872.

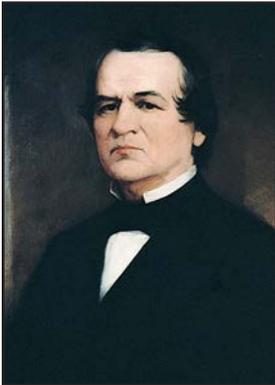




### **William Bowen Campbell**

*1851-1853, Whig*

Born in Sumner County in 1807, Campbell studied law in Virginia, returning to Tennessee to establish a law practice in Carthage around 1829. He served as attorney general, then in 1835 was elected to the legislature. When the Seminole War erupted, he resigned to serve. In 1837 he was elected to Congress and served three terms. As Colonel of the "Bloody First" Tennessee, he led his troops against Monterey in the Mexican War. His famous command "Boys, follow me!" became the slogan of the waning Whig party when they successfully ran him in 1851. He declined to run a second time, but was elected to Congress in 1865. During the heated impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson, Campbell defended the president and served as his advisor throughout the trial. He died in 1867.



### **Andrew Johnson**

*1853-1857 (civil); 1862-1865 (military), Democrat*

Born into poverty in North Carolina in 1808, Johnson had no formal education. He taught himself to read and learned the tailor's trade. He came to Tennessee in 1826 and set up a tailor's shop. He served as alderman, mayor, member of the state House, member of the state Senate, member of Congress, vice president under Abraham Lincoln, president upon Lincoln's death, and member of the U.S. Senate. As military governor, he paved the way for Tennessee to rejoin the Union after the Civil War and pushed for the first tax for public education. As president of the United States, he was impeached for his lenient Reconstruction policies and escaped conviction by one vote. He died in 1875.



### **Isham Green Harris**

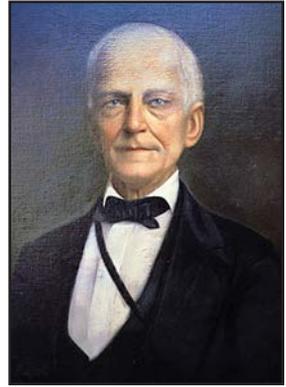
*1857-1862, Democrat*

Harris was born near Tullahoma in 1818. He clerked in a store and later opened his own business. He studied law and in 1847 was elected to the state Senate. After serving that term and two in the state House, he was elected governor in 1857, then re-elected in 1859 and 1861. Under his administration, Tennessee seceded from the Union, the last state to do so. When President Abraham Lincoln asked for soldiers to force the Confederate states back into the Union, Harris refused. When Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson military governor in 1862, Harris, still nominally governor, served on the staffs of Confederate Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Joseph E. Johnston. After the war, he fled to Mexico, then England, returning to serve in Congress for 20 years. He died in 1897.

### Robert Looney Caruthers

1863, *Democrat*

Caruthers, born in Smith County in 1800, was elected governor in 1863, but was never inaugurated, as Andrew Johnson had been appointed military governor. Caruthers was educated at Washington College. He studied law and served as attorney general from 1827-1832. In 1835 he was elected first to the legislature, then elected to Congress in 1841. Governor Campbell appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1853. He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. An advocate of moral reforms and education, he and his brother Abraham were co-founders of Cumberland University Law School. He died in 1882.



### William Gannaway Brownlow

1865-1869, *Republican*

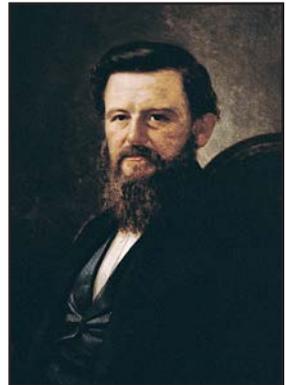
Brownlow was born in Virginia in 1805 and orphaned at age 11. He learned carpentry, studying on his own at night, and later became a preacher, journalist, author, and statesman. "Parson" Brownlow, licensed to preach in 1826, came to Tennessee in 1828 and in 1838 started publishing *The Whig* at Elizabethton. This pro-Union paper was continued at Jonesborough and at Knoxville. Brownlow, Tennessee's Reconstruction governor, was elected in 1865. An intense Unionist, but an advocate of slavery, he returned the state to the Union on July 2, 1866. Tennessee was the first state to return. Brownlow was responsible for legislation providing for separate schools for blacks at state expense. He was re-elected in 1867, but resigned to take his seat in the U.S. Senate. He died in 1877.

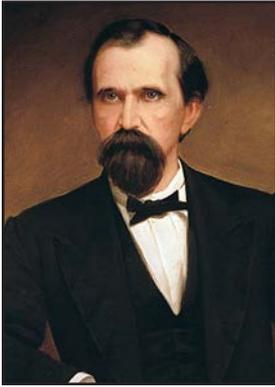


### Dewitt Clinton Senter

1869-1871, *Republican*

Son of a Methodist minister, Senter was born in 1834 in McMinn County. He read law on his own and was elected to the legislature in 1857. As speaker of the Senate, he became governor when Brownlow left office to go to Congress. He won the election later that year by an overwhelming majority. He took office at a time when many citizens could not participate in the governmental process because of their involvement with the Confederate cause. His administration faced the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and its terrorism. The most important event of Senter's administration was the Constitutional Convention of 1870, resulting in the constitution now in use. Black suffrage was achieved, but along with it a poll tax that would keep many blacks from voting for years. Senter retired when his term was up, and he died in 1898.





### **John Calvin Brown**

*1871-1875, Democrat*

Younger brother of Neill Brown, John Calvin was born in Giles County in 1827. He was well educated and established a law practice in 1848. Though opposed to secession, he went along with Tennessee when she seceded. He enlisted as a private in the infantry and ended up in charge of a brigade, taking part in battles at Perryville, Missionary Ridge, and Franklin. Elected to the legislature in 1869, he served as president of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. He was elected governor in 1871 and again in 1873. The two major issues he had to deal with were the state debt and the weak educational system. He halved the debt while in office and sponsored legislation providing for state, county, and city school superintendents, levying taxes to pay for the school system. He died in 1889.



### **James Davis Porter**

*1875-1879, Democrat*

Son of a physician, Porter was born in Paris in 1828. He graduated from the University of Nashville at age 18. A lawyer, he was elected to the legislature in 1859. When war broke out, he joined the Southern cause and helped organize the Provisional Army of Tennessee. He served as circuit judge and from that office was elected governor. The state debt was the major issue during his administration. He fought for education and, during his term, the first black medical school, Meharry Medical College, was founded. Temperance legislation known as the "Four Mile Law" was enacted. Porter served two terms, later serving as minister to Chile. He died in 1912.



### **Albert Smith Marks**

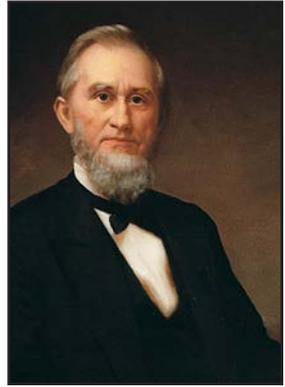
*1879-1881, Democrat*

Marks was born in Kentucky in 1836. He came to Tennessee in 1856 and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. Although a Union man, he went with Tennessee when the state seceded and joined the Confederate army. He achieved the rank of colonel with the 17th Tennessee Infantry and lost a leg in the fighting at Murfreesboro. He served as chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Division and, from that office, was elected governor for the 1879 term. His attempts to deal with the state debt were unsuccessful, and he did not seek re-election. He resumed his law practice at Winchester and died in 1891.

### Alvin Hawkins

1881-1883, *Republican*

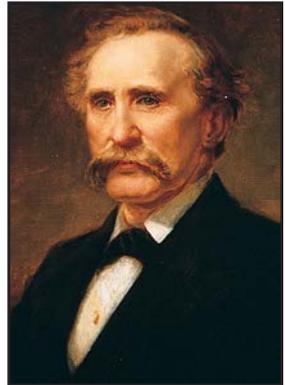
Hawkins was born in Kentucky in 1821 and came to Tennessee at age four. He was admitted to the Bar and opened a law practice in 1843. He was a Unionist and was elected to Congress in 1862, but was denied his seat because of the chaotic political situation. During the war, he served as U. S. Attorney for West Tennessee and later as Supreme Court judge. Like Marks, Porter, and Brown before him, Hawkins struggled with the state debt, but was unsuccessful in resolving the problem. His party recommended him for a second term, but partly because of the new Greenback Party, organized to deal with the money situation, both Hawkins and the Greenback candidate were beaten by the Democratic candidate, William Bate. Hawkins died in 1905.



### William Brimage Bate

1883-1887, *Democrat*

Bate was born in 1826 near Castalian Springs. He joined the volunteers when the Mexican War began and was said to have been one of the first Tennesseans to reach the front. After the war, he established a newspaper, the *Tenth Legion*, and in 1849 was elected to the legislature. When the Civil War erupted, he joined the Confederate army and ended up a brigadier general, narrowly escaping the loss of a leg from a wound he received at Shiloh. The Democratic legislature, anxious to settle the debt question, supported its governor and the matter was resolved, resulting in Bate's re-election in 1885. He served in the United States Senate until his death in 1905.



### Robert Love Taylor

1887-1891; 1897-1899, *Democrat*

Taylor was born in Happy Valley in Carter County in 1850. He began his law practice and was elected to Congress in the same year, 1878. The Democrats nominated him for governor in 1886, the same year his brother Alfred was nominated for the same office by the Republicans. Known as Tennessee's War of the Roses (the theme taken from England's Yorks and Lancasters), the campaign was a great show of oratory, with supporters sporting boutonnières, white for the Democrats and red for the Republicans. During Taylor's terms, the prohibition law was repealed and election laws were reformed. Another law strengthened the poll tax law created by the 1870 constitution. Taylor died in 1912, while serving in the U.S. Senate.

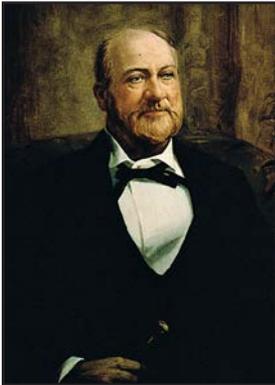




### **John Price Buchanan**

*1891-1893, Farm-Labor*

Of pioneer stock, Buchanan was born in 1847 in Williamson County. He was a farmer and a moving spirit in the Farmers' Alliance, the support of which won him the governor's seat in 1890. Farmers hoped his election would ensure relief for their problems, but his administration was consumed with the insurrection of eastern Tennessee coal miners reacting to being put out of work by the convict lease system. The violence was brought under control by the state guard and led to the abandonment of the system. Buchanan established secondary schools and the Confederate pension program. He had served two terms in the legislature and one as governor before returning to farming. He died in 1930.



### **Peter Turney**

*1893-1897, Democrat*

Turney, son of a prominent lawyer and politician, was born in Jasper in 1827. He studied law and established a practice with his father in Winchester. A staunch secessionist, he raised the first regiment of infantry from Tennessee, "Turney's First," and was commissioned its colonel during the Civil War. After the war, he was elected to the Supreme Court, becoming chief justice in 1886. He inherited the convict lease system and prison riot problems that Buchanan had faced in his term. He was re-elected in the first contested gubernatorial election in Tennessee. During his term, the prison system was reformed, and improvements were made in public education. Turney died in 1903.



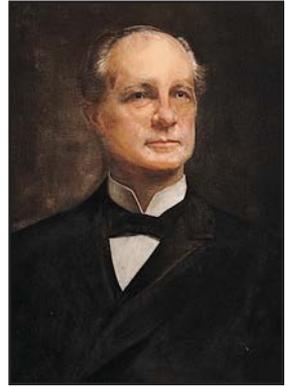
### **Benton McMillin**

*1899-1903, Democrat*

Born in Kentucky in 1845, McMillin was educated in Kentucky schools. He read law and opened a practice in 1871. He served in the state legislature from 1875-1877. He was elected to Congress in 1879 and served until 1898, when he was elected governor. During his two terms, the long boundary line dispute between Virginia and Tennessee was settled. Working with the legislature, McMillin was responsible for the adoption of uniform textbooks in the schools and for a tax to support high schools. After completing his second term, he entered the insurance business. He served as minister to Peru from 1913-1919 and minister to Guatemala from 1919-1922. McMillin died in 1933.

**James Beriah Frazier***1903-1905, Democrat*

The son of a judge, Frazier was born in Bledsoe County in 1857. He graduated from the University of Tennessee at age 21, was admitted to the Bar in 1881, and opened a practice at Chattanooga. Elected governor in 1902, he served during a time of prosperity, made great strides in the educational system, and worked with the legislature to pass laws to regulate mining in order to make it a safer enterprise. He resigned in 1905 to take the seat of Senator William Bate, who had died in office. John Isaac Cox, speaker of the Senate, finished his term. Frazier served in the U.S. Senate until 1911 and died in 1937.

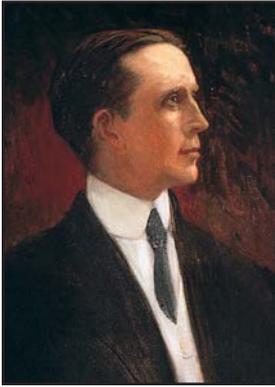
**John Isaac Cox***1905-1907, Democrat*

The son of a Confederate soldier, Cox was born in Sullivan County in 1857. Working his way through Blountville Academy, he studied law and opened a practice in 1885. He served as county judge and as district attorney before being elected to the state House for the 1893-1895 term. In 1900 he was elected to the state Senate. As speaker, Cox became governor when Frazier resigned in 1905. His term saw prison riots and a renewed fight against yellow fever. The official state flag, designed by LeRoy Reeves, was adopted in 1905. Cox served in the state Senate from 1907-1911 and in the state House from 1913-1915. From 1914-1922 he was postmaster at Bristol. He died in 1946.

**Malcolm Rice Patterson***1907-1911, Democrat*

Born in 1861 in Alabama, Patterson was the son of a Confederate cavalry commander. He read law, opened a practice, served as attorney general, and as a representative in Congress before becoming governor in 1907. When a dispute over fishing rights at Reelfoot Lake erupted into violence, Patterson called out the state guard to expel the "Night Riders" from West Tennessee. Patterson's veto of prohibition was overridden in 1909. During a time of intense political excitement, he withdrew from the campaign for a third term. He returned to his law practice, eventually becoming a spokesman for prohibition. He died in 1935, after serving as circuit court judge for 11 years.





### **Ben Walter Hooper**

*1911-1915, Republican*

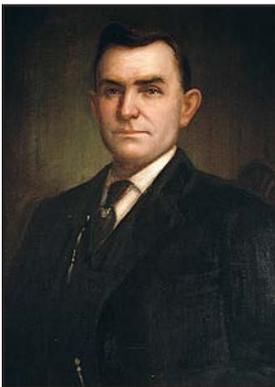
Born in Newport in 1870, Hooper was orphaned early. He read law and opened a practice in 1894, served in the legislature and as captain of the Company D, U.S. Volunteers in the Spanish-American War before being elected governor in 1910. Prohibition had split the Democratic party, and Hooper's election was helped by those "Independent Democrats" who also endorsed him. His was a turbulent administration, with political feeling so high that armed guards were required in the legislature. Even so, Hooper's term saw child labor laws and compulsory school laws passed, as well as a change in the death penalty law to provide for electrocution. Hooper continued in public service until near the time of his death in 1957.



### **Thomas Clarke Rye**

*1915-1919, Democrat*

Born in a Camden log cabin in 1863, Rye read law and at age 21 set up a practice. A prohibitionist, as attorney general he acquired a reputation as a man who upheld the law. As governor during the First World War, he saw 80,000 Tennesseans enter the forces to fight Germany. He promoted the "Ouster Law," which unseated powerful Memphis Mayor Edward H. Crump for failing to enforce prohibition laws, although the mayor's influence was felt for years. Rye's administration saw major revisions in state government, with the creation of a highway department and boards of charitable institutions and education. Rye returned to his law practice after serving as governor and died in 1953.



### **Albert Houston Roberts**

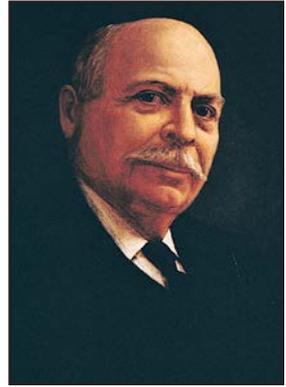
*1919-1921, Democrat*

Born in Overton County in 1868, Roberts graduated from Hiwassee College in 1889. He taught school and served as county superintendent before opening a law practice. It was from the office of chancellor of the Fourth Division that he was elected governor. During his term, prohibition became law by ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, Tennessee tax reform and workmen's compensation laws were passed, and the War Memorial Building was erected in Nashville as a monument to Tennesseans who served in World War I. Roberts called a special session of the legislature to vote on the Women's Suffrage amendment; Tennessee's ratification made it the law of the land. Roberts died in 1946.

### Alfred Alexander Taylor

1921-1923, *Republican*

Born in Happy Valley in Carter County in 1848, Taylor went on to study law and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He served in the legislature from 1875-1879 and three terms in Congress from 1889-1895. In 1886 in Tennessee's War of the Roses, he was beaten by his brother Robert in the race for governor. When he was inaugurated governor in 1921, he was the oldest person to hold the high office. Women's Suffrage, although the law of the land, was still controversial when he took the chair. Taylor was successful in tax reform and other areas, and was instrumental in persuading Congress to convert a wartime nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals into a power plant for the Tennessee Valley. He lost his bid for re-election to Austin Peay and died in 1931.



### Austin Peay

1923-1927, *Democrat*

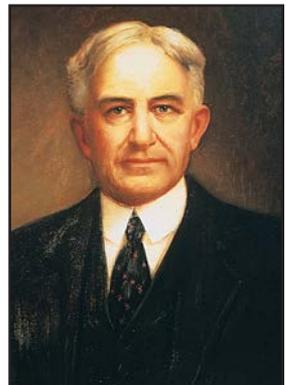
Peay was born in 1876 in Kentucky. He studied law and came to Tennessee as a young man, starting his law practice in 1896. He served in the state House from 1901-1905. Urging honest government and justice for all citizens, he was elected governor in 1922. He carried out a major governmental reorganization in 1923. His administration strengthened education and created through legislation the Department of Highways and Public Works, by whose authority miles of paved roads came into existence. During Peay's term, the law prohibiting the teaching of evolution in public schools was passed, resulting in the Scopes Evolution Trial in Dayton in 1925. He was elected to a third term but died in 1927, the first governor to die in office.



### Henry Hollis Horton

1927-1933, *Democrat*

The son of a Baptist minister, Horton was born in Alabama in 1866. After graduation from Winchester College in 1888, he taught school for six years and was admitted to the Bar in 1894. He served in the state House and later in the Senate, where he was elected speaker. It was from this office that he became governor when Austin Peay died. Successfully elected in his own right in 1929, his involvement with the Lea-Caldwell banks in the depression years cost him his credibility, and he came close to being found guilty of fraud. He abolished the state land tax, created an aeronautics division in state government, and developed a secondary road system. Horton did not seek re-election and died in 1934.





### **Hill McAlister**

*1933-1937, Democrat*

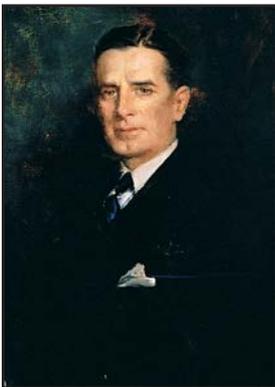
From the family of a long line of governors (William Blount, Willie Blount, and Aaron Brown), McAlister was born in Nashville in 1875. He was a Vanderbilt law school graduate and served as city attorney in Nashville. After serving in the state Senate, he served eight years as state treasurer. Losing the race for governor twice, he finally won the nomination in 1932, becoming Tennessee's Depression governor. He cut government expenses to the bone and was re-elected in 1934. He was a strong supporter of TVA, a friend to labor concerns, and a supporter of unemployment compensation. He did not seek re-election in 1936, having come into conflict with Memphis Mayor Edward H. Crump's giant political machine. McAlister died in 1959.



### **Gordon Weaver Browning**

*1937-1939; 1949-1953, Democrat*

Browning was born in Carroll County in 1895. He worked his way through school and opened a law practice in 1915, then enlisted in the National Guard when World War I broke out. He served six straight terms in Congress and with the backing of the Crump organization was elected governor in 1936. Later the two men parted ways, and Crump helped defeat Browning in 1938. With support from Estes Kefauver, Browning was again elected governor in 1948, and Crump's era of influence ended. Browning supported TVA; opposed Roosevelt's recovery policies; pushed education, roads, tax reform, and further governmental reorganizations; favored a balanced budget; and repealed the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. Browning died in 1976.



### **William Prentice Cooper**

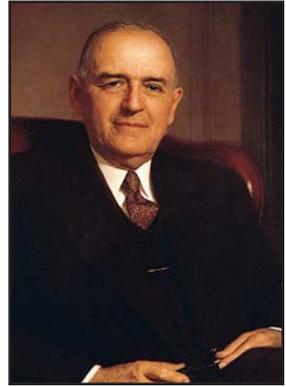
*1939-1945, Democrat*

Born in Bedford County in 1895, Cooper went to Vanderbilt, Princeton, and Harvard. He served in World War I, then opened a law practice in 1921. He served in the state House for one term in 1923 and was then elected district attorney. In 1936 he went to the state Senate and in 1938 was elected governor. Much of his time in office was consumed with the transition from peacetime to wartime status, but he still accomplished a major state debt reduction, increased funding for education, and founded a statewide tuberculosis hospital system. Later serving as ambassador to Peru and as a member of the 1953 Constitutional Convention, he died in 1969.

### Jim Nance McCord

1945-1949, *Democrat*

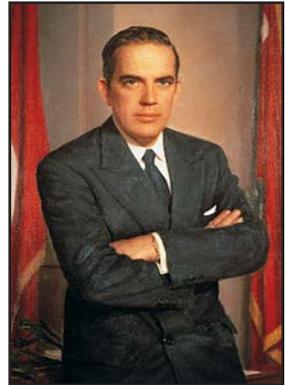
McCord was born in Tennessee in 1879. A self-taught man and editor of the *Marshall County Gazette*, he served 13 terms as mayor of Lewisburg and one term in Congress from 1943-1945 before he was elected governor. Taking on Memphis Mayor Edward H. Crump's powerful political machine, McCord successfully pushed the first state sales tax, using the funds to improve the educational system and provide for retirement for teachers. Despite its benefits, the unpopularity of the tax and McCord's "open shop" labor policies lost him his bid for re-election to a third term. McCord served as a member of the 1953 Constitutional Convention and as conservation commissioner under Frank Clement. He died in 1968.



### Frank Goad Clement

1953-1959; 1963-1967, *Democrat*

Clement was born in Tennessee. He began his law practice in 1941, received a second lieutenant's commission in World War II, and served the Army again as an instructor at Fort Gordon, Ga., from 1950-1951. A powerful orator, he was elected governor in 1952 and re-elected for the state's first four-year term in 1954. During his administration, the first changes in the constitution since 1870 were made, the State Library and Archives building opened, and legislation provided for free textbooks in all public schools. His administration faced the tumultuous changes that accompanied the national civil rights movement. Clement was instrumental in health care for the poor, in youth and alcoholism programs, and in highway development. He died in 1969.



### Earl Buford Ellington

1959-1963; 1967-1971, *Democrat*

Born in Mississippi in 1907, Ellington became a farmer and merchant, also serving as agriculture commissioner for six years under Frank Clement, and as a member of the legislature before he was elected governor in 1958. He and Clement led the Democratic party and alternated the executive chair for 18 years. Initially a segregationist, Ellington later reversed his position. Peaceful, successful, nonviolent sit-ins in Nashville were among the earliest and best organized in the nation. His terms saw constitutional changes, reorganization and reduction of state government, liberalization of liquor laws, and repeal of the anti-evolution law. He died in 1972.





### **Bryant Winfield Culberson Dunn**

*1971-1975, Republican*

Born in Mississippi in 1927, Dunn at age 17 volunteered for service in World War II. Later he earned degrees in finance and in dental surgery from the University of Mississippi and the University of Tennessee at Memphis. Over the years, he was active in many local, state, and national campaigns. A practicing dentist, he was the first Republican governor in 50 years and served at a time of increased urbanization, industrial growth, and strides in civil rights. Dunn instituted a kindergarten program for Tennessee children, further reorganized state government, and developed highway construction plans and health programs.



### **Leonard Ray Blanton**

*1975-1979, Democrat*

Born in Hardin County in 1930, Blanton grew up on a farm, worked his way through the University of Tennessee, and went into the construction business. Elected to the legislature in 1964, he also served in Congress from 1969-1973. In 1974 he was elected governor. Blanton's administration emphasized equality for women and blacks, economic development and international trade, tax relief for older and fixed-income citizens, and penal reform. Blanton created the Department of Tourism, making Tennessee the first state to have a Cabinet-level department for tourism. His administration recruited Tennessee-based industry from Germany and Japan. He died in 1996.



### **Andrew Lamar Alexander**

*1979-1987, Republican*

The son of two teachers, Alexander was born in Blount County in 1940. He went to Vanderbilt University and New York University Law School. He spent many years in Washington, serving as assistant to Senator Howard Baker, and managed campaigns for several office holders. In 1978 he was nominated to run for governor and, during his campaign, walked 1,022 miles across Tennessee to talk and listen to citizens. His administration had education as its top priority, and Alexander's Better Schools Program and the career ladder pay plan for teachers drew national attention. After his two terms, he served as president of the University of Tennessee and the U.S. Secretary of Education. He currently serves as the senior U.S. Senator from Tennessee.

### Ned Ray McWherter

1987-1995, *Democrat*

Born in Palmersville in 1930, McWherter was a farmer, businessman, and retired captain in the National Guard after 21 years of service. He was elected to the state House in 1968, serving a record seven terms as speaker. In the House, he sponsored the campaign financial disclosure law and open meetings legislation. He was elected governor in 1986. His 21st Century Schools reform program provided for equalization of funding and high performance standards. His TennCare plan replaced the Medicaid program and provided health care to the poor, complementing national health care reforms. McWherter's administrations recruited new industry from other nations and provided for economic development in depressed areas. He died in 2011.



### Donald Kenneth Sundquist

1995-2003, *Republican*

Born in Illinois in 1936, Sundquist graduated from Augustana College and served two years in the U.S. Navy. After working for a scholastic products company, he struck out on his own and became president and partner of a printing and advertising firm. He was first elected to U.S. Congress in 1982 and served six terms until he was elected governor in 1995. During his administration, Sundquist initiated Families First, a statewide welfare reform program offering job training and assistance with transportation and daycare needs. Through Sundquist's environmental interest, the state added 25 new state natural areas to the state park system and improved Tennessee's air, water, and land record to the cleanest they had been in 25 years.



### Philip Norman Bredeesen

2003-2011, *Democrat*

Born in 1943, Bredeesen grew up in rural Shortsville, New York. He earned a bachelor's degree in physics from Harvard University. Bredeesen and his family moved to Nashville in 1975 and founded the Nashville-based HealthAmerica Corp. in 1980. He served two terms as mayor of Nashville from 1991-1999. In his first term as governor, Bredeesen worked with the General Assembly to manage the state through a fiscal crisis without raising taxes or cutting funding for education. He also took control of TennCare, preserving full enrollment for children and pursuing innovative care and disease-management initiatives. Re-elected to a second term in a landslide victory, he reportedly became the first governor in more than a century to win all of Tennessee's 95 counties. This strong voter mandate stemmed in part from his commitment to accountability and open government.



## Historical Listings of Constitutional Officers

In this section, an attempt has been made to present as accurate a record as possible of the persons who have filled constitutional offices in Tennessee. In some cases, however, it has not been possible to obtain a complete list.

### Governors

Name	Year of Birth	State of Birth	Year of Death	Date Inaugurated	Occupation	Politics
William Blount*	1749	NC	1800	Sept. 20, 1790	Soldier	D-R
John Sevier	1745	VA	1815	March 30, 1796	Soldier, pioneer	D-R
Archibald Roane	1759	PA	1819	Sept. 23, 1801	Lawyer	D-R
John Sevier	1745	VA	1815	Sept. 23, 1803	Soldier, pioneer	D-R
Willie Blount	1768	NC	1835	Sept. 20, 1809	Lawyer, planter	D-R
Joseph McMinn	1758	PA	1824	Sept. 27, 1815	Merchant	D-R
William Carroll	1788	PA	1844	Oct. 1, 1821	Merchant, soldier	D
Sam Houston	1793	VA	1863	Oct. 1, 1827	Lawyer	D
William Hall	1775	NC	1856	April 16, 1829	Planter, soldier	D
William Carroll	1788	PA	1844	Oct. 1, 1829	Merchant, soldier	D
Newton Cannon	1781	NC	1841	Oct. 12, 1835	Planter	W
James K. Polk	1795	NC	1849	Oct. 14, 1839	Lawyer	D
James C. Jones	1809	TN	1859	Oct. 15, 1841	Lawyer	W
Aaron V. Brown	1795	VA	1859	Oct. 14, 1845	Lawyer	D
Neill S. Brown	1810	TN	1886	Oct. 17, 1847	Lawyer	W
William Trousdale	1790	NC	1872	Oct. 16, 1849	Lawyer	D
William B. Campbell	1807	TN	1867	Oct. 16, 1851	Lawyer	W
Andrew Johnson	1808	NC	1875	Oct. 17, 1853	Tailor, President	D
Isham G. Harris	1818	TN	1897	Nov. 3, 1857	Lawyer, U.S. Senator	D
Andrew Johnson#	1808	NC	1875	1862	Tailor, President	D
William G. Brownlow	1805	VA	1877	April 5, 1865	Editor, preacher	R
DeWitt C. Senter	1830	TN	1898	Feb. 25, 1869	Lawyer	R
John C. Brown	1827	TN	1889	Oct. 10, 1871	Lawyer	D
James D. Porter	1828	TN	1912	Jan. 18, 1875	Lawyer, educator	D
Albert S. Marks	1836	KY	1891	Feb. 16, 1879	Lawyer, chancellor	D
Alvin Hawkins	1821	KY	1905	Jan. 17, 1881	Lawyer, judge	R
William B. Bate	1826	TN	1905	Jan. 15, 1883	Lawyer, U.S. Senator	D
Robert Love Taylor	1850	TN	1912	Jan. 17, 1887	Lawyer, U.S. Senator	D
John P. Buchanan	1847	TN	1930	Jan. 19, 1891	Farmer	F-L
Peter Turney	1827	TN	1903	Jan. 16, 1893	Lawyer, judge	D
Robert Love Taylor	1850	TN	1912	Jan. 21, 1897	Lawyer, U.S. Senator	D
Benton McMillin	1845	KY	1933	Jan. 16, 1899	Lawyer, diplomat	D
James B. Frazier	1856	TN	1937	Jan. 19, 1903	Lawyer, U.S. Senator	D
John I. Cox	1857	TN	1946	March 21, 1905	Lawyer	D
Malcolm R. Patterson	1861	AL	1935	Jan. 17, 1907	Lawyer, judge	D

Ben W. Hooper	1870	TN	1957	Jan. 26, 1911	Lawyer	R
Tom C. Rye	1863	TN	1953	Jan. 17, 1915	Lawyer, judge	D
A.H. Roberts	1868	TN	1946	Jan. 15, 1919	Lawyer, judge	D
Alfred A. Taylor	1848	TN	1931	Jan. 15, 1921	Lawyer	R
Austin Peay	1876	KY	1927	Jan. 16, 1923	Lawyer	D
Henry H. Horton	1866	AL	1934	Oct. 3, 1927	Lawyer, farmer	D
Hill McAlister	1875	TN	1960	Jan. 17, 1933	Lawyer	D
Gordon Browning	1895	TN	1976	Jan. 15, 1937	Lawyer, judge	D
Prentice Cooper	1895	TN	1969	Jan. 16, 1939	Lawyer	D
Jim McCord	1879	TN	1968	Jan. 16, 1945	Editor	D
Gordon Browning	1895	TN	1976	Jan. 16, 1949	Lawyer, judge	D
Frank G. Clement	1920	TN	1969	Jan. 15, 1953	Lawyer	D
Burford Ellington	1907	MS	1972	Jan. 19, 1959	Farmer	D
Frank G. Clement	1920	TN	1969	Jan. 15, 1963	Lawyer	D
Burford Ellington	1907	MS	1972	Jan. 16, 1967	Farmer	D
Winfield Dunn	1927	MS	Living	Jan. 16, 1971	Dentist	R
Ray Blanton	1930	TN	1996	Jan. 18, 1975	Farmer, businessman	D
Lamar Alexander	1940	TN	Living	Jan. 17, 1979	Lawyer	R
Ned McWhorter	1930	TN	2011	Jan. 17, 1987	Businessman	D
Don Sundquist	1936	IL	Living	Jan. 21, 1995	Businessman	R
Phil Bredesen	1943	NY	Living	Jan. 18, 2003	Businessman	D
Bill Haslam	1958	TN	Living	Jan. 15, 2011	Businessman	R

D-R/Democratic Republican, \*/Territorial, #/Military, D/Democrat, R/Republican, W/Whig, F-L/Farmer-Labor

## Speakers of the Senate

### Territory South of the River Ohio, 1790-1796

Griffith Rutherford, President of Legislative Council

1794-1796

### State of Tennessee

James Winchester, 1796-97; James White, 1797-98; William Blount, 1798-99; Alexander Outlaw, 1799-1801; James White, 1801-05; Joseph McMinn, 1805-11; Thomas Henderson, 1811-13; Robert C. Foster, 1813-15; Edward Ward, 1815-19; Robert Weakley, 1819-21; Sterling Brewer, 1821-23; Robert Weakley, 1823-25; Robert C. Foster, 1825-27; William Hall, 1827-29; Joel Walker, 1829-31; Burchet Douglas, 1831-33; David Burford, 1833-35; Jonathon Webster, 1835-37; Terry H. Cahal, 1837-39; Thomas Love, 1839; L.H. Coe, 1839-41; Samuel Turney, 1841-43; Josiah M. Anderson, 1843-45; Harvey M. Watterson, 1845-47; Josiah M. Anderson, 1847-49; John F. Henry, 1849-51; M.R. Hill, 1851-53; Edwin Polk, 1853-55; Edward S. Cheatham, 1855-57; John C. Burch, 1857-59; Tazewell W. Newman, 1859-61; B.L. Stovall, 1861; Edward S. Cheatham, 1861-62\*; Samuel R. Rodgers, 1865; Joshua B. Frierson, 1865-67; DeWitt W.C. Senter, 1867-69; P.P.C. Nelson, 1869; Dorsey B. Thomas, 1869-71; John C. Vaughn, 1871-73; A.T. Lacey, 1873-75; Thomas H. Paine, 1875-77; Hugh M. McAdoo, 1877-79; John R. Neal, 1879-81; George H. Morgan, 1881-83; Benjamin F. Alexander, 1883-85; C.R. Barry, 1885-87; Z.W. Ewing, 1887-89; Benjamin J. Lea,

1889-91; William C. Dismukes, 1891-95; Ernest Pillow, 1895-97; John Thompson, 1897-99; Seid Waddell, 1899-1901; Newton H. White, 1901-03; E.T. Seay, 1903-05; John I. Cox, 1905; Ernest Rice, 1905-07; E.G. Tollett, 1907-09; William Kinney, 1909-11; Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., 1911-13; Newton H. White, 1913-15; Hu C. Anderson, 1915; Albert E. Hill, 1915-17; W.R. Crabtree, 1917-19; Andrew L. Todd, 1919-21; W.W. Bond, 1921-23; Eugene J. Bryan, 1923-25; L.D. Hill, 1925-27; Henry H. Horton, 1927; Sam R. Bratton, 1929-31; Scott Fitzhugh, 1931; A.B. Broadbent, 1931-33; A.F. Officer, 1933-35; William P. Moss, 1935-36; Bryan Pope, 1936-39; Blain R. Maxwell, 1939-43; J.H. Ballew, 1943-45; Larry Morgan, 1945-47; George Oliver Benton, 1947-49; Walter M. Haynes, 1949-53; Jared Maddux, 1953-59; Wm. D. Baird, 1959-62; James L. Bomar, 1963-65; Jared Maddux, 1966-67; Frank Gorrell, 1967-71; John S. Wilder, 1971-2007; Ron Ramsey, 2007-present.

\* Upon the fall of Fort Donelson, the Legislature recessed to meet in Memphis on February 20, 1862, where it continued in session for one month. Thereafter no sessions of the Legislature were held until April 3, 1865.

## Speakers of the House of Representatives

### Territory South of the River Ohio, 1790-1796

David Wilson	1794-1795
Joseph Hardin	1795-1796

### State of Tennessee

James Stuart, 1796-99; William Dickson, 1799-1803; James Stuart, 1803-05; Robert C. Foster, 1805-07; John Tipton, 1807-09; Joseph Dickson, 1809-11; John Cocke, 1811-13; Thomas Claiborne, 1813-15; James Fentress, 1815-17; Thomas Williamson, 1817-19; James Fentress, 1819-25; William Brady, 1825-27; John H. Camp, 1827-29; Ephriam H. Foster, 1829-31; Frederick W. Huling, 1831-35; Ephriam H. Foster, 1835-37; John Cocke, 1837-39; Jonas E. Thomas, 1839-41; Burchet Douglas, 1841-42; Franklin Buchanan, 1842-43; Daniel L. Barringer, 1843-45; Brookings Campbell, 1845-47; Franklin Buchanon, 1847-49; Landon C. Haynes, 1849-51; Jordan Stokes, 1851-53; William H. Wisener, 1853-55; Neill S. Brown, 1855-57; Daniel S. Donelson, 1857-59; W.C. Whitthorne, 1859-61; Edwin A. Keeble, 1861-62; William Heiskell, 1865-67; F.S. Richards, 1867-69; William O'Neil Perkins, 1869-71; James D. Richardson, 1871-73; W.S. McGaughey, 1873-75; Lewis Bond, 1875-77; Edwin T. Taliaferro, 1877-79; Henry P. Fowlkes, 1879-81; H.B. Ramsey, 1881-83; W.L. Ledgerwood, 1883-85; James A. Manson, 1885-87; W.L. Clapp, 1887-91; Thomas R. Myers, 1891-93; Ralph Davis, 1893; J.A. Trousdale, 1893-95; John A. Tipton, 1895-97; Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, 1897-99; Joseph W. Bryns, 1899-1901; E.B. Wilson, 1901-03; Lawrence Davis Tyson, 1903-05; Will Kendall Abernathy, 1905-07; John T. Cunningham, Jr., 1907-09; M. Hillsman Taylor, 1909-11; A.M. Leach, 1911-13; W.M. Stanton, 1913-15; William P. Cooper, 1915-17; Clyde Shropshire, 1917-19; Seth M. Walker, 1919-21; Andrew L. Todd, 1921-23; Frank S. Hall, 1923-25; W.F. Barry, Jr., 1925-27; Selden Maiden, 1927-29; Charles H. Love, 1929-31; Walter M. Haynes, 1931-33; Frank W. Moore, 1933-35; Walter M. Haynes, 1935-39; John Ed O'Dell, 1939-43; James J. Broome, 1943-45; George Woods, 1945-47; W. Buford Lewallen, 1947-49; McAllen Foutch, 1949-53; James L. Bomar, 1953-63; William L. Barry, 1963-67; James Cummings, 1967-69; William L. Jenkins, 1969-71; James McKinney, 1971-73; Ned R. McWherter, 1973-87; Ed Murray, 1987-91; James O. Naifeh, 1991-2009; Kent Williams, 2009-2011; Beth Harwell, 2011-present.

## Secretaries of State

### Territory South of the River Ohio, 1790-1796

Daniel Smith, Territorial Secretary 1792-1796

### State of Tennessee

William Maclin, 1796-1807; Robert Houston, 1807-11; W.G. Blount, 1811-15; William Alexander, 1815-18; Daniel Graham, 1818-30; Thomas H. Fletcher, 1830-32; Samuel G. Smith, 1831-35; Luke Lea, 1835-39; John S. Young, 1839-47; W.B.A. Ramsey, 1847-55; F.N.W. Burton, 1855-59; J.F.R. Ray, 1859-62; Edward H. East, 1862-65;\* A.J. Fletcher, 1865-70; T.H. Butler, 1870-73; Charles N. Gibbs, 1873-81; David A. Nunn, 1881-85; John Allison, 1885-89; Charles A. Miller, 1889-93; William S. Morgan, 1893-1901; John W. Morton, 1901-09; Hallum W. Goodloe, 1909-13; R.R. Sneed, 1913-17; Ike B. Stevens, 1917-21; Ernest N. Haston, 1921-37; A.B. Broadbent, 1937-41; Joe C. Carr, 1941-44; Mrs. Joe C. Carr, 1944-45; Joe C. Carr, 1945-49; James H. Cummings, 1949-53; G. Edward Friar, 1953-57; Joe C. Carr, 1957-77; Gentry Crowell, 1977-89; Milton P. Rice, 1989-90; Bryant Millsaps, 1990-93; Riley C. Darnell, 1993-2009; Tre Hargett, 2009-present.

\* Edward H. East was appointed by Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee.

## Comptrollers of the Treasury

Daniel Graham, 1836-43; Felix K. Zollicoffer, 1843-49; B.H. Sheppard, 1849-51; Arthur R. Crozier, 1851-55; James C. Luttrell, 1855-57; James T. Dunlap, 1857-61; Joseph S. Fowler, 1862-65;\* S.E. Hackett, 1865-66; G.W. Blackburn, 1866-70; E.R. Pennebaker, 1870-73; W.W. Hobbs, January-May 1873; John C. Burch, 1873-75; James L. Gaines, 1875-81; James N. Nolan, 1881-83; P.P. Pickard, 1883-89; J.W. Allen, 1889-93; James A. Harris, 1893-99; Theo F. King, 1899-1904; Frank Dibrell, 1904-13; George P. Woollen, 1913-15; J. B. Thompson, 1915-23; Edgar J. Graham, 1923-31; Roy C. Wallace, 1931-37; John W. Britton, 1937-38; Marshall F. Priest, 1938-39; Robert W. Lowe, 1939-45; Jared Maddux, January-April 1945; Sam K. Carson, April 1945-46; Jared Maddux, 1946-49; Cedric Hunt, 1949-53; Jeanne S. Bodfish, 1953-55; William R. Snodgrass, 1955-99; John G. Morgan, 1999-2009; Justin P. Wilson, 2009-present.

\* J.R. Dillon was elected April 25, 1865, but being a member of the General Assembly, he could not serve.

## Territorial and State District Treasurers

Daniel Smith, Secretary of the Territory acted as Territorial Treasurer, 1792-1794

Howell Tatum, Territorial Treasurer of Mero District, 1794-1796

Landon Carter, Territorial Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton Districts, 1794-1796

**Washington and Hamilton Districts:** Landon Carter, 1796-00; John Maclin, 1800-03; Thomas McCorry, 1803-13; **Mero District:** William Black, 1796-97; Robert Searcy, 1797-03; Miller Francis, 1803-13; **East Tennessee:** Thomas McCorry, 1813-15; Matthew Nelson, 1815-27; Miller Francis, 1827-36; **West Tennessee:** Thomas Crutcher, 1813-36; **Western District:** James Caruthers, 1827-36.

## Statewide Treasurers

Miller Francis, 1836-43; Matthew Nelson, 1843-45; Robert B. Turner, 1845-47; Anthony Dibrell, 1847-55; G.C. Torbett, 1855-57; W.Z. McGregor, 1857-59; Joel Battle, 1862-65; R.L. Standford, 1865-66; John R. Henry, 1866-68; W.H. Stilwell, 1868-69; J.E. Rust, 1869-71; William Morrow, 1871-77; M.T. Polk, 1877-83; Atha Thomas, 1883-85; J.W. Thomas, 1885-86; Atha Thomas, 1886-89; M.F. House, 1889-93; E.B. Craig, 1893-1901; Reau Folk, 1901-11; G.T. Taylor, 1911-13; W.P. Hickerson, 1913-15; Porter Dunlap, 1915-19; Hill McAlister, 1919-27; John F. Nolan, 1927-31; Hill McAlister, 1931-33; James J. Bean, 1933-37; Grover Keaton, 1937-39; John W. Harton, 1939-45; Cecil C. Wallace, 1945-48; J. Floyd Murrey, 1948-49; W.N. Estes, 1949-53; J.B. Walker, Sr., 1953-55; J.B. Walker Jr., (Additional Treasurer) January-July 1953; Ramon Davis, 1955-63; James H. Alexander, 1963-64; Nobel Caudill, June-October 1964; James H. Alexander, 1964-67; Charlie Worley, 1967-71; Thomas A. Wiseman, 1971-74; Harlan Mathews, 1974-87; Steve Adams, 1987-03; Dale Sims, 2003-09; David H. Lillard, Jr., 2009-present.

**For additional information regarding treasurers, view the *History of Tennessee State Treasurers* project at:** [treasury.tn.gov/TreasHist/history.html](http://treasury.tn.gov/TreasHist/history.html)

## Adjutants General

James C. Maclin, 1797-02; William Maclin, IV, 1802-07; George Wilson, 1807-11; John Williams, 1811-14; Anew Hynes (resigned), 1814-16; Rufus Morgan, 1816-19; Samuel Houston, 1819-22; George Gibbs, 1822-27; John McGregor, 1827-31; George W. Terrell, 1831-33; Gideon J. Pillow, 1833-35; Thomas J. Porter, 1835-37; Richard G. Dunlap (acting AG pro tem.), May-July 1836; William W. Woodfolk, 1837-39; William Moore, 1840-41; Felix K. Zollicoffer, 1841-43; Neill S. Brown, 1843-45; Robert B. Turner, 1845-47; George W. Gordon, 1847-49; Edward W. Hickman, 1849-51; Lucius J. Polk, 1851-53; Granville P. Smith, 1853-55; Samuel P. Allison, 1855-58; Hunter Nicholson, 1858-60; James W. McHenry, 1860-61; W.C. Whitthorne (followed Harris government), 1861-62; Alvin C. Gillem (under military governor), 1862-65; James P. Brownlow, 1865-67; Samuel Hunt, July-October 1867; Daniel T. Boynton, 1867-69; Frank Hyberger, 1869-71; John S. Wilkes, 1871-75; W.R. Hamby, 1875-77; Charles D. Porter, 1877-79; Walter W. Estill, 1879-81; Earnest Hawkins, 1881-83; R.W. Cantrell, 1883-87; James P. Taylor (resigned), 1887-88; Laps D. McCord (resigned), 1888-91; M.M. Hope, January 14-18, 1891; H.H. Norman, 1891-93; John A. Fite, 1893-95; Charles Sykes, 1895-99; Horton C. Lamb (resigned), 1899-1900; W.M. Brandon, 1900-03; Harvey H. Hannah, 1903-07; Harvey C. Alexander, 1907; Tully Brown, 1907-11; Frank Maloney, 1911-15; Charles B. Rogan (resigned), 1915-17; Allison G. Buckner, 1917-19; E.B. Sweeney, 1919-21; P.I. Brumit, 1921-23; William Caswell Boyd, 1923-33; Wirt Courtney (resigned), January 7-27, 1933; H.H. Ballew, 1933-37; Raymond O. Smith, 1937-39; Thomas A. Frazier, 1939-45; George Hilton Butler (acting), May-June 1945; Rufus E. Fort, Jr. (resigned), June-December 1945; George Hilton Butler, 1946-49; Carl A. Anderson (resigned), 1949-50; Sam T. Wallace, 1950-53; Joe W. Henry, Jr., 1953-59; George Hilton Butler, 1959-61; Van D. Nunally, Jr., 1961-67; Robert W. Akin, Jr., 1967-68; Hugh B. Mott, 1968-71; William C. Smith, 1971-75; Carl D. Wallace, 1975-91; Jerry R. Wyatt, 1991-93; William B. Jones, 1993-95; Jackie D. Wood, 1995-2002; Gus L. Hargett, 2002-2009; Terry M. "Max" Haston, 2010-present.

## Attorneys General and Reporters

George T. Yerger, 1831-39; Return J. Meigs, 1839; West H. Humphreys, 1839-51; W.G. Swan, 1851-54; John L.T. Sneed, 1854-59; John W. Head, 1859-62;\* Thomas M. Coldwell, 1865-70; Joseph B. Heiskell, 1870-78; Benjamin J. Lea, 1878-86; George W. Pickle, 1886-1902; Charles T. Cates, Jr., 1902-13; Frank M. Thompson, 1913-26 (Frank M. Thompson died in 1926, and Charles L. Cornelius was appointed to finish the unexpired term of approximately three months); L.D. Smith, 1926-32; Roy H. Beeler, 1932-54; George F. McCannless, 1954-September 1969; David M. Pack, September 1969-May 1974; Milton P. Rice, May-September 1974; R.A. Ashley, Jr., September 1974-October 1976; Brooks McLemore, October 1976-July 1978; William M. Leech, Jr., July 1978-July 1984; W.J. Michael Cody, July 1984-September 1988; Charles W. Burson, October 1988-February 1997; John Knox Walkup, February 1997-January 1999; Paul G. Summers, January 1999-2006; Robert E. Cooper, Jr., 2006-present.

\* During the War between the States, civil government was suspended in Tennessee, and the office was vacant.



# About Tennessee

## Tennessee Symbols And Honors Official Seal of the State

Even before Tennessee achieved statehood, efforts were made by local governmental organizations to procure official seals. Reliable historians have assumed that as early as 1772 the Articles of the Agreement of the Watauga Association authorized the use of a seal. The Legislature of the state of Franklin, by an official act, provided “for procuring a Great Seal for this State,” and there is also evidence that a seal was intended for the Territory South of the River Ohio. The secretary of that territory requested the assistance of Thomas Jefferson in March 1792, in “suggesting a proper device” for a seal. There is no direct evidence, however, that a seal was ever made for any of these predecessors of Tennessee.

When Tennessee became a state, the Constitution of 1796 made provision for the preparation of a seal. Each subsequent constitution made similar provisions and always in the same words as the first. This provision is (Constitution of 1796, Article II, Section 15; Constitution of 1835, Article III, Section 15; Constitution of 1870, Article III, Section 15) as follows:

*“There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called “The Great Seal of the State of Tennessee.”*

In spite of the provision of the Constitution of 1796, apparently no action was taken until September 25, 1801. On that date, committees made up of members from both the Senate and the House of Representatives were appointed. One of these was to “prepare a device and motto” for a seal, while the other was to contract with a suitable person to cut a seal and press for the use of the state.



Original State Seal



Official State Seal

The committee appointed to prepare a design for the state seal recommended that:

*“...the said seal shall be a circle, two inches and a quarter in diameter, that the circumference of the circle contain the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, that in the lower part of said circumference be inserted Feb. 6th, 1796, the date of the Constitution of this state; that in the inside of the upper part of said circle, be set in numerical letters XVI, the number of the state in chronological order; that under the base of the upper semicircle, there be the word AGRICULTURE; that above said base, there be the figure of a plough, sheaf of wheat and cotton plant; that in the lower part of the lower semicircle, there be the word COMMERCE, and said lower semicircle shall also contain the figure of a boat and boatman.”*

The other committee reported that it had contracted with William and Matthew Atkinson to make the seal and press.

The seal and press were delivered to Governor Archibald Roane in April 1802 and were used for the first time April 24, 1802, on a document ordering payment for them. Before this time, both John Sevier and Archibald Roane had used their personal seal on official documents. This seal continued in use under seven governors until 1829 when Governor William Hall was the last governor to use it. Then, during the second series of administrations of Governor William Carroll, a different seal came into use, though there is no record of its authorization. This second seal was only one and three-quarters inches wide and the date “Feb. 6th,” was omitted. The boat, differing greatly in design from the original, was pointed in the opposite direction. The seal was at variance with the original in other respects as well. It remained in use from 1829 until the administrations of William Brownlow from 1865 to 1869.

A close examination of official documents bearing the Great Seal, particularly between 1855 and 1875, indicates that the seal now being used was introduced during the administration of Governor William Brownlow. Only one document, dated 1865, was found containing the seal attributed to the Brownlow administration. Instead, examination of Brownlow documents of 1866 and 1867 revealed the use of two seals, evidently used simultaneously. One seal appears to be the same as that affixed to documents signed by Governors Brownlow, Senter, orter, and Hawkins.

Evidently, the so-called “Brownlow Seal” was used only in 1865, when it was replaced by two other seals which were only slightly different from each other. The seal now used was the larger of the two and appears to have been the only one used since the last year of Brownlow’s administration. The current seal was officially adopted in 1987 by the 95th General Assembly, Public Chapter 402.

## State Flags

### Flag of the State of Tennessee

The state flag was designed by LeRoy Reeves of the Third Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, who made the following explanation of his design:

*“The three stars are of pure white, representing the three grand divisions of the state. They are bound together by the endless circle of the blue field, the symbol being three bound together in one—an indissoluble trinity. The large field is crimson. The final blue bar relieves the sameness of the crimson field and prevents the flag from showing too much crimson when hanging limp. The white edgings contrast more strongly the other colors.”*



Flag of Tennessee  
Artist's original sketch

This flag was adopted as the official flag of the state of Tennessee by an act of the General Assembly passed and approved April 17, 1905. The design of the flag was described by that act, Chapter 498 of the Public Acts of 1905, as follows:

*“An oblong flag or banner in length one and two thirds times its width, the large or principal field of same to be of color red, but said flag or banner ending at its free or outer end in a perpendicular bar of blue, of uniform width, running from side to side—that is to say from top to bottom of said flag or banner—and separated from the red field by a narrow margin or stripe of white of uniform width; the width of the white stripe to be one fifth that of the blue bar, and the total width of the bar and stripe together to be equal to one-eighth of the width of the flag. In the center of the red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue, separated from the surrounding red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue, separated from the surrounding red field by a circular margin or stripe of white of uniform width and of the same width as the straight margin or stripe first mentioned. The breadth or diameter of the circular blue field, exclusive of the white margin, shall be equal to one-half of the width of the flag.*

*Inside the circular blue field shall be three five-pointed stars of white distributed at equal intervals around a point, the center of the blue field, and of such size and arrangement that one point of each star shall approach as closely as practicable without actually touching one point of each of the other two around the center point of the field; and the two outer points of each star shall approach as nearly as practicable without actually touching the periphery of the blue field. The arrangement of the three stars shall be such that the centers of no two stars shall be in a line parallel to either the side or end of the flag, but intermediate between same; and the highest star shall be the one nearest the upper confined corner of the flag.”*

## Flag of the General Assembly



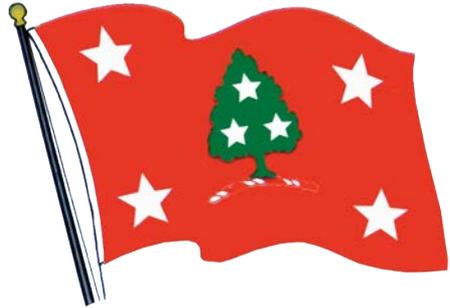
Flag of the General Assembly

power of the people vested in the state's legislative body.

## Flag of the Governor

No act has been passed by the General Assembly establishing an official flag for the governor, but in 1939, at the request of the Adjutant General, one was designed by the U.S. War Department. The central design on the flag is the crest of the National Guard of Tennessee, which is described in a letter from the Secretary of War, dated May 28, 1923, as:

*"...on a wreath argent and gules, upon amount vert a hickory tree properly charged with three mullets one and two argent, the description of which is as follows:"*



Flag of the Governor

The state of Andrew Jackson, or "Old Hickory," Tennessee was the 16th state admitted to the Union – the original 13 colonies plus 3 states – and, consequently, the flag bears three white stars. The predominant original white population within the state was of English origin, and the twists of the wreath are accordingly white and red. This design was placed upon a red background in each corner of which is placed a 5-pointed star representing the fact that the governor of the state, by virtue of his office, automatically becomes commander in chief of the National Guard of that state.

The passage quoted above describes a wreath of silver (or white) and red under a green hill upon which is a hickory tree bearing three five-pointed stars, each one separated from the other two, and all three silver (or white).

## State Historian

The office of state historian was created in 1955 by the General Assembly. Dr. Robert H. White, the first appointed state historian, served in that capacity from 1955 until his death in 1970. During

his appointment, he compiled the eight-volume series, *Messages of the Governors*, a record of Tennessee's governmental affairs from 1796-1907, which was published by the Tennessee Historical Commission. Dr. Dan H. Robison served as state historian from 1970 to 1972, Stanley F. Horn from 1972 until his death in 1980, Wilma Dykeman from 1981-2002, and Walter Durham from 2002-2013.

The position, an honorary one, is now held by Dr. Carroll Van West, appointed by Governor Bill Haslam in 2013. It is the responsibility of the state historian to prepare for publication and to disseminate Tennessee historical data, as well as to conduct negotiations for historical publications.

### Dr. Carroll Van West

#### *State Historian*

Dr. Carroll Van West is the director of the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University, where he is also a professor of history. In July 2013, Governor Bill Haslam appointed West to a four-year term as State Historian. West is also the co-chair of the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, director of the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, and resident visiting professor for the annual Summer Institute in Southern Culture and Material Culture, administered by the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (Old Salem, NC) and the University of Virginia. He served as the senior editor of the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* from 1993-2010 and section editor for "Architecture" in the *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (University of Tennessee Press). His research interests lie in 19th and 20th century southern and western history as well as architecture and material culture. He continues as the editor-in-chief of the Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture website (University of Tennessee Press) and compiled the anthology *Tennessee and the Civil War* (Tennessee Historical Society, 2011). Some of his earlier books include *A History of Tennessee Arts: Creating Traditions and Expanding Horizons* (University of Tennessee Press, 2004); an edited anthology, *Trial and Triumph: Readings in Tennessee's African-American Past* (University of Tennessee Press, 2002), the first such textbook on Tennessee's African-American history in more than 20 years; and *Tennessee's New Deal Landscape* (University of Tennessee Press, 2001). West serves on the board of advisors for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Lewis and Clark Trust, and the Teaching with Primary Sources program of the Library of Congress. He has worked with museum/preservation projects in many states, most recently in Alabama and Montana as well as hundreds of historic preservation projects across Tennessee. A native of Murfreesboro, Tenn., West holds a B.A. from MTSU, a master's degree in history from the University of Tennessee, and a PhD in history from the College of William & Mary. He is married to Mary Sara Hoffschwelle, and they have two children, Owen and Sara.



### State Slogan

In 1965 the Tennessee General Assembly adopted as the state's official slogan, "Tennessee—America at Its Best." (Chapter 33, Section 1, Public Acts, 1965).

## State Motto

The state of Tennessee's motto is "Agriculture and Commerce," taken from the wording used on the state seal. The motto was officially adopted in 1987 by Public Chapter 402 by the 95th General Assembly.

## State Nicknames

Tennessee has had several nicknames, but the most popular is "The Volunteer State." The nickname originated during the War of 1812 when thousands of Tennesseans enlisted in response to Governor Willie Blount's call for volunteers.

Other nicknames include the "Big Bend State," which refers to the Indian name of the Tennessee River; "The River with the Big Bend;" the "Hog and Hominy State," now obsolete but formerly applied because "the corn and pork products of Tennessee were in such great proportions between 1830 and 1840;" and "The Mother of Southwestern Statesmen," because Tennessee furnished the United States three presidents and a number of other leaders who served with distinction in high government office.

Tennesseans sometimes are referred to as "Volunteers," "Big Benders," and "Butternuts." The first two are derived from the nickname of the state, while the tag of "Butternuts" was first applied to Tennessee soldiers during the War Between the States because of the tan color of their uniforms. Later, it sometimes was applied to people across the entire state.

## State Flora and Fauna

In 1919 the General Assembly, by Senate Joint Resolution 13, provided that a state flower be chosen by the schoolchildren of Tennessee. Accordingly, a vote was taken and the passion flower was chosen. In 1933, however, the Legislature adopted Senate Joint Resolution 53 designating the iris as the "State Flower of Tennessee," but failed to formally rescind the designation of the passion flower as the state flower. To eliminate this confusion, in 1973 the 88th General Assembly, by Chapter 16, designated the passion flower the state wildflower and the iris the state cultivated flower.

## State Tree



The tulip poplar was designated as the official state tree of Tennessee by Public Chapter 204 of the Acts of the 1947 General Assembly. The act stated that, as no state tree had ever before been designated, the adoption of an official tree seemed appropriate. The tulip poplar was chosen "because it grows from one end of the state to the other" and "was extensively used by the pioneers of the state to construct houses, barns, and other necessary farm buildings."

The following description of the tulip poplar, the botanical name of which is *Liriodendron tulipifera*, is taken from *The Complete Guide to North American Trees*:

*“Perhaps the most stately tree of our range, it sometimes reaches a height of 200 feet with a stem as regular as though turned on a lathe and frequently showing 50 to 100 feet of trunk without a branch. The twigs are smooth, brownish gray, becoming cracked into a regular network of shallow, firm ridges; an old trunk broken into deep, rough ridges. Its leaves are very smooth and shining with a broad notch at the tip, usually four-lobbed, 2 to 8 inches long. Its flowers are tulip-like, green orange, 1 to 3 inches deep. The fruit is cone-like hanging on through the year, and is 2 to 3 inches long.”*

## State Evergreen Tree

The eastern red cedar was designated the official state evergreen tree by Public Chapter 567 of the Acts of 2012. The tree is indigenous to the entire state and is a sacred tree of the Cherokee people.

It is one of the earliest landscape trees used by early pioneers, including Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage. The tree, *Juniperus virginiana*, was central to one of the earliest forest industries in Tennessee, the cedar red pencil industry. It is an integral part of an ecological niche called cedar glades. Interestingly, cedar knob was the original name of the land upon which the state Capitol was built in Nashville. Cedar Street was also the name of the street at the foot of the state Capitol when it was constructed. That street is now Charlotte Avenue.



## Passion Wildflower

The passion flower, genus *Passiflora*, was designated the official state wildflower in 1973 by Public Chapter 16. The flower grows wild in the southern part of the United States and in South America, and is also commonly known as the maypop, the wild apricot, and the ocoee. The last is the Indian name that has also been applied to the Ocoee River and valley. The Indians prized the ocoee as the most abundant and beautiful of all their flowers. The passion flower received its name from the early Christian missionaries to South America, who saw in the various parts of the curiously constructed flower symbols of the Crucifixion—the three crosses, the crown of thorns, nails, and cords.



## Tennessee Echinacea Wildflower



Tennessee Echinacea, also known as the Tennessee coneflower or Tennessee purple coneflower, became a state wildflower by Public Act 829 in 2012. The wildflower, *Echinacea tennesseensis*, is one of the few plants that thrives only in the limestone and cedar glades of Middle Tennessee. It was thought to be extinct until it was rediscovered in the late 1960s. Due to conservancy efforts, land was purchased to protect it, and the species recovered. The flower features a daisy-like coneflower with rose-purple petals and a spiny copper-colored center. It generally blooms from mid-spring until mid-autumn.

## State Cultivated Flower



The iris, genus *Iridaceae*, was designated the official state cultivated flower in 1973 by Public Chapter 16. The iris is an herbaceous perennial of which there are about 170 species, including several North American varieties, the most common of which is the Blue Flag. While there are several different colors among the iris, the act naming the iris as the state flower did not name a particular color. By common acceptance, the purple iris is considered the state flower.

## State Botanical Garden



In 2013 the General Assembly designated the University of Tennessee's botanical gardens as the state's official botanical garden. In addition to their beauty, the gardens also offers research, educational, and outreach programs. Yearly, more than 100,000 visitors and hundreds of school groups view thousands of native and cultivated plants, including trees, shrubs, roses, wildflowers, annuals, perennials, herbs, ornamental grasses, groundcovers, vines, aquatic plants, and turf. The garden was created in 1983 on 10 acres of land that is part of the institute of agriculture campus. Additional satellite gardens have been established in Jackson and Crossville. Another is planned for Spring Hill. The gardens serve as an interdisciplinary resource center for faculty, students, researchers, and industry professionals in horticulture, natural sciences, landscape design and architecture, communications, and the arts.

## State Fruit

The tomato, scientifically known as the *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, was designated as Tennessee's official state fruit by Chapter 154 of the Public Acts of 2003.



## State Sport Fish

Tennessee's official sport fish is the smallmouth bass, as designated in 2005 by Public Chapter 277 of the Acts of the 104th General Assembly.

The smallmouth bass replaced the largemouth bass as the official sport fish in 2005, due to its popularity and the fact that Tennessee has produced the three largest smallmouth bass in the world.



The smallmouth bass, *Micropterus dolomieu*, often referred to as “bronzeback,” will fight ounce for ounce harder than any other species of sport fish in Tennessee. The current state record, which is also the world record of 11 pounds, 15 ounces, was caught by D.L. Hayes at Dale Hollow Lake on July 9, 1955. It may be found in most streams and lakes in the state with the exception of West Tennessee.

## State Commercial Fish

The state commercial fish is the channel catfish, *Ictalurus lacustris*, which was designated in 1988 by Public Chapter 489 as enacted by the 95th General Assembly. The channel catfish, sometimes known as “spotted cat” or “fiddler,” is widely stocked and reared in farm ponds. It may be found in most Tennessee streams and many lakes. The channel catfish is a bottom-feeder and current feeder, generally taken by still fishing.



## State Bird



According to the *Nashville Banner* of April 16, 1933, the mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*, was selected on April 11, 1933, as state bird of Tennessee in an election conducted by the Tennessee Ornithological Society. The choice was confirmed by Senate Joint Resolution 51 adopted by the General Assembly in 1933.

The mockingbird is akin to the brown thrasher and the catbird. It is ashen gray above, with darker, white-edged wings and whitish underside; its length, inclusive of the long tail,

is about 10 inches. One of the finest singers among North American birds, it possesses a melodious song of its own and is especially noted for its skill in mimicking the songs of other birds.

## State Game Bird



The bobwhite quail, *Colinus virginianus*, was designated as the official state game bird in 1988 by Public Chapter 775 of the Acts of the 95th General Assembly. The bobwhite, also known as the partridge, is considered one of the finest game birds in the world. It is a short-tailed, chunky brown bird, usually 8 to 10 inches long. The male has a white throat and a white stripe above the eye, while the female has a buffy throat and eye stripe. In spring the male's clearly whistled bob white is answered by the female's four-syllable whistle. This game bird lays from 10 to 20 pure white eggs, more than almost any other bird.

## State Wild Animal



By House Joint Resolution 156, the 87th General Assembly adopted the raccoon as Tennessee's wild animal in 1971. The raccoon, *Procyon lotor*, is a furry animal that has a bushy, ringed tail and a band of black hair around its eyes which looks like a mask. Raccoons, often called coons, eat fish and frogs that they catch in rivers and streams. Raccoons living in Tennessee measure from 30 to 38 inches long, including their tails. They weigh from 12 to 25 pounds. Most males are larger than females. Raccoons walk like bears, with all four feet on the ground, and are good swimmers.

## State Horse

The Tennessee Walking Horse was named the official state horse by Public Chapter 596 of the 101st General Assembly in 2000.

The Tennessee Walking Horse is bred mainly from Standardbred, Morgan, Thoroughbred, and American Saddlebred stock. The three, easy-riding gaits of this breed – the flat-foot walk, the running walk, and the canter – are all natural, inherited characteristics, making this breed one of the smoothest riding horses in the world.

This breed was a practical utility horse in the beginning and evolved into a pleasure horse with its gentle ride. Tennessee Walking Horses generally range from 14.3 to 17 hands and weigh 900 to 1,200 pounds.



## State Insects

The official state insects were designated by Public Chapter 292 of the Acts of 1975. They are the well-known firefly, or lightning bug beetle, and the lady beetle, more commonly known as the ladybug or ladybird beetle.

The firefly, or lightning bug beetle, is the popular name of the luminescent insects of the Lampyridae family. In Tennessee, *Photinus pyralis* is the most familiar species. Their extraordinary light is generated in special organs and it is most often white, yellow, orange, greenish blue, or reddish.

Rather small, they are blackish, brown, yellow, or reddish in color. In certain species, the females remain in the larvae state and are called glowworms.

Most fireflies produce short rhythmic flashes which provide a signaling system to bring the sexes together and also a protective mechanism to repel predators.

The lady beetle, more commonly called ladybug or ladybird beetle, is the popular name given the *Coccinella 7*. This beetle was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and called "Beetle of Our Lady." They are around four-tenths of an inch long, brightly colored, round, with the popular ladybug having four black spots on each wing.

Ladybugs are sold to farmers to control insect pests because they are important aphid predators. The life cycle is about four weeks as the ladybug larvae passes through four growth stages, feeding on insects and insect eggs.

In folk medicine, ladybug beetles were used to cure various diseases including colic and the measles.



## State Agricultural Insect

The official state agricultural insect is the honeybee and was designated by Public Chapter 725 of the Acts of 1990.



The honeybee, *Apis mellifera*, is a social, honey-producing insect that plays a fundamental role in the production of all crops. It is also very popular for its production of honey and beeswax.

The honeybee plays a vital economic role in Tennessee through its pollination of various crops, trees, and grasses. The honeybee is the only insect that can be moved for the express purpose of pollination.

## State Butterfly



The Zebra Swallowtail, *Eurytides marcellus*, was designated as Tennessee's official butterfly by Public Chapter 896 of the 99th General Assembly in 1995. This beautiful, winged insect has black and white stripes that run the length of its body with red and blue spots on its lower back. The swallowtail grows from a tiny egg into a caterpillar that eventually molts into its pupal stage and is transformed into this striking butterfly that can be found throughout most of the United States.

## State Amphibian



The Tennessee Cave Salamander, *Gyrinophilus pal-leucus*, was named official state amphibian by Public Chapter 367 of the 99th General Assembly in 1995. This large, cave-dwelling salamander has three red external gills, a broad, flat head with small eyes, and a tail fin. It is most often found in limestone caves that contain streams in central and southeast Tennessee.

### State Reptile

The Eastern Box Turtle, *Terrapene carolina*, was designated official state reptile by Public Chapter 367 of the 99th General Assembly in 1995. This peaceful creature usually reaches a length of fewer than six inches and has a shell of black or brown with spots of yellow, orange, and red. This reptile usually lives between 30 to 60 years and never ventures far from its place of birth.



## Legal Holidays of Tennessee

All days appointed by the Governor of this state, or by the President of the United States, as days of fasting or thanksgiving; when any of the above days falls on Sunday, then the following Monday is substituted, and when any of these days falls on Saturday, then the preceding Friday shall be substituted (Tenn. Code Ann. § 15-1-101).

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>
New Year's Day	January 1
Martin Luther King Day	Third Monday in January
Washington Day	Third Monday in February
Good Friday	Friday before Easter
Memorial or Decoration Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Columbus Day	Second Monday in October
Veterans' Day	November 11
Thanksgiving	Fourth Thursday in November
Christmas	December 25

## Observed Days of Tennessee

Pursuant to the provisions of Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 15-2-101 through 15-2-122, each year it shall be the duty of the Governor to proclaim the following as days of special observance:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>
Robert E. Lee Day	January 19
Abraham Lincoln Day	February 12
Andrew Jackson Day	March 15
Memorial or Confederate Decoration Day	June 3
Nathan Bedford Forrest Day	July 13
Veterans' Day	November 11

Mother's Day	Second Sunday in May
Statehood Day	June 1
Family Day	Last Sunday in August
Franklin D. Roosevelt Day	January 30
American Indian Day	Fourth Monday in September
Tennessee P.O.W.-M.I.A. Recognition Week	Third Friday to following Thursday of September
Scottish, Scots-Irish Heritage Day	June 24
Workers Memorial Day	April 28
John Sevier Day	June 23
Harriet Tubman Day	March 10
Bluegrass Day	Fourth Saturday in May
Emancipation Day	August 8
Patriots Day	April 19
Wilma Rudolph Day	June 23
Vietnam Veterans Day	March 29
Towing and Recovery Week	Week of the third Saturday in September
Tennessee and United States Constitutions Day	September 17
Firefighters' Memorial Day	October 9
Gold Star Mother's Day	Last Sunday in September
Volunteer Firefighters Week - Rescue Squad Week	First full week in March
Tennessee National Guard Day	March 3

## State Arts and Crafts

### State Songwriting

Senate Joint Resolution 121, adopted in 2003 by the 103rd General Assembly, designated songwriting as one of Tennessee's official art forms and applauded individuals who are or who have been skillful masters of this art form.

### State Songs

#### My Homeland, Tennessee

In 1925 House Joint Resolution 36 designated *My Homeland, Tennessee* as an official state song. The words of this song were written by Nell Grayson Taylor and the music by Roy Lamont Smith.

#### First Verse

*O Tennessee, that gave us birth,  
To thee our hearts bow down.  
For thee our love and loyalty  
Shall weave a fadeless crown.  
Thy purple hills our cradle was;  
Thy fields our mother breast  
Beneath thy sunny bended skies,*

#### Second Verse

*'Twas long ago our fathers came,  
A free and noble band,  
Across the mountain's frowning heights  
To seek a promised land.  
And here before their raptured eyes;  
In beauteous majesty:  
Outspread the smiling valleys*

*Our childhood days were blessed.*

*Of the winding Tennessee.*

**Third Verse**

*Could we forget our heritage  
Of heroes strong and brave?  
Could we do aught but cherish it,  
Unsullied to the grave?  
Ah no! the State where Jackson sleeps,  
Shall ever peerless be.  
We glory in thy majesty;  
Our homeland, Tennessee.*

**Chorus**

*O Tennessee: Fair Tennessee:  
Our love for thee can never die:  
Dear homeland, Tennessee.*

**When It's Iris Time In Tennessee**

In 1935 *When It's Iris Time in Tennessee* by Willa Waid Newman also became an official state song. This song was adopted by the 69th General Assembly in Chapter 154 of the Public Acts.

**First Verse**

*Sweetness of Spring memories bring  
Of a place I long to be.  
Land of Sunshine calls this old heart of mine,  
Come back to Tennessee.*

**Second Verse**

*Rocks and the rills deep tinted hills,  
There's no spot so dear to me.  
Where'er I roam  
Still it's my Home Sweet Home,  
My own, my Tennessee.*

**Chorus**

*When it's Iris time down in Tennessee,  
I'll be coming back to stay  
Where the mockingbird sings  
At the break of day  
A lilting love song gay.  
Where the Iris grows,*

*Where the Harpeth flows,  
That is where I long to be.  
There's a picture there that lives in memory  
When it's Iris time in Tennessee.*

**My Tennessee**

*My Tennessee* by Frances Hannah Tranum was adopted as the official public school song in 1955. It was adopted by Senate Joint Resolution 35 of the 79th General Assembly.

**First Verse**

*Beloved state, oh state of mine,  
In all the world I could not find,  
Where God has strewn with lavish hand,  
More natural beauty o'er the land.  
From ev'ry stream and valley green  
His wond'rous art is ever seen.  
Ah, let my heart beat true to thee,  
And swell with pride for Tennessee.*

**Second Verse**

*Thy rocks and rills, and wooded hills,  
My mem'ry keeps the childhood thrills  
You gave to me, that I might know  
The joys supreme, you could bestow.  
The song of birds, the whisp'ring trees,  
The low of herds, the hum of bees,  
It all comes back so dear to me,  
My childhood home in Tennessee.*

**Third Verse**

*Your battles fought, and vict'ries won,  
Your freedom bought and duty done,  
With daughters fair, and sons so brave,  
To do and dare, their deeds they gave.  
Courageously, without a fear,  
And won the name of volunteer.  
In sacred trust, let those who will,  
By being just, preserve it still.*

**Chorus**

*Oh, Tennessee, My Tennessee,  
Thy hills and vales are fair to see,  
With mountains grand, and fertile lands  
There is no state more dear to me.  
Thro' other climes tho I may roam,  
There will be times I'll long for home,  
In Tennessee, Fair Tennessee,  
The land of my nativity.*

**Tennessee Waltz**

In 1965 *Tennessee Waltz* by Redd Stewart and Pee Wee King became an official song of the state. It was adopted by Senate Joint Resolution 9 of the 84th General Assembly.

*I was waltzing with my darlin' to the Tennessee Waltz  
When an old friend I happened to see  
Introduced him to my loved one and while they were waltzing  
My friend stole my sweetheart from me.*

*I remember the night and the Tennessee Waltz  
Now I know just how much I have lost  
Yes I lost my little darlin' the night they were playing  
The beautiful Tennessee Waltz.*

**Rocky Top**

*Rocky Top*, by Boudleaux and Felice Bryant, was adopted as an official song of Tennessee by Chapter 545 of the Public Acts of 1982.

**First Verse**

*Wish that I was on ol' Rocky Top,  
Down in the Tennessee hills;  
Ain't no smoggy smoke on Rocky Top;  
Ain't no telephone bills;  
Once I had a girl on Rocky Top;  
Half bear, other half cat;  
Wild as a mink, but sweet as soda pop,  
I still dream about that;*

**Second Verse**

*Once two strangers climbed ol' Rocky Top,  
Lookin' for a moonshine still;  
Strangers ain't come down from Rocky Top;  
Reckon they never will;  
Corn won't grow at all on Rocky Top;  
Dirt's too rocky by far;  
That's why all the folks on Rocky Top  
Get their corn from a jar;*

**Third Verse**

*I've had years of cramped-up city life  
Trapped like a duck in a pen;  
All I know is it's a pity life  
Can't be simple again.*

**Chorus**

*Rocky Top, you'll always be  
Home sweet home to me;  
Good ol' Rocky Top;  
Rocky Top, Tennessee;  
Rocky Top, Tennessee.*

## Tennessee

*Tennessee* by Vivian Rorie was adopted as an official song of Tennessee in 1992. It was adopted by House Joint Resolution 744 of the 97th General Assembly.

*I do not know of another state  
Where I had rather be  
Than this great state I'm living in  
And that is Tennessee.*

*And don't forget the rivers  
Where visitors long to stay.  
And many have voice in parting,  
I'm sure glad I passed this way.'*

*I love the stars dearly  
And there are surely three  
That show the Grand Division  
Of my home-land, Tennessee.*

*You will see the cattle grazing  
Beside a cotton field;  
And there's the Grand Ole Opry  
And a feeling it's all God's will.*

*Where could you find a meadow  
With grass so vividly green?  
Where could you find the mountains  
With such majestic scene?*

*I have lived here all my life  
It's where I'm going to be  
Although I've traveled quite a bit,  
I'll still take Tennessee!*

*You will never find so bright a moon  
To shine down from above  
You will also see the robin  
The wren, and the turtle dove.*

*Oh, I sure love the state I'm in:  
The great state of Tennessee!"*

## Smoky Mountain Rain

*Smoky Mountain Rain*, by Nashville songwriters Kye Fleming and Dennis Morgan and performed by Ronnie Milsap, was adopted as an official song of Tennessee in 2010. It was adopted by Senate Joint Resolution 966 of the 106th General Assembly.

### First Verse

*I thumbed my way from LA back to Knoxville  
I found out those bright lights  
Aint where I belong  
From a phone booth in the rain  
I called to tell her  
I've had a change of dreams I'm comin' home  
But tears filled my eyes  
When I found out she was gone*

### Second Verse

*I waved a diesel down outside outside a café  
He said that he was goin' as far as Gatlinburg  
I climbed up in the cab  
All wet and cold and lonely  
I wiped my eyes and told him about her  
I've got to find her!  
Can you make these big wheels burn?*

### Third Verse

*I can't blame her for lettin' go  
A woman needs someone warm to hold  
I feel the rain runnin' down my face  
I'll find her no matter what it takes!*

### Chorus

*Smoky Mountain rain keeps on fallin'  
I keep callin' her name  
Smoky Mountain rain I'll keep searchin'  
I can't go on hurtin' this way  
She's somewhere in the Smoky Mountain rain*

## Tennessee

*Tennessee*, written by John R. Bean of Knoxville, was adopted as an official song of Tennessee in 2011. It was adopted by the Public Chapter 242 of the 107th General Assembly.

*Oh Tennessee, I long to come back home.  
I guess your dew has settled on my soul,  
Everyday I stayed away,  
You called my heart back, home to stay.  
Oh Tennessee, I long to come back home.*

*Oh Tennessee, I'm missing you too soon.  
Silver skies and lazy afternoons...  
Silver clouds and golden moon,  
You're Mother Nature's Tender Womb...  
Oh Tennessee, I'm missing you too soon.*

*Your days, have such gentle ways,  
Aimless thoughts and windblown rhymes,  
Your nights sing such peaceful songs  
To a tired and weary mind.*

*Oh Tennessee, I've spent more than I've earned,  
But I'm much richer now for what I've learned...  
Money won't buy peace of mind,  
And peace of mind is what I'll find...  
Oh Tennessee, you treated me so kind.*

*Welcome home,  
Welcome home.*

## The Pride of Tennessee

*The Pride of Tennessee*, by Fred Congdon, Thomas Vaughn, and Carol Elliot, was adopted as an official song of Tennessee in 1996. It was adopted by House Joint Resolution 221 of the 99th General Assembly.

*From the Smokie Mountain Mornings to the Mississippi shores  
Let's take time to remember those who went before  
Whose lives made a difference in the world for you and me  
Their courage faith and vision are the Pride of Tennessee  
Sequoyah was a Cherokee the chief of all his tribe  
His people learned to read and write with the alphabet he scribed  
When Tennessee became a State its Governor was clear  
There was no better leader than the gallant John Sevier  
From the backwoods to the Congress to his stand at the Alamo  
Davy Crockett gave his life for the country he loved so*

*Three Presidents from Tennessee made impressions on this land  
 Jackson, Polk and Johnson were men who took a stand  
 Ida Wells Barnett fought bravely for the rights of men  
 When they were killed by prejudice for the color of their skin  
 He was drafted in the first world war though he did not want to go  
 His shooting skills made Alvin York a national hero*

*When women of Tennessee believed they had the right to vote  
 Ann Dallas Dudley led the fight and gave them hope  
 Cordell Hull had a vision for peace around the world  
 The United Nations where all countries' flags unfurl  
 From Beale Street down in Memphis to New York front page news  
 W.C. Handy's music made him father of the blues*

*Yes Courage, Faith and Vision are the Pride of Tennessee*

## State Poet Laureate of Christian Country Music in Tennessee

Colonel Hugh X. Lewis of Nashville was designated as the Poet Laureate of Christian Country Music in Tennessee by the 104th General Assembly. Senate Joint Resolution No. 527, adopted May 8, 2006, describes Colonel Lewis as “an inspirational poet and one of the most distinguished singer-songwriters in the nation.” A BMI award-winning country music songwriter and exciting performer, Lewis has penned more than 250 country and Christian country songs that have been recorded by such artists as Grand Ole Opry stars Charlie Pride, Little Jimmy Dickens, Del Reeves, Jim Ed Brown, Stonewall Jackson, Carl Smith, and Kitty Wells. He has enjoyed an accomplished and prosperous career in the country music and Christian country music recording industries for 50 years.

## State Poem

The poem entitled “Oh Tennessee, My Tennessee” by Naval Vice Admiral William Lawrence was designated and adopted as the official state poem by Public Chapter 111 of the 88th General Assembly. Lawrence composed this poem while enduring a period of 60 days of solitary confinement in a North Vietnamese prisoner of war camp. Lawrence, who spent six years as a POW during the Vietnam War, was a Nashville native.

*Oh Tennessee, My Tennessee  
 What Love and Pride I Feel for Thee.  
 You Proud Ole State, the Volunteer,  
 Your Proud Traditions I Hold Dear.*

*I Revere Your Heroes  
 Who Bravely Fought our Country's Foes.  
 Renowned Statesmen, so Wise and Strong,  
 Who Served our Country Well and Long.*

*Powerful Rivers that Bring us Light;  
 Deep Lakes with Fish and Fowl in Flight;  
 Thriving Cities and Industries;  
 Fine Schools and Universities;  
 Strong Folks of Pioneer Descent,  
 Simple, Honest, and Reverent.*

*Beauty and Hospitality  
 Are the Hallmarks of Tennessee.*

*I Thrill at Thought of Mountains Grand;  
Rolling Green Hills and Fertile Farm Land;  
Earth Rich with Stone, Mineral and Ore;  
Forests Dense and Wild Flowers Galore;*

*And O'er the World as I May Roam,  
No Place Exceeds my Boyhood Home.  
And Oh How Much I Long to See  
My Native Land, My Tennessee.*

## State Ambassador of Letters

Harriette Louise Bias Allen, former Director of Forensics in the Department of Dramatics and Speech at Fisk University, was named Tennessee's "Ambassador of Letters" by House Joint Resolution 222 on May 12, 1977. A native of Savannah, Georgia, Ms. Allen is widely recognized as a poet, storyteller, and oral interpreter.

## State Poet Laureate

Margaret "Maggi" Britton Vaughn was designated as Tennessee's Poet Laureate for the term of her natural life by House Joint Resolution 101 of the 101st General Assembly in 1999. Vaughn, a native of Murfreesboro, had her first critically acclaimed book, *Fifty Years of Saturday Nights*, published in 1975. Some of Vaughn's other works include *Grand Ole Saturday Night*, *The Light in the Kitchen Window*, and the play, *I Wonder If Eleanor Roosevelt Ever Made a Quilt*.

## State Declaration

House Joint Resolution No. 171 of the 95th General Assembly included a commendation of Major Hooper Penuel for writing the declamation "I Am Tennessee" which was read at the inauguration of Governor Ned R. McWherter. The Assembly concluded their lengthy commendation by stating "Whereas, this General Assembly is pleased to honor and recognize Major Penuel, a lifelong resident of Middle-Tennessee, a man who serves his state everyday in every way, who was able to express so touchingly what most of us can only feel; now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 95th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, that the following text, which is 'I Am Tennessee' by Major Hooper Penuel, is hereby designated as the official state declamation of Tennessee, to wit:"

## I Am Tennessee

By Major Hooper Penuel

My name came from Tanasi, the name of an Indian Cherokee village in the region. Early explorers once passed over and through my mountains and forests. Europeans fought to decide who should own me.

### I Am Tennessee

Pioneers from the east crossed my mountains to settle in the wilderness. They formed their own governments in my region before any other independent governments existed in North America.

### I Am Tennessee

Those pioneers brought with them the spirit of independence and daring that has become part of my history. I gained statehood on June 1, 1796. President George Washington signed the bill

that made me the sixteenth state of the union. John Sevier was my first Governor. My first United States Senators were William Blount and William Cocke. At this time my only seat in the House of Representatives was held by Andrew Jackson.

**I Am Tennessee**

My boundaries range from the mountains of North Carolina to Arkansas in the west. I link the north with the south. I was the last state to leave the union, and the first to return. I touch eight states, more than any other state in the union.

**I Am Tennessee**

Tennesseans like John Sevier in the Revolutionary War, Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812, and Alvin C. York in World War I, established a military tradition of honor and bravery that continues to this day.

**I Am Tennessee**

I felt more battles on my soil than any other state except Virginia, my neighbor to the east. I have produced three Presidents: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. All distinguished themselves in the true Tennessee tradition.

**I Am Tennessee**

Two of my early residents - Davy Crockett and Sam Houston - became heroes of the Texas Revolution. Each carried the true Tennessee Volunteer spirit. I'm known worldwide as the Volunteer State. John Sevier called for 100 good men. 200 answered the call. For this I will always be grateful.

**I Am Tennessee**

Today, we have 19,000 Guard men and women serving as volunteers in the Tennessee National Guard, once known as the Militia. Each one is ready to answer the call of the Governor or the President to defend this great land.

**I Am Tennessee**

My land is rich with mountains and thick forests in the eastern and central region. It produces excellent recreation for hunters, campers, and sightseers. The majestic beauty of the Great Smoky Mountains attracts 6 million visitors every year. My lakes and rivers provide excellent boating and fishing or just for relaxing.

**I Am Tennessee**

My fertile soil, thick forests, temperate climate, water supply, and an abundance in minerals makes my state rich in natural resources. Manufacturing, agriculture, and mining are all important parts of my makeup. TVA generates my electricity. Early in my history, between 1800 and 1860, private companies built turnpikes and collected tolls to keep them up. In 1913 my leaders passed legislation to construct major highways. Today I have over 8,000 miles of highways and roads. I have about 125 airports, almost 6,000 miles of track for trains, and barges float my major rivers, The Cumberland, The Mississippi, and The Tennessee.

**I Am Tennessee**

My music is heard around the world. Blues, soul and rock and roll from the Memphis Delta, Country from Nashville, and the unique sound of the dulcimer from Appalachia. Yes, my history is a proud one. From my early beginnings as an unsettled territory until today as a leader and a state that looks toward the future.

**I Am Tennessee**

Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and the Capital City of Nashville are my largest cities, but I couldn't survive without the 3,000 communities and the 95 counties in-between. From the delta

river banks of Memphis to Bristol, and from Frog Mountain near Copperhill to the Reelfoot Lake near Tiptonville, 4.6 million residents keep me going.

**I Am Tennessee**

For almost two centuries I have held my own. My future looks bright. I am a great place to live. I am a Volunteer.

**I Am Tennessee**

**State Folk Dance**

Chapter 829 of the Public Acts of 1980 designated the square dance as the official state folk dance stating, "Among the traditions (of our ancestors) that have survived intact is the Square Dance, a uniquely attractive art form that remains a vibrant and entertaining part of Tennessee folklore."

**State Jamboree and Crafts Festival**

The Smithville Fiddlers' Jamboree and Crafts Festival was adopted in 1997 by House Joint Resolution 24 of the 100th General Assembly as the official jamboree and crafts festival.

**State Paintings**

The paintings *Tennessee Treasures* and *Tennessee Treasures Too*, by Tennessee artist Michael Sloan, were designated as official paintings of Tennessee by Senate Joint Resolution 57 of the 100th



*Tennessee Treasures*  
by  
MICHAEL SLOAN



Tennessee Treasures



*Tennessee Treasures Too*  
by  
MICHAEL SLOAN



Tennessee Treasures Too

General Assembly in 1997 and by Senate Joint Resolution 82 of the 105th General Assembly in 2007 respectively.

*Tennessee Treasures* features Tennessee's 10 most recognizable symbols—raccoon, mockingbird, iris, passion wildflower, tulip poplar, Tennessee River pearl, ladybug, zebra swallowtail, largemouth bass, and limestone—as well as images of the state flag, the actual geographic layout of the state, a gold-embossed seal of the state, and the signature of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier. *Tennessee Treasures Too*, a follow-up work, also contains imagery of the tulip poplar, passion wildflower, and iris; however, in addition, it depicts the yellowwood tree, honeybee, firefly, bobwhite quail, agate, box turtle, and channel catfish.

## State Tartan

Chapter 82 of the Public Acts of 1999 designated the state of Tennessee's official state tartan as the design adopted by the Heart of Tennessee Scottish Celebration in conjunction with all the other Scottish Societies in Tennessee. The design is a symmetrical tartan set, using the following colors: natural white, dark green, purple, red, and dark blue.



## State Artists

H. R. Lovell was designated Tennessee's official artist-in-residence by House Joint Resolution 435 of 2000. The resolution stated that the official artist-in-residence will express the spirit and assets of Tennessee through his works.

Burton Callicott was designated Tennessee's official state artist by Senate Joint Resolution 118 of 1991. The resolution recognized Mr. Callicott for his many contributions to the art community in Memphis and the state of Tennessee.

## Other State Facts

### State Distinguished Service Medal

The "Tennessee Distinguished Service Medal" was created in May 1979 by House Joint Resolution 239 of the 91st General Assembly. The medal was presented in a special ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery and placed on display in the Memorial Amphitheater. The display case is framed with wood from the tulip poplar, Tennessee's state tree. The following citation appears on the display:

"This medal is hereby posthumously dedicated to the memory of all veterans of Tennessee who have given their lives in the defense of our nation and the Volunteer State."

## State Aviation Hall of Fame

The Tennessee Aviation Hall of Fame, located at the Gatlinburg-Pigeon Forge Airport in Sevier County, was designated as the official state aviation hall of fame by Chapter 78 of the Public Acts of 2001. The Hall of Fame was founded for the purpose of honoring aviation pioneers and leaders in Tennessee.

## State Outdoor Drama

“Liberty!” was designated Tennessee’s official outdoor drama by House Joint Resolution 286 of the 106th General Assembly in 2009. The resolution stated that “Liberty!” was the longest running drama of any kind in the state. “Liberty!” tells the story of Tennessee’s frontier beginnings, as well as that of the westward expansion.

## State Beverage

Milk was designated as the official state beverage of Tennessee by Public Chapter 31 of the Acts of the 106th General Assembly in 2009. The act stated that milk is an essential component to building strong muscle and bones in children, as well as mending injured muscle and bones in adults. Other benefits cited include milk’s help in building strong and healthy teeth, hair, skin, and nails. Tennessee’s dairy industry produced nearly 100 million pounds of milk in 2007, with cash receipts for milk and milk products totaling nearly \$202 million.



## State Gem



The pearl, taken from mussels in the fresh water rivers of the state, is the official state gem, as designated by 1979 Public Chapter 192 of the 91st General Assembly. During the years between 1882 and 1914, beautiful pearls were taken from many of the state’s streams and rivers, from the Pigeon and Holston in the east to the Forked Deer and Obion in the west. The Caney Fork in Middle Tennessee was noted for its pearl-bearing mussels, and “pearling” was a favorite

sport for young people on Sunday afternoons at the turn of the century.

Tennessee river pearls are of all colors and they are “natural” as the mussel made them—all pearl, all the way through. They have been found in various shapes—spherical, pear-shaped, and baroque or irregular.

After World War I, dams were built on many of the rivers, and the mussels lost their swift and shallow shoals. Also, the waters became more toxic and pearling became unprofitable. Today, pearling exists as a by-product of shell harvests which supply the cultivated pearl industry of Japan.

Tennessee river pearls are among the most beautiful and durable in the world. At Camden in West Tennessee, these river pearls are collected and crafted into rings, cuff links, stick pins, and other jewelry. The historic Tennessee River Freshwater Pearl Farm and Museum located in Camden, Benton County, is the official site of freshwater pearl culturing in the state, as designated by 2004 Public Chapter 506 of the 103rd General Assembly.

### State Rock

Limestone, found just about everywhere in Tennessee, was designated the official state rock by the General Assembly with Public Chapter 42 in 1979. Tennessee marble, as the metamorphic version of limestone is known, is widely used in public and private buildings.



### State Mineral

Agate is the official state mineral, as designated by Public Chapter 30 of the 106th General Assembly in 2009. Agate, a semiprecious gemstone, is a waxy, cryptocrystalline variety of mineral quartz in which the colors are present in bands, clouds, or distinct groups. On March 5, 1969, the General Assembly, in adopting House Joint Resolution 42, declared agate as the official state rock. However, the designation was changed by the General Assembly in 2009 to state mineral because stone, rock, and mineral were used interchangeably in the original resolution, and the Legislature wanted to correct this discrepancy.



### State Fossil

*Pterotrigonia* (*Scabrotrigonia*) *thoracica* is the official state fossil, as designated by House Joint Resolution 552 of the 100th General Assembly in 1998. Tennessee was the 38th state to designate a state fossil.

*Pterotrigonia* (*Scabrotrigonia*) *thoracica* (nicknamed “Ptero”) was a Cretaceous bivalve found in the Coon Creek Formation of West Tennessee. It was a wedge-shaped, shallow-burrowing suspension feeder that inhabited the marine clayey-sand ocean floor that was West Tennessee 70 million years ago. Shells of “Ptero” are preserved unaltered in great abundance and are easily recognized by collectors. The associated ocean floor inhabitants were diverse and included other bivalves, snails, squid-like animals, worms, sponges, corals, crustaceans, sharks, fish, turtles, and marine reptiles. “Ptero” now is extinct. In fact, the extinction event that was responsible for the demise of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago may have contributed to the demise of *Ptero* (*Scabrotrigonia*) *thoracica*. Only the genus



Neotrigonia, with five species, has survived to the present and is found only in the Pacific Ocean, most commonly near New Zealand.

## Origins of Tennessee County Names

As Indian treaties opened up the land that is now Tennessee for settlement, settlers rushed in to clear farms and establish communities. The new inhabitants sought protection for life and property and other benefits of government – courts of law, militia organizations, and legal title to newly acquired land. Counties were quickly organized once migration into the frontier region had begun. Access to the seat of government was a main difficulty for the pioneers, since it was necessary to travel to the county seat to conduct legal business or present oneself to the court. Over time, residents in areas remote from the county seat would petition the General Assembly for a new county centered closer to their homes. Twenty-two new counties were formed between 1806 and 1819, and 25 between 1820 and 1840. This process of carving counties out of the land began in the 1780s and ended a century later. Counties were named for military heroes, American statesmen, physical features, European noblemen, Indian tribes and settlements, and one for a woman. Some counties were authorized but never organized, some organized and then abolished. At present Tennessee has 95 counties, each with its own unique story to tell.

### **Anderson County**

Created 1801 from Knox and Grainger counties; named in honor of Joseph Anderson (1757-1847), U.S. senator, judge of the Superior Court of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later Tennessee), and U.S. comptroller of the treasury.

### **Bedford County**

Created 1807 from Rutherford County and Indian lands; named in honor of Thomas Bedford, Jr. (d. 1804), Revolutionary War officer, Middle Tennessee land owner of Jefferson Springs in Rutherford County who contributed to the development of that area.

### **Benton County**

Created 1835 from Humphreys County; named in honor of David Benton (1779-1860), member of the Third Regiment, Tennessee Militia in the Creek wars, early settler, and farmer who was instrumental in establishing the county.

### **Bledsoe County**

Created 1807 from Roane County and Indian lands; named in honor of Anthony Bledsoe (1733-1788), colonial and Revolutionary War soldier, surveyor, Tennessee militia colonel, and early settler of Sumner County who was killed by Indians.

### **Blount County**

Created 1795 from Knox County; named in honor of William Blount (1749-1800), member of the Continental Congress, governor of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later Tennessee), founder of Knoxville, U.S. senator, and speaker of the state senate.

**Bradley County**

Created 1836 from Indian lands; named in honor of Edward Bradley (d. 1829), Tennessee militia officer, colonel of First Regiment, Tennessee Infantry in the War of 1812, and member of the Tennessee state house and the Shelby County court.

**Campbell County**

Created 1806 from Anderson and Claiborne counties; named (reportedly) in honor of Arthur Campbell (1743-1811), member of Virginia House of Burgesses, Revolutionary and Indian wars officer, and commissioner for negotiation of Indian treaties.

**Cannon County**

Created 1836 from Rutherford, Smith, and Warren counties; named in honor of Newton Cannon (1781-1841), Creek War and War of 1812 soldier, Tennessee state senator, U.S. congressman, and first Whig governor of Tennessee.

**Carroll County**

Created 1821 from Indian lands; named in honor of William Carroll (1788-1844), colonel and major-general in the War of 1812, governor of Tennessee for six terms, known as Tennessee's "reform governor."

**Carter County**

Created 1796 from Washington County; named in honor of Landon Carter (1760-1800), treasurer of Washington and Hamilton districts of North Carolina, speaker of the State of Franklin senate and its secretary of state, and militia officer.

**Cheatham County**

Created 1856 from Davidson, Dickson, Montgomery, and Robertson counties; named in honor of Edward Cheatham (1818-1878), member of Tennessee state house, member and speaker of the state senate, businessman, and railroad president.

**Chester County**

Created 1879 from Hardeman, Henderson, McNairy, and Madison counties; named in honor of Robert I. Chester (1793-1892), quartermaster in the War of 1812, colonel in Texas war for independence, U.S. marshal, and state legislator.

**Claiborne County**

Created 1801 from Grainger and Hawkins counties; named in honor of William C. C. Claiborne (1775-1817), judge of the superior court of Tennessee, U.S. congressman and senator, governor of the Mississippi Territory and of Louisiana.

**Clay County**

Created 1870 from Jackson and Overton counties; named in honor of Henry Clay (1777-1852), member of the Kentucky state house and senate, U.S. congressman and senator, secretary of state, and commissioner for treaty with Great Britain in 1815.

**Cocke County**

Created 1797 from Jefferson County; named in honor of William Cocke (1748-1828), Revolutionary and War of 1812 soldier; member of legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, State of Franklin, Territory South of the River Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi; and Chickasaw Indian agent.

**Coffee County**

Created 1836 from Bedford, Warren, and Franklin counties; named in honor of John Coffee (1772-1833), Creek War and War of 1812 cavalry commander, frontiersman, congressionally appointed surveyor-general, land dealer, and prosperous planter.

**Crockett County**

Created 1871 from Haywood, Madison, Dyer, and Gibson counties; named in honor of David Crockett (1786-1836), frontier humorist, author, soldier, state legislator, U.S. congressman, and a defender and casualty of the Alamo in the Texas war for independence.

**Cumberland County**

Created 1855 from White, Bledsoe, Rhea, Morgan, Fentress, and Putnam counties; named in honor of the Cumberland Mountains which Thomas Walker may have named for the Duke of Cumberland, then prime minister of England, circa 1748.

**Davidson County**

Created 1783 by Act of North Carolina; named in honor of William Lee Davidson (circa 1746-1781), colonial soldier and Revolutionary War officer in the North Carolina Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments, who was killed in action at Valley Forge.

**Decatur County**

Created 1845 from Perry County; named in honor of Stephen Decatur (1779-1820), American naval officer who won fame in the War with Tripoli in 1804, in the War of 1812, and in the Algerine War in 1815 for his daring exploits.

**DeKalb County**

Created 1837 from Franklin, Cannon, Jackson, and White counties; named in honor of Johann DeKalb (1721-1780), German baron who came with Lafayette to America in 1777, became a Revolutionary army officer, and was killed in action at Camden.

**Dickson County**

Created 1803 from Montgomery and Robertson counties; named in honor of William Dickson (1770-1816), Nashville physician, member and speaker of the state house, U.S. congressman, and trustee of the University of Nashville.

**Dyer County**

Created 1823 from Indian lands; named in honor of Robert Henry Dyer (circa 1774-1826), Creek and War of 1812 officer, cavalry colonel in the 1818 Seminole War, state senator, and instrumental figure in formation of Dyer and Madison counties.

**Fayette County**

Created 1824 from Indian lands; named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834), French nobleman, statesman, and soldier who entered American service in the Revolutionary War and was commissioned major-general.

**Fentress County**

Created 1823 from Morgan, Overton, and White counties; named in honor of James Fentress (1763-1843), speaker of the state house, chairman of Montgomery County Court, and commissioner to select seats for Haywood, Carroll, Gibson, and Weakley counties.

**Franklin County**

Created 1807 from Rutherford County and Indian lands; named in honor of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), American printer, diplomat, author, philosopher, scientist, statesman, and member of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.

**Gibson County**

Created 1823 from Indian lands; named in honor of John H. Gibson (d. 1823), who served with distinction under Andrew Jackson in the Natchez Expedition (1812-1813) and in the Creek Wars.

**Giles County**

Created 1809 from Indian lands; named in honor of William B. Giles (1762-1830), Virginia state legislator, U.S. congressman and senator from Virginia who advocated admission of Tennessee into the Union in 1796, and governor of Virginia.

**Grainger County**

Created 1796 from Hawkins and Knox counties; named in honor of Mary Grainger (d. 1802), daughter of Kaleb Grainger of North Carolina, who married William Blount and became first lady of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later Tennessee).

**Greene County**

Created 1783 from Washington County; named in honor of Nathanael Greene (1742-1786), Revolutionary War commander at Trenton who succeeded Horatio Gates in command of the Army of the South and forced the British out of Georgia and the Carolinas.

**Grundy County**

Created 1844 from Coffee, Warren, and Franklin counties; named in honor of Felix Grundy (1777-1840), chief justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court, U.S. congressman and senator from Tennessee, and U.S. attorney general under President Van Buren.

**Hamblen County**

Created 1870 from Jefferson, Grainger, and Greene counties; named in honor of Hezekiah Hamblen (1775-1854), early settler, landowner, attorney, and member of the Hawkins County circuit and county courts for many years.

**Hamilton County**

Created 1819 from Rhea County and Indian lands; named in honor of Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), American statesman, Revolutionary War soldier, member of the Continental Congress, and secretary of the U.S. treasury under President Washington.

**Hancock County**

Created 1844 from Hawkins and Claiborne counties; named in honor of John Hancock (1737-1793), president of the Continental Congress, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary War militia officer, and governor of Massachusetts.

**Hardeman County**

Created 1823 from Hardin County and Indian lands; named in honor of Thomas Jones Hardeman (1788-1854), Creek War and War of 1812 soldier, prominent figure in the fight for Texas independence, and Republic of Texas congressman.

**Hardin County**

Created 1819 from Indian lands; named in honor of Joseph Hardin (1734-1801), Revolutionary War soldier, speaker of the State of Franklin legislature, and member and speaker of the territorial legislature whose sons settled Hardin County.

**Hawkins County**

Created 1786 from Sullivan County; named in honor of Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1818), member of the North Carolina legislature and the Continental Congress, U.S. senator, and agent for the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw.

**Haywood County**

Created 1823 from Indian lands; named in honor of John Haywood (1762-1826), North Carolina Superior Court and Tennessee Supreme Court judge, author of *Civil & Political History of Tennessee*, and “father of Tennessee history.”

**Henderson County**

Created 1821 from Indian lands; named in honor of James Henderson (fl. 1815), commander of Tennessee troops preceding the Battle of New Orleans, and staff officer to Andrew Jackson in the Creek and Natchez campaigns.

**Henry County**

Created 1821 from Indian lands; named in honor of Patrick Henry (1736-1799), Virginia statesman, patriot and Revolutionary leader, member of the Virginia colonial and state legislatures and the Continental Congress, and governor of Virginia.

**Hickman County**

Created 1807 from Dickson County; named in honor of Edwin Hickman (d. 1791), longhunter who while on a mission to survey land on the Piney River was killed by Indians near the present site of Centerville.

**Houston County**

Created 1871 from Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery, and Stewart counties; named in honor of Sam Houston (1793-1863), U.S. congressman from and governor of Tennessee, Texas war for independence commander, president of the Texas Republic, and U.S. senator from Texas.

**Humphreys County**

Created 1809 from Stewart County; named in honor of Parry Wayne Humphreys (1778-1839), judge of the Superior Court of Tennessee, U.S. representative from Tennessee, and longtime judge of the state judicial district.

**Jackson County**

Created 1801 from Smith County and Indian lands; named in honor of Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), U.S. congressman and senator, Tennessee Supreme Court judge, troop commander at the Battle of New Orleans, and seventh U.S. president.

**Jefferson County**

Created 1792 from Greene and Hawkins counties; named in honor of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress, governor of Virginia, U.S. secretary of state, and third U.S. president.

**Johnson County**

Created 1836 from Carter County; named in honor of Thomas Johnson (circa 1836), early settler of Carter County on the Doe River, prominent citizen, and one of the first magistrates of Johnson County.

**Knox County**

Created 1792 from Greene and Hawkins counties; named in honor of Henry Knox (1750-1806), American Revolutionary War artillery commander, one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and first U.S. secretary of war.

**Lake County**

Created 1870 from Obion County; named for Reelfoot Lake, formed by a series of earthquakes in 1811 that dammed the Reelfoot River and altered the course of the Mississippi River, an area now part of the state park system.

**Lauderdale County**

Created in 1835 from Haywood, Dyer, and Tipton counties; named in honor of James Lauderdale (d. 1814), Indian War and War of 1812 officer who fell leading troops against the British in 1814, a few days before the Battle of New Orleans.

**Lawrence County**

Created 1817 from Hickman County and Indian lands; named in honor of James Lawrence (1781-1813), American naval officer who died commanding the *Chesapeake* against the British frigate *Shannon*, known for his dying words, "Don't give up the ship!"

**Lewis County**

Created 1843 from Hickman, Lawrence, Maury, and Wayne counties; named in honor of Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809), appointee of President Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase in 1804 who died violently on the Natchez Trace.

**Lincoln County**

Created 1809 from Bedford County; named in honor of Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), American Revolutionary officer, U.S. secretary of war, commander of forces that suppressed Shay's Rebellion in 1787, and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

**Loudon County**

Created 1870 from Roane, Monroe, Blount, and McMinn counties; named for Fort Loudoun, erected 1756 by the British and named in honor of the Earl of Loudoun, commander-in-chief of British and American forces in the French and Indian War.

**Macon County**

Created 1842 from Smith and Sumner counties; named in honor of Nathaniel Macon (1757-1837), Revolutionary War Soldier, North Carolina legislator, congressman and senator, and president of the 1835 North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

**Madison County**

Created 1821 from Indian lands; named in honor of James Madison (1751-1836), member of the Continental Congress, the 1787 Constitutional Convention and the U.S. Congress, U.S. secretary of state, and fourth U.S. president.

**Marion County**

Created 1817 from Indian lands; named in honor of Francis Marion (1732-1795), continental and Revolutionary War officer whose guerilla tactics in the Revolutionary War won him the title "Swamp Fox."

**Marshall County**

Created 1836 from Giles, Bedford, Lincoln, and Maury counties; named in honor of John Marshall (1755-1835), Revolutionary War soldier and Federalist leader, U.S. congressman, secretary of state, and chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

**Maury County**

Created 1807 from Williamson County and Indian lands; named in honor of Abram Poindexter Maury, Sr. (1766-1825), pioneer, farmer, lawyer, civil engineer who laid out the town of Franklin in the late 1790s, commissioner of the town, and state senator.

**McMinn County**

Created 1819 from Indian lands; named in honor of Joseph McMinn (1758-1824), militia commander, member of territorial legislature, speaker of the state senate, governor of Tennessee, and superintendent of the Cherokee Agency.

**McNairy County**

Created 1823 from Hardin County; named in honor of John McNairy (1762-1837), North Carolina Superior Court judge for Mero District, 1796 Constitutional Convention delegate, U.S. district judge for Tennessee, and Davidson Academy trustee.

**Meigs County**

Created 1836 from Rhea County; named in honor of Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823), Tennessee country pioneer, American Revolutionary officer who distinguished himself at Sag Harbor and Stony Point, and longtime Indian agent.

**Monroe County**

Created 1819 from Indian lands; named in honor of James Monroe (1758-1831), American Revolutionary War soldier, member of the Continental Congress and the U.S. Senate, governor of Virginia, U.S. secretary of state and of war, and fifth U.S. president.

**Montgomery County**

Created 1796 from Tennessee County; named in honor of John Montgomery (d. 1794), explorer, Revolutionary War officer, signer of the Cumberland Compact, founder of Clarksville, and Nickajack Expedition commander who was killed by Indians in Kentucky.

**Moore County**

Created 1871 from Bedford, Lincoln, and Franklin counties; named in honor of William Moore (1786-1871), early settler, Lincoln County justice of the peace, War of 1812 officer, turnpike company president, and state legislator.

**Morgan County**

Created 1817 from Anderson and Roane counties; named in honor of Daniel Morgan (1736-1802), American Revolutionary War officer who commanded the troops that defeated the British at Cowpens, and U.S. congressman from Virginia.

**Obion County**

Created 1823 from Indian lands; named for the Obion River, chief watercourse of the area, the origin of the name of which is obscure: possibly an Indian word meaning “many prongs” or the name of a French-Irish explorer.

**Overton County**

Created 1806 from Jackson County and Indian lands; named in honor of John Overton (1766-1833), pioneer attorney, supporter of Andrew Jackson, Tennessee Supreme Court judge, and co-founder (with Jackson and James Winchester) of Memphis.

**Perry County**

Created 1819 from Humphreys and Hickman counties; named in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), American War of 1812 naval officer who, after his flagship *Lawrence* was damaged, continued the fight from the *Niagara*, forcing the surrender of the British fleet.

**Pickett County**

Created 1879 from Fentress and Overton counties; named in honor of Howell L. Pickett (1847-circa 1909), attorney and member of Tennessee state house from Wilson County who moved to Arizona and continued his career in law and politics.

**Polk County**

Created 1839 from McMinn and Bradley counties; named in honor of James Knox Polk (1795-1849), clerk of the state senate, member of the state house, member and speaker of the U.S. House, governor of Tennessee, and 11th U.S. President.

**Putnam County**

Created 1854 from Fentress, Jackson, Smith, White, and Overton counties; named in honor of Israel Putnam (1718-1790), French and Indian War soldier, and commander at the Revolutionary War battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island.

**Rhea County**

Created 1807 from Roane County; named in honor of John Rhea (1753-1832), Revolutionary War soldier, member of North Carolina and Tennessee state houses, member of U.S. Congress, and U.S. commissioner to treat with the Choctaws.

**Roane County**

Created 1801 from Knox County and Indian lands; named in honor of Archibald Roane (1760-1819), 1796 Constitutional Convention delegate, Superior Court of Law and Equity judge, Supreme Court judge, and governor of Tennessee.

**Robertson County**

Created 1796 from Tennessee and Sumner counties; named in honor of James Robertson (1742-1814), pioneer, surveyor, soldier, founder of the Watauga Settlements and of Nashville, and state senator, known as "Father of Tennessee."

**Rutherford County**

Created 1803 from Davidson, Williamson, and Wilson counties; named in honor of Griffith Rutherford (1721-1805), North Carolina legislator, Indian War soldier, and chairman of the legislature of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later Tennessee).

**Scott County**

Created 1849 from Anderson, Campbell, Fentress, and Morgan counties; named in honor of Winfield Scott (1786-1866), War of 1812 soldier and commander of U.S. troops at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Molino del Rey in the Mexican War.

**Sequatchie County**

Created 1857 from Hamilton, Marion, and Warren counties, the name linked with a Cherokee word “sequachee,” probably meaning “opossum, he grins or runs,” also the name of a Cherokee chief for whom the Sequatchie Valley is named.

**Sevier County**

Created 1794 from Jefferson County; named in honor of John Sevier (1745-1815), governor of the State of Franklin, territorial militia officer, U. S. congressman from North Carolina and Tennessee, state senator, and first governor of Tennessee.

**Shelby County**

Created 1819 from Indian lands; named in honor of Isaac Shelby (1750-1826), Revolutionary War troop commander at Kings Mountain, first governor of Kentucky, and negotiator for the purchase of the western district from the Chickasaws.

**Smith County**

Created 1799 from Sumner County and Indian lands; named in honor of Daniel Smith (1748-1818), surveyor, Revolutionary War officer, secretary of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later Tennessee), maker of the first map of the state, and U.S. senator.

**Stewart County**

Created 1803 from Montgomery County; named in honor of Duncan Stewart (1752-1815), member of the North Carolina legislature, early settler, Tennessee state senator, surveyor-general, and lieutenant governor of the Mississippi Territory.

**Sullivan County**

Created 1779 from Washington County; named in honor of John Sullivan (1740-1795), Revolutionary War officer, member of the Continental Congress, attorney general, legislator, U.S. district judge, and governor of New Hampshire.

**Sumner County**

Created 1786 from Davidson County; named in honor of Jethro Sumner (1733-1785), French and Indian War soldier, Revolutionary War commander at Charleston, Brandywine, and Germantown who defended North Carolina against Cornwallis in 1780.

**Tipton County**

Created 1823 from Indian lands; named in honor of Jacob Tipton (d. 1791), organizer for the defense of the Northwest Territory against hostile Indians, who was killed leading an attack in 1791.

**Trousdale County**

Created 1870 from Wilson, Macon, Smith, and Sumner counties; named in honor of William Trousdale (1790-1872), “War Horse of Sumner County,” Creek and Mexican War soldier and officer, state senator and governor of Tennessee, and U.S. minister to Brazil.

**Unicoi County**

Created 1875 from Washington and Carter counties, the name of which, shared with the Southern Appalachian mountains in the area, probably derives from an Indian word “u’nika” meaning white, foglike, or fog-draped.

**Union County**

Created 1850 from Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Knox counties; named possibly for the “union” of fragments of five counties, or for the strong feelings in eastern Tennessee for the preservation of the Federal Union.

**Van Buren County**

Created 1840 from Warren and White counties; named in honor of Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), attorney general and governor of New York, U.S. senator from New York, U.S. secretary of state, and eighth U.S. president.

**Warren County**

Created 1807 from White, Jackson, and Smith counties, as well as Indian lands; named in honor of Joseph Warren (1741-1775), Revolutionary War officer who sent Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride to Lexington in 1775, and who was killed at Bunker Hill.

**Washington County**

Created 1777 by Act of North Carolina; named in honor of George Washington (1732-1799), member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress, Revolutionary War commander unanimously elected first U.S. president.

**Wayne County**

Created 1817 from Hickman County; named in honor of daring “Mad Anthony” Wayne (1745-1796), American statesman and officer in the Revolutionary War, who later led troops against hostile Indians.

**Weakley County**

Created 1823 from Indian lands; named in honor of Robert Weakley (1764-1845), Revolutionary War soldier, state legislator, U.S. congressman, U.S. commissioner to treat with Chickasaws, and 1834 Tennessee Constitutional Convention delegate.

**White County**

Created 1806 from Jackson and Smith counties; named in honor of John White (1751-1846), Revolutionary War soldier who saw action at Brandywine, Germantown, and Stony Point, and was the first white settler of White County.

**Williamson County**

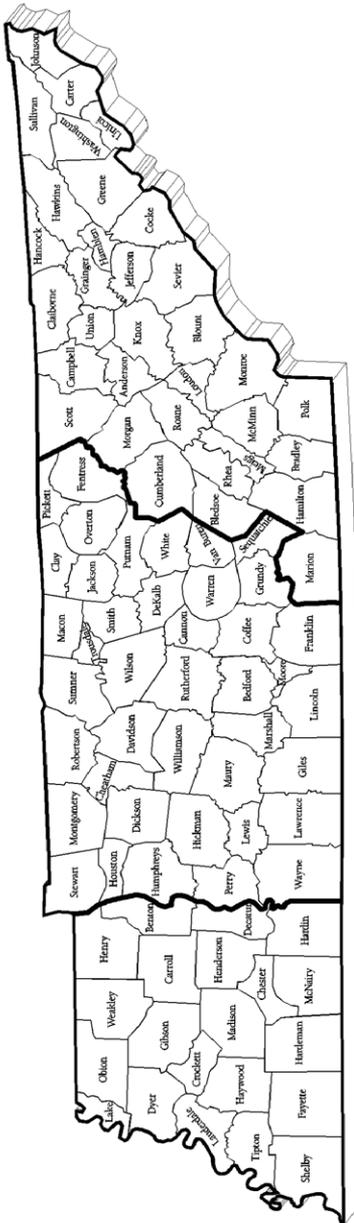
Created 1799 from Davidson County; named in honor of Hugh Williamson (1735-1819), surgeon-general of North Carolina troops in the American Revolution, North Carolina legislator, and member of the Continental and U.S. Congresses.

**Wilson County**

Created 1799 from Sumner County; named in honor of David Wilson (1752-circa 1804), Revolutionary War soldier, and member of the North Carolina legislature and the legislature of the Territory South of the River Ohio (later Tennessee).



## Tennessee Counties



### The Three Grand Divisions

*Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. Title 4, Chapter 1, Part 2*

The western division comprises the counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley.

The middle division comprises the counties of Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Clay, Coffee, Davidson, DeKalb, Dickson, Fentress, Franklin, Giles, Grundy, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Robertson, Rutherford, Sequatchie, Smith, Sumner, Stewart, Trousdale, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, and Wilson.

The eastern division comprises the counties of Anderson, Blount, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Claiborne, Carter, Cocke, Cumberland, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hamilton, Hamblen, Hawkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudon, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Union, and Washington.



# Tennessee Founding Documents

## Constitution of the State of Tennessee

The first Constitution of the state of Tennessee was written in Knoxville during the winter of 1796, the year the state was created from the geographic area known as the Southwest Territory. The first constitution was not put to a vote of the citizens of the new state for ratification, but was approved by Congress. It gave almost complete control of state government to the legislative branch, thus abrogating the fundamental “balance of power” principle. This fact, among others, led to the calling of a new constitutional convention.

The second convention met in Nashville during the Spring of 1834. A new constitution was approved by the people in March 1835.

The 1835 document stood until 1870, five years after the ending of the War Between the States. Delegates elected in December 1869, met in Nashville on January 10, 1870, wrote a new constitution, and adjourned on February 23, 1870. The new constitution was ratified by the people on the fourth Saturday in March 1870.

The 1870 constitution stood unchanged until 1953, when it was first amended. Further amendments followed in 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978, 1998, 2006, and 2010.

### Preamble and Declaration of Rights

Whereas, The people of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the general government as a member state thereof, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the act of cession of the state of North Carolina, recognizing the ordinance for the government of the territory—of the United States north west of the Ohio River, by their delegates and representatives in convention assembled, did on the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, ordain and establish a Constitution, or form of government, and mutually agreed with each other to form themselves into a free and independent state by the name of the state of Tennessee, and,

Whereas, The General Assembly of the said state of Tennessee, (pursuant to the third section of the tenth article of the Constitution,) by an act passed on the Twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled, “An Act” to provide for the calling of a convention, passed in obedience to the declared will of the voters of the state, as expressed at the general election of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, did authorize and provide for the election by the people of delegates and representatives, to meet at Nashville, in Davidson County, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, for the purpose of revising and amending, or changing, the Constitution, and said convention did accordingly meet and form a

Constitution which was submitted to the people, and was ratified by them, on the first Friday in March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and,

Whereas, The General Assembly of said state of Tennessee, under and in virtue of the first section of the first article of the Declaration of Rights, contained in and forming a part of the existing Constitution of the state, by an act passed on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, did provide for the calling of a convention by the people of the state, to meet at Nashville, on the second Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and for the election of delegates for the purpose of amending or revising the present Constitution, or forming and making a new Constitution; and,

Whereas, The people of the state, in the mode provided by said Act, have called said convention, and elected delegates to represent them therein; now therefore,

We, the delegates and representatives of the people of the state of Tennessee, duly elected, and in convention assembled, in pursuance of said act of Assembly have ordained and established the following Constitution and form of government for this state, which we recommend to the people of Tennessee for their ratification: That is to say

## Article I.

### *Declaration of Rights.*

**Section 1.** That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; for the advancement of those ends they have at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

**Section 2.** That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

**Section 3.** That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any minister against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

**Section 4.** That no political or religious test, other than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this state.

**Section 5.** The elections shall be free and equal, and the right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, shall never be denied to any person entitled thereto, except upon a conviction by a jury of some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and judgment thereon by court of competent jurisdiction.

**Section 6.** That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and no religious or political test shall ever be required as a qualification for jurors.

**Section 7.** That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not be granted.

**Section 8.** That no man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

**Section 9.** That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

**Section 10.** That no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

**Section 11.** That laws made for the punishment of acts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free government; wherefore no ex post facto law shall be made.

**Section 12.** That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

**Section 13.** That no person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

**Section 14.** That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

**Section 15.** That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great. And the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the General Assembly shall declare the public safety requires it.

**Section 16.** That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**Section 17.** That all courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct.

**Section 18.** The Legislature shall pass no law authorizing imprisonment for debt in civil cases.

**Section 19.** That the printing press shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the Legislature; or of any branch or officer of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the invaluable rights of man and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other criminal cases.

**Section 20.** That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be made.

**Section 21.** That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefore.

**Section 22.** That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state, and shall not be allowed.

**Section 23.** That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address of remonstrance.

**Section 24.** That the sure and certain defense of a free people, is a well regulated militia; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to freedom, they ought to be avoided as far as the circumstances and safety of the community will admit; and that in all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority.

**Section 25.** That no citizen of this state, except such as are employed in the army of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subjected to punishment under the martial or military law. That martial law, in the sense of the unrestricted power of military officers, or others, to dispose of the persons, liberties or property of the citizen, is inconsistent with the principles of free government, and is not confided to any department of the government of this state.

**Section 26.** That the citizens of this state have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense; but the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime.

**Section 27.** That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

**Section 28.** That no citizen of this state shall be compelled to bear arms, provided he will pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law.

**Section 29.** That an equal participation in the free navigation of the Mississippi, is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this state; it cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever.

**Section 30.** That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, shall ever be granted or conferred in this state.

**Section 31.** That the limits and boundaries of this state be ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned, that is to say: Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain, to the place where Watauga river breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe river and the waters of Rock creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where Nolichucky river runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock on French Broad river; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain, to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where it is called Unicoi or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain to the southern boundary of this state, as described in the act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands and waters lying west of said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the state of North Carolina, are within the boundaries and limits of this state, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty, and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Articles of Confederation, the Bill of Rights and Constitution of North Carolina, the cession act of the said state, and the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory north west of Ohio; Provided, nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals to any

part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession act; And provided also, that the limits and jurisdiction of this state shall extend to any other land and territory now acquired, or that may hereafter be acquired, by compact or agreement with other states, or otherwise, although such land and territory are not included within the boundaries herein before designated.

**Section 32.** That the erection of safe prisons, the inspection of prisons, and the humane treatment of prisoners, shall be provided for.

**Section 33.** That slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are forever prohibited in this state.

**Section 34.** The General Assembly shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

**Section 35.** To preserve and protect the rights of victims of crime to justice and due process, victims shall be entitled to the following basic rights:

**Section 35a.** The right to confer with the prosecution.

**Section 35b.** The right to be free from intimidation, harassment and abuse throughout the criminal justice system.

**Section 35c.** The right to be present at all proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present.

**Section 35d.** The right to be heard, when relevant, at all critical stages of the criminal justice process as defined by the General Assembly.

**Section 35e.** The right to be informed of all proceedings, and of the release, transfer or escape of the accused or convicted person.

**Section 35f.** The right to a speedy trial or disposition and a prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction or sentence.

**Section 35g.** The right to restitution from the offender.

**Section 35h.** The right to be informed of each of the rights established for victims.

The General Assembly has the authority to enact substantive and procedural laws to define, implement, preserve and protect the rights guaranteed to victims by this section.

## Article II.

### *Distribution of Powers.*

**Section 1.** The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments: legislative, executive, and judicial.

**Section 2.** No person or persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein directed or permitted.

### *Legislative Department.*

**Section 3.** The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both dependent on the people. Representatives shall hold office for two years and senators for four years from the day of the general election, except that the speaker of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives each shall hold his office as speaker for two years or until his successor is elected and qualified provided however, that in the first general election after adoption of this amendment senators elected in districts designated by even numbers shall be elected for four years and those elected in districts

designated by odd numbers shall be elected for two years. In a county having more than one senatorial district, the districts shall be numbered consecutively.

**Section 4.** The apportionment of senators and representatives shall be substantially according to population. After each decennial census made by the Bureau of Census of the United States is available the General Assembly shall establish senatorial and representative districts. Nothing in this Section nor in this Article II shall deny to the General Assembly the right at any time to apportion one House of the General Assembly using geography, political subdivisions, substantially equal population and other criteria as factors; provided such apportionment when effective shall comply with the Constitution of the United States as then amended or authoritatively interpreted. If the Constitution of the United States shall require that legislative apportionment not based entirely on population be approved by vote of the electorate, the General Assembly shall provide for such vote in the apportionment act.

**Section 5.** The number of representatives shall be ninety-nine and shall be apportioned by the General Assembly among the several counties or districts as shall be provided by law. Counties having two or more representatives shall be divided into separate districts. In a district composed of two or more counties each county shall adjoin at least one other county of such district; and no county shall be divided in forming such a district.

**Section 5a.** Each district shall be represented by a qualified voter of that district.

**Section 6.** The number of senators shall be apportioned by the General Assembly among the several counties or districts substantially according to population, and shall not exceed one-third the number of representatives. Counties having two or more senators shall be divided into separate districts. In a district composed of two or more counties, each county shall adjoin at least one other county of such district; and no county shall be divided in forming such a district.

**Section 6a.** Each district shall be represented by a qualified voter of that district.

**Section 7.** The first election for senators and representatives shall be held on the second Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and forever thereafter, elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in two years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Said elections shall terminate the same day.

**Section 8.** Legislative sessions—Governor's inauguration—the General Assembly shall meet in organizational session on the second Tuesday in January next succeeding the election of the members of the House of Representatives, at which session, if in order, the governor shall be inaugurated. The General Assembly shall remain in session for organizational purposes not longer than fifteen consecutive calendar days, during which session no legislation shall be passed on third and final consideration. Thereafter, the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday next following the conclusion of the organizational session unless the General Assembly by joint resolution of both houses sets an earlier date.

The General Assembly may by joint resolution recess or adjourn until such time or times as it shall determine. It shall be convened at other times by the governor as provided in Article III, Section 9, or by the presiding officers of both Houses at the written request of two-thirds of the members of each House.

**Section 9.** No person shall be a representative unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have been a citizen of this state for three years, and a resident in the county he represents one year, immediately preceding the election.

**Section 10.** No person shall be a senator unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of thirty years, and shall have resided three years in this state, and one year in the county or

district, immediately preceding the election. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the executive or the General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a literary institution.

**Section 11.** The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled shall each choose a speaker and its other officers; be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments from day to day. Not less than two-thirds of all the members to which each house shall be entitled shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized, by law, to compel the attendance of absent members.

**Section 12.** Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free state.

**Section 13.** Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

**Section 14.** Each House may punish, by imprisonment, during its session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House, by any disorderly or any contemptuous behavior in its presence.

**Section 15.** Vacancies. When the seat of any member of either House becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled as follows:

(a) When twelve months or more remain prior to the next general election for legislators, a successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the district represented, and such successor shall serve the remainder of the original terms. The election shall be held within such time as provided by law. The legislative body of the replaced legislator's county of residence at the time of his or her election may elect an interim successor to serve until the election.

(b) When less than twelve months remain prior to the next general election for legislators, a successor shall be elected by the legislative body of the replaced legislator's county of residence at the time of his or her election. The term of any senator so elected shall expire at the next general election for legislators, at which election a successor shall be elected.

(c) Only a qualified voter of the district represented shall be eligible to succeed to the vacant seat.

**Section 16.** Neither house shall, during its session, adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

**Section 17.** Bills may originate in either House; but may be amended, altered or rejected by the other. No bill shall become a law which embraces more than one subject, that subject to be expressed in the title. All acts which repeal, revive or amend former laws, shall recite in their caption, or otherwise, the title or substance of the law repealed, revived or amended.

**Section 18.** A bill shall become law when it has been considered and passed on three different days in each House and on third and final consideration has received the assent of a majority of all the members to which each House is entitled under this Constitution, when the respective speakers have signed the bill with the date of such signing appearing in the journal, and when the bill has been approved by the governor or otherwise passed under the provisions of this Constitution.

**Section 19.** After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session.

**Section 20.** The style of the laws of this state shall be, “Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.” No law of a general nature shall take effect until forty days after its passage unless the same or the caption thereof shall state that the public welfare requires that it should take effect sooner.

**Section 21.** Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it, except such parts as the welfare of the state may require to be kept secret; the ayes and noes shall be taken in each House upon the final passage of every bill of a general character, and bills making appropriations of public moneys; and the ayes and noes of the members on any question, shall, at the request of any five of them, be entered on the journal.

**Section 22.** The doors of each House and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

**Section 23.** Each member of the General Assembly shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800.00 per year payable in equal monthly installments from the date of his election, and in addition, such other allowances for expenses in attending sessions or committee meetings as may be provided by law. The senators, when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall receive the same allowances for expenses as have been provided by law for the members of the General Assembly. The compensation and expenses of the members of the General Assembly may from time to time be reduced or increased by laws enacted by the General Assembly; however, no increase or decrease in the amount thereof shall take effect until the next general election for representatives to the General Assembly. Provided, further, that the first General Assembly meeting after adoption of this amendment shall be allowed to set its own expenses. However, no member shall be paid expenses, nor travel allowances for more than ninety Legislative days of a regular session, excluding the organization session, nor for more than thirty Legislative days of any extraordinary session.

This amendment shall take effect immediately upon adoption so that any member of the General Assembly elected at a general election wherein this amendment is approved shall be entitled to the compensation set herein.

**Section 24.** No public money shall be expended except pursuant to appropriations made by law. Expenditures for any fiscal year shall not exceed the state’s revenues and reserves, including the proceeds of any debt obligation, for that year. No debt obligation, except as shall be repaid within the fiscal year of issuance, shall be authorized for the current operation of any state service or program, nor shall the proceeds of any debt obligation be expended for a purpose other than that for which it was authorized.

In no year shall the rate of growth of appropriations from state tax revenues exceed the estimated rate of growth of the state’s economy as determined by law. No appropriation in excess of this limitation shall be made unless the General Assembly shall, by law containing no other subject matter, set forth the dollar amount and the rate by which the limit will be exceeded.

Any law requiring the expenditure of state funds shall be null and void unless, during the session in which the act receives final passage, an appropriation is made for the estimated first year’s funding.

No law of general application shall impose increased expenditure requirements on cities or counties unless the General Assembly shall provide that the state share in the cost.

An accurate financial statement of the state’s fiscal condition shall be published annually.

**Section 25.** No person who heretofore hath been, or may hereafter be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or hold any other

office under the state government, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

**Section 26.** No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, register, clerk of any Court of Record, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States, shall have a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person in this state hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; provided, that no appointment in the Militia, or to the Office of Justice of the Peace, shall be considered a lucrative office, or operative as a disqualification to a seat in either House of the General Assembly.

**Section 27.** Any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and to have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals.

**Section 28.** In accordance with the following provisions, all property real, personal or mixed shall be subject to taxation, but the Legislature may except such as may be held by the state, by counties, cities or towns, and used exclusively for public or corporation purposes, and such as may be held and used for purposes purely religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational, and shall except the direct product of the soil in the hands of the producer, and his immediate vendee, and the entire amount of money deposited in an individual's personal or family checking or savings accounts. For purposes of taxation, property shall be classified into three classes, to wit: Real Property, Tangible Personal Property and Intangible Personal Property.

Real property shall be classified into four (4) subclassifications and assessed as follows:

- (a) Public Utility Property, to be assessed at fifty-five (55%) percent of its value;
- (b) Industrial and Commercial Property, to be assessed at forty (40%) percent of its value;
- (c) Residential Property, to be assessed at twenty-five (25%) percent of its value, provided that residential property containing two (2) or more rental units is hereby defined as industrial and commercial property; and
- (d) Farm Property, to be assessed at twenty-five (25%) percent of its value.

House trailers, mobile homes, and all other similar movable structures used for commercial, industrial, or residential purposes shall be assessed as real property as an improvement to the land where located.

The Legislature shall provide, in such a manner as it deems appropriate, tax relief to elderly, low-income taxpayers through payments by the state to reimburse all or part of the taxes paid by such persons on owner-occupied residential property, but such reimbursement shall not be an obligation imposed, directly or indirectly, upon counties, cities or towns.

By general law, the legislature may authorize the following program of tax relief:

(a) The legislative body of any county or municipality may provide by resolution or ordinance that:

(1) Any taxpayer who is sixty-five (65) years of age or older and who owns residential property as the taxpayer's principal place of residence shall pay taxes on such property in an amount not to exceed the maximum amount of tax on such property imposed at the time the ordinance or resolution is adopted;

(2) Any taxpayer who reaches the age of sixty-five (65) after the time the ordinance or resolution is adopted, who owns residential property as the taxpayer's principal place of residence, shall thereafter pay taxes on such property in an amount not to exceed the maximum amount of tax on such property imposed in the tax year in which such taxpayer reaches age sixty-five (65); and

(3) Any taxpayer who is sixty-five (65) years of age or older, who purchases residential property as the taxpayer's principal place of residence after the taxpayer's sixty-fifth birthday, shall pay taxes in an amount not to exceed the maximum amount of tax imposed on such property in the tax year in which such property is purchased.

(b) Whenever the full market value of such property is increased as a result of improvements to such property after the time the ordinance or resolution is adopted, then the assessed value of such property shall be adjusted to include such increased value and the taxes shall also be increased proportionally with the value.

(c) Any taxpayer or taxpayers who own residential property as their principal place of residence whose total or combined annual income or wealth exceeds an amount to be determined by the General Assembly shall not be eligible to receive the tax relief provided in subsection (a) or (b).

The Legislature may provide tax relief to home owners totally and permanently disabled, irrespective of age, as provided herein for the elderly.

Tangible personal property shall be classified into three (3) subclassifications and assessed as follows:

(a) Public Utility Property, to be assessed at fifty-five (55%) percent of its value;

(b) Industrial and Commercial Property, to be assessed at thirty (30%) percent of its value; and

(c) All other Tangible Personal Property, to be assessed at five (5%) percent of its value; provided, however, that the Legislature shall exempt seven thousand five hundred (\$7,500) dollars worth of such Tangible Personal Property which shall cover personal household goods and furnishings, wearing apparel and other such tangible property in the hands of a taxpayer.

The Legislature shall have power to classify Intangible Personal Property into subclassifications and to establish a ratio of assessment to value in each class or subclass, and shall provide fair and equitable methods of apportionment of the value of same to this state for purposes of taxation. Banks, insurance companies, loan and investment companies, savings and loan associations, and all similar financial institutions, shall be assessed and taxed in such manner as the Legislature shall direct; provided that for the year 1973, or until such time as the Legislature may provide otherwise, the ratio of assessment to value of property presently taxed shall remain the same as provided by law for the year 1972; provided further that the taxes imposed upon such financial institutions, and paid by them, shall be in lieu of all taxes on the redeemable or cash value of all of their outstanding shares of capital stock, policies of insurance, customer savings and checking accounts, certificates of deposit, and certificates of investment, by whatever name called, including other intangible corporate property of such financial institutions.

The ratio of assessment to value of property in each class or subclass shall be equal and uniform throughout the state, the value and definition of property in each class or subclass to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislature shall direct. Each respective taxing authority shall apply the same tax rate to all property within its jurisdiction.

The Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers, and privileges, in such manner as they may from time to time direct, and the Legislature may levy a gross receipts tax on merchants and businesses in lieu of ad valorem taxes on the inventories of merchandise held by such merchants and businesses for sale or exchange. The portion of a merchant's capital used in the purchase of merchandise sold by him to nonresidents and sent beyond the state, shall not be taxed at a rate higher than the ad valorem tax on property. The Legislature shall have power to levy a tax upon incomes derived from stocks and bonds that are not taxed ad valorem.

This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1973.

**Section 29.** The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this state, to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes respectively, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and all property shall be taxed according to its value, upon the principles established in regard to state taxation. But the credit of no county, city or town shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any person, company, association or corporation, except upon an election to be first held by the qualified voters of such county, city or town, and the assent of three-fourths of the votes cast at said election. Nor shall any county, city or town become a stockholder with others in any company, association or corporation except upon a like election, and the assent of a like majority. But the counties of Grainger, Hawkins, Hancock, Union, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Grundy, Sumner, Smith, Fentress, Van Buren, and the new county herein authorized to be established out of fractions of Sumner, Macon and Smith Counties, White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Cumberland, Anderson, Henderson, Wayne, Cocke, Coffee, Macon, Marshall, and Roane shall be excepted out of the provisions of this section so far that the assent of a majority of the qualified voters of either of said counties voting on the question shall be sufficient when the credit of such county is given or loaned to any person, association or corporation; provided, that the exception of the counties above named shall not be in force beyond the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty: and after that period they shall be subject to the three-fourths majority applicable to the other counties of the state.

**Section 30.** No article manufactured of the produce of this state, shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees.

**Section 31.** The credit of this state shall not be hereafter loaned or given to or in aid of any person, association, company, corporation or municipality; nor shall the state become the owner in whole or in part of any bank or a stockholder with others in any association, company, corporation or municipality.

**Section 32.** No convention or general assembly of this state shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several states; unless such convention or general assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.

**Section 33.** No bonds of the state shall be issued to any rail road company which at the time of its application for the same shall be in default in paying the interest upon the state bonds previously loaned to it or that shall hereafter and before such application sell or absolutely dispose of any state bonds loaned to it for less than par.

## Article III.

### *Executive Department.*

**Section 1.** The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

**Section 2.** The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the General Assembly, at the time and places where they shall respectively vote for the members thereof. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

**Section 3.** He shall be at least thirty years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this state seven years next before his election.

**Section 4.** The governor shall be elected to hold office for four years and until a successor is elected and qualified. A person may be eligible to succeed in office for additional four year terms, provided that no person presently serving or elected hereafter shall be eligible for election to more than two terms consecutively, including an election to a partial term.

One succeeding to the office vacated during the first eighteen calendar months of the term shall hold office until a successor is elected for the remainder of the term at the next election of members of the General Assembly and qualified pursuant to this Constitution. One succeeding to the office vacated after the first eighteen calendar months of the term shall continue to hold office for the remainder of the full term.

**Section 5.** He shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of this state, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. But the Militia shall not be called into service except in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only when the General Assembly shall declare, by law, that the public safety requires it.

**Section 6.** He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

**Section 7.** He shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

**Section 8.** He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

**Section 9.** He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, in which he shall state specifically the purposes for which they are to convene; but they shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specifically called together.

**Section 10.** He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**Section 11.** He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

**Section 12.** In case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, or resignation, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the speaker of the Senate; and in case of the death, removal from office, or resignation of the speaker of the Senate, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the speaker of the House of Representatives.

**Section 13.** No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall execute the office of governor.

**Section 14.** When any officer, the right of whose appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or the office, by the expiration of the term, or by other means, become vacant, the governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

**Section 15.** There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee.

**Section 16.** All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Tennessee, be sealed with the State Seal, and signed by the governor.

**Section 17.** A secretary of state shall be appointed by joint vote of the General Assembly, and commissioned during the term of four years; he shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required lay the same, and all papers, minutes

and vouchers relative thereto, before the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined by law.

**Section 18.** Every bill which may pass both Houses of the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his signature. If he approve, he shall sign it, and the same shall become a law; but if he refuse to sign it, he shall return it with his objections thereto, in writing, to the house in which it originated; and said House shall cause said objections to be entered at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the executive, it shall be sent, with said objections, to the other House, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered. If approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that House, it shall become a law. The votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of all the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journals of their respective Houses.

If the governor shall fail to return any bill with his objections in writing within ten calendar days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law without his signature. If the General Assembly by its adjournment prevents the return of any bill within said ten-day period, the bill shall become a law, unless disapproved by the governor and filed by him with his objections in writing in the office of the secretary of state within said ten-day period.

Every joint resolution or order (except on question of adjournment and proposals of specific amendments to the Constitution) shall likewise be presented to the governor for his signature, and on being disapproved by him shall in like manner, be returned with his objections; and the same before it shall take effect shall be repassed by a majority of all the members elected to both houses in the manner and according to the rules prescribed in case of a bill.

The governor may reduce or disapprove the sum of money appropriated by any one or more items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money, while approving other portions of the bill. The portions so approved shall become law, and the items or parts of items disapproved or reduced shall be void to the extent that they have been disapproved or reduced unless repassed as hereinafter provided. The governor, within ten calendar days (Sundays excepted) after the bill shall have been presented to him, shall report the items or parts of items disapproved or reduced with his objections in writing to the House in which the bill originated, or if the General Assembly shall have adjourned, to the office of the secretary of state. Any such items or parts of items so disapproved or reduced shall be restored to the bill in the original amount and become law if repassed by the General Assembly according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

## Article IV.

### *Elections.*

**Section 1.** Every person, being eighteen years of age, being a citizen of the United States, being a resident of the state for a period of time as prescribed by the General Assembly, and being duly registered in the county of residence for a period of time prior to the day of any election as prescribed by the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote in all federal, state, and local elections held in the county or district in which such person resides. All such requirements shall be equal and uniform across the state, and there shall be no other qualification attached to the right of suffrage.

The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws requiring voters to vote in the election precincts in which they may reside, and laws to secure the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box.

All male citizens of this state shall be subject to the performance of military duty, as may be prescribed by law.

**Section 2.** Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes.

**Section 3.** Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest or summons, during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning from them.

**Section 4.** In all elections to be made by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal. All other elections shall be by ballot.

## Article V.

### *Impeachments.*

**Section 1.** The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

**Section 2.** All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and the chief justice of the Supreme Court, or if he be on trial, the senior associate judge, shall preside over them. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators sworn to try the officer impeached.

**Section 3.** The House of Representatives shall elect from their own body three members, whose duty it shall be to prosecute impeachments. No impeachment shall be tried until the Legislature shall have adjourned sine die, when the Senate shall proceed to try such impeachment.

**Section 4.** The governor, judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the inferior courts, chancellors, attorneys for the state, treasurer, comptroller, and secretary of state, shall be liable to impeachment, whenever they may, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, commit any crime in their official capacity which may require disqualification but judgment shall only extend to removal from office, and disqualification to fill any office thereafter. The party shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. The Legislature now has, and shall continue to have, power to relieve from the penalties imposed, any person disqualified from holding office by the judgment of a Court of Impeachment.

**Section 5.** Justices of the peace, and other civil officers not herein before mentioned, for crimes or misdemeanors in office, shall be liable to indictment in such courts as the Legislature may direct; and upon conviction, shall be removed from office by said court, as if found guilty on impeachment; and shall be subject to such other punishment as may be prescribed by law.

## Article VI.

### *Judicial Department.*

**Section 1.** The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such Circuit, Chancery and other Inferior Courts as the Legislature shall from time to time, ordain and establish; in the judges thereof, and in justices of the peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction in Corporation Courts as may be deemed necessary. Courts to be holden by justices of the peace may also be established.

**Section 2.** The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, of whom not more than two shall reside in any one of the grand divisions of the state. The judges shall designate one of their own number who shall preside as chief justice. The concurrence of three of the judges shall in every case be necessary to a decision. The jurisdiction of this court shall be appellate only, under such restrictions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by law; but it may possess such other jurisdiction as is now conferred by law on the present Supreme Court. Said court shall be held at Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson.

**Section 3.** The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state. The Legislature shall have power to prescribe such rules as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section two of this article. Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be thirty-five years of age, and shall before his election have been a resident of the state for five years. His term of service shall be eight years.

**Section 4.** The Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts, and of other Inferior Courts, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the district or circuit to which they are to be assigned. Every judge of such courts shall be thirty years of age, and shall before his election, have been a resident of the state for five years, and of the circuit or district one year. His term of service shall be eight years.

**Section 5.** An attorney general and reporter for the state, shall be appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court and shall hold his office for a term of eight years. An attorney for the state for any circuit or district, for which a judge having criminal jurisdiction shall be provided by law, shall be elected by the qualified voters of such circuit or district, and shall hold his office for a term of eight years, and shall have been a resident of the state five years, and of the circuit or district one year. In all cases where the attorney for any district fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an attorney pro tempore.

**Section 6.** Judges and attorneys for the state may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House voting separately; but two-thirds of the members to which each House may be entitled must concur in such vote. The vote shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against the judge or attorney for the state together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. The judge or attorney for the state, against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

**Section 7.** The judges of the Supreme or Inferior Courts, shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office nor hold any other office of trust or profit under this state or the United States.

**Section 8.** The jurisdiction of the Circuit, Chancery and other Inferior Courts, shall be as now established by law, until changed by the Legislature.

**Section 9.** The judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

**Section 10.** The judges or justices of the Inferior Courts of Law and Equity, shall have power in all civil cases, to issue writs of certiorari to remove any cause or the transcript of the record thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction, into such court of law, on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

**Section 11.** No judge of the Supreme or Inferior Courts shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him

by affinity of consanguinity, within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been of counsel, or in which he may have presided in any Inferior Court, except by consent of all the parties. In case all or any of the judges of the Supreme Court shall thus be disqualified from presiding on the trial of any cause or causes, the court or the judges thereof, shall certify the same to the governor of the state, and he shall forthwith specially commission the requisite number of men, of law knowledge, for the trial and determination thereof. The Legislature may by general laws make provision that special judges may be appointed, to hold any courts the judge of which shall be unable or fail to attend or sit; or to hear any cause in which the judge may be incompetent.

**Section 12.** All writs and other process shall run in the name of the state of Tennessee and bear test and be signed by the respective clerks. Indictments shall conclude, “against the peace and dignity of the state.”

**Section 13.** Judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint their clerks who shall hold their offices for six years. Chancellors shall appoint their clerks and masters, who shall hold their offices for six years. Clerks of the Inferior Courts holden in the respective counties or districts, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof for the term of four years. Any clerk may be removed from office for malfeasance, incompetency or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

**Section 14.** No fine shall be laid on any citizen of this state that shall exceed fifty dollars, unless it shall be assessed by a jury of his peers, who shall assess the fine at the time they find the fact, if they think the fine should be more than fifty dollars.

## Article VII.

### *State and County Officers.*

**Section 1.** The qualified voters of each county shall elect for terms of four years a legislative body, a county executive, a sheriff, a trustee, a register, a county clerk and an assessor of property. Their qualifications and duties shall be prescribed by the General Assembly. Any officer shall be removed from malfeasance or neglect of duty as prescribed by the General Assembly.

The legislative body shall be composed of representatives from districts in the county as drawn by the county legislative body pursuant to statutes enacted by the General Assembly. Districts shall be reapportioned at least every ten years based upon the most recent federal census. The legislative body shall not exceed twenty-five members, and no more than three representatives shall be elected from a district. Any county organized under the consolidated government provisions of Article XI, Section 9, of this Constitution shall be exempt from having a county executive and a county legislative body as described in this paragraph.

The General Assembly may provide alternate forms of county government including the right to charter and the manner by which a referendum may be called. The new form of government shall replace the existing form if approved by a majority of the voters in the referendum.

No officeholder’s current term shall be diminished by the ratification of this article.

**Section 2.** Vacancies in county offices shall be filled by the county legislative body, and any person so appointed shall serve until a successor is elected at the next election occurring after the vacancy is qualified.

**Section 3.** There shall be a treasurer or treasurers and a comptroller of the treasury appointed for the state, by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly who shall hold their offices for two years.

**Section 4.** The election of officers, and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise directed or provided by this Constitution, shall be made in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.

**Section 5.** Elections for judicial and other civil officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and forever thereafter on the first Thursday in August next preceding the expiration of their respective terms of service. The term of each officer so elected shall be computed from the first day of September next succeeding his election. The term of office of the governor and other executive officers shall be computed from the fifteenth of January next after the election of the governor. No appointment or election to fill a vacancy shall be made for a period extending beyond the unexpired term. Every officer shall hold his office until his successor is elected or appointed, and qualified. No special election shall be held to fill a vacancy in the office of judge or district attorney, but at the time herein fixed for the biennial election of civil officers, and such vacancy shall be filled at the next biennial election recurring more than thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

## Article VIII

### *Militia.*

**Section 1.** All militia officers shall be elected by persons subject to military duty, within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time direct and establish.

**Section 2.** The governor shall appoint the adjutant-general and his other staff officers; the major generals, brigadier-generals, and commanding officers of regiments, shall respectively appoint their staff officers.

**Section 3.** The Legislature shall pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion, the tenets of which are known to be opposed to the bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters.

## Article IX

### *Disqualifications.*

**Section 1.** Whereas ministers of the Gospel are by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

**Section 2.** No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state.

**Section 3.** Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or knowingly be the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this state, and shall be punished otherwise, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

## Article X.

### *Oaths, Bribery of Electors, New Counties.*

**Section 1.** Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this state, and of the United States, and an oath of office.

**Section 2.** Each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall before they proceed to business take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this state, and of the United States and also the following oath: I \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in all appointments, vote without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice; and that I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote or resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing, whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the Constitution of this state.

**Section 3.** Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct. And any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable, for six years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such further punishment as the Legislature shall direct.

**Section 4.** New Counties may be established by the Legislature to consist of not less than two hundred and seventy five square miles, and which shall contain a population of seven hundred qualified voters; no line of such county shall approach the court house of any old county from which it may be taken nearer than eleven miles, nor shall such old county be reduced to less than five hundred square miles. But the following exceptions are made to the foregoing provisions viz: New counties may be established by the present or any succeeding Legislature out of the following territory to wit: Out of that portion of Obion County which lies west of the low water mark of Reel Foot Lake: Out of fractions of Sumner, Macon and Smith Counties; but no line of such new county shall approach the court house of Sumner or of Smith Counties nearer than ten miles, nor include any part of Macon County lying within nine and a half miles of the court house of said County nor shall more than twenty square miles of Macon County nor any part of Sumner County lying due west of the western boundary of Macon County, be taken in the formation of said new county: Out of fractions of Grainger and Jefferson Counties but no line of such new county shall include any part of Grainger County north of the Holston River; nor shall any line thereof approach the court house of Jefferson County nearer than eleven miles. Such new county may include any other territory which is not excluded by any general provision of this Constitution: Out of fractions of Jackson and Overton Counties but no line of such new county shall approach the court house of Jackson or Overton Counties nearer than ten miles, nor shall such county contain less than four hundred qualified voters, nor shall the area of either of the old counties be reduced below four hundred and fifty square miles: Out of fractions of Roane, Monroe, and Blount Counties, around the town of Loudon; but no line of such new county shall ever approach the towns of Maryville, Kingston, or Madisonville, nearer than eleven miles, except that on the south side of the Tennessee River, said lines may approach as near as ten miles to the court house of Roane County.

The counties of Lewis, Cheatham, and Sequatchie, as now established by Legislative enactments are hereby declared to be constitutional counties. No part of Bledsoe County shall be taken to form a new county or a part thereof or be attached to any adjoining county. That portion of Marion County included within the following boundaries, beginning on the Grundy and Marion County

line at the Nickajack trace and running about six hundred yards west of Ben Poseys, to where the Tennessee Coal Rail Road crosses the line, running thence southeast through the Pocket near William Summers crossing the Battle Creek Gulf at the corner of Thomas Wootons field, thence running across the Little Gizzard Gulf at Raven Point, thence in a direct line to the bridge crossing the Big Fiery Gizzard, thence in a direct line to the mouth of Holy Water Creek, thence up said Creek to the Grundy County line, and thence with said line to the beginning; is hereby detached from Marion County, and attached to the county of Grundy. No part of a county shall be taken off to form a new county or a part thereof without the consent of two-thirds of the qualified voters in such part taken off; and where an old county is reduced for the purpose of forming a new one, the seat of justice in said old county shall not be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds in both branches of the Legislature, nor shall the seat of justice of any county be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county. But the foregoing provision requiring a two-thirds majority of the voters of a county to remove its county seat shall not apply to the counties of Obion and Cocke. The fractions taken from old counties to form new counties or taken from one county and added to another shall continue liable for their pro rata of all debts contracted by their respective counties prior to the separation, and be entitled to their proportion of any stocks or credits belonging to such old counties.

**Section 5.** The citizens who may be included in any new county shall vote with the county or counties from which they may have been stricken off, for members of Congress, for governor and for members of the General Assembly until the next apportionment of members to the General Assembly after the establishment of such new county.

## Article XI.

### *Miscellaneous Provisions.*

**Section 1.** All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this state, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force and use until they shall expire, be altered or repealed by the Legislature; but ordinances contained in any former Constitution or schedule thereto are hereby abrogated.

**Section 2.** Nothing contained in this Constitution shall impair the validity of any debts or contracts, or affect any rights of property or any suits, actions, rights of action or other proceedings in Courts of Justice.

**Section 3.** Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays thereon, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen; and shall be published six months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the General Assembly then next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people at the next general election in which a governor is to be chosen. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of all the citizens of the state voting for governor, voting in their favor, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution. When any amendment or amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed in

pursuance of the foregoing provisions the same shall at each of said sessions be read three times on three several days in each house.

The Legislature shall have the right by law to submit to the people, at any general election, the question of calling a convention to alter, reform, or abolish this Constitution, or to alter, reform or abolish any specified part or parts of it; and when, upon such submission, a majority of all the voters voting upon the proposal submitted shall approve the proposal to call a convention, the delegates to such convention shall be chosen at the next general election and the convention shall assemble for the consideration of such proposals as shall have received a favorable vote in said election, in such mode and manner as shall be prescribed. No change in, or amendment to, this Constitution proposed by such convention shall become effective, unless within the limitations of the call of the convention, and unless approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting separately on such change or amendment at an election to be held in such manner and on such date as may be fixed by the convention. No such convention shall be held oftener than once in six years.

**Section 4.** The Legislature shall have no power to grant divorces; but may authorize the Courts of Justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law; but such laws shall be general and uniform in their operation throughout the state.

**Section 5.** The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this state, except that the legislature may authorize a state lottery if the net proceeds of the lottery's revenues are allocated to provide financial assistance to citizens of this state to enable such citizens to attend post-secondary educational institutions located within this state. The excess after such allocations from such net proceeds from the lottery would be appropriated to:

- (1) Capital outlay projects for K-12 educational facilities; and
- (2) Early learning programs and after school programs.

Such appropriation of funds to support improvements and enhancements for educational programs and purposes and such net proceeds shall be used to supplement, not supplant, non-lottery educational resources for education programs and purposes.

All other forms of lottery not authorized herein are expressly prohibited unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house of the General Assembly for an annual event operated for the benefit of a 501(c)(3) organization located in this state, as defined by the 2000 United States Tax Code or as may be amended from time to time.

A state lottery means a lottery of the type such as in operation in Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia in 2000, and the amendment to Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee provided for herein does not authorize games of chance associated with casinos, including, but not limited to, slot machines, roulette wheels, and the like.

The state lottery authorized in this section shall be implemented and administered uniformly throughout the state in such manner as the legislature, by general law, deems appropriate.

**Section 6.** The Legislature shall have no power to change the names of persons, or to pass acts adopting or legitimatizing persons, but shall, by general laws, confer this power on the courts.

**Section 7.** The General Assembly shall define and regulate interest, and set maximum effective rates thereof.

If no applicable statute is hereafter enacted, the effective rate of interest collected shall not exceed ten (10%) percent per annum.

All provisions of existing statutes regulating rates of interest and other charges on loans shall remain in full force and effect until July 1, 1980, unless earlier amended or repealed.

**Section 8.** The Legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of any particular individual, nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law granting to any individual or individuals, rights, privileges, immunities, [immunities] or exemptions other than such as may be, by the same law extended to any member of the community, who may be able to bring himself within the provisions of such law. No corporation shall be created or its powers increased or diminished by special laws but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations, hereafter created, which laws may, at any time, be altered or repealed, and no such alteration or repeal shall interfere with or divest rights which have become vested.

**Section 9.** The Legislature shall have the right to vest such powers in the Courts of Justice, with regard to private and local affairs, as may be expedient.

The General Assembly shall have no power to pass a special, local or private act having the effect of removing the incumbent from any municipal or county office or abridging the term or altering the salary prior to the end of the term for which such public officer was selected, and any act of the General Assembly private or local in form or effect applicable to a particular county or municipality either in its governmental or its proprietary capacity shall be void and of no effect unless the act by its terms either requires the approval of a two-thirds vote of the local legislative body of the municipality or county, or requires approval in an election by a majority of those voting in said election in the municipality or county affected.

Any municipality may by ordinance submit to its qualified voters in a general or special election the question: "Shall this municipality adopt home rule?"

In the event of an affirmative vote by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, and until the repeal thereof by the same procedure, such municipality shall be a home rule municipality, and the General Assembly shall act with respect to such home rule municipality only by laws which are general in terms and effect.

Any municipality after adopting home rule may continue to operate under its existing charter, or amend the same, or adopt and thereafter amend a new charter to provide for its governmental and proprietary powers, duties and functions, and for the form, structure, personnel and organization of its government, provided that no charter provision except with respect to compensation of municipal personnel shall be effective if inconsistent with any general act of the General Assembly and provided further that the power of taxation of such municipality shall not be enlarged or increased except by general act of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall by general law provide the exclusive methods by which municipalities may be created, merged, consolidated and dissolved and by which municipal boundaries may be altered.

A charter or amendment may be proposed by ordinance of any home rule municipality, by a charter commission provided for by act of the General Assembly and elected by the qualified voters of a home rule municipality voting thereon or, in the absence of such act of the General Assembly, by a charter commission of seven (7) members, chosen at large not more often than once in two (2) years, in a municipal election pursuant to petition for such election signed by qualified voters of a home rule municipality not less in number than ten (10%) percent of those voting in the then most recent general municipal election.

It shall be the duty of the legislative body of such municipality to publish any proposal so made and to submit the same to its qualified voters at the first general state election which shall be held

at least sixty (60) days after such publication and such proposal shall become effective sixty (60) days after approval by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

The General Assembly shall not authorize any municipality to tax incomes, estates, or inheritances, or to impose any other tax not authorized by Sections 28 or 29 of Article II of this Constitution. Nothing herein shall be construed as invalidating the provisions of any municipal charter in existence at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

The General Assembly may provide for the consolidation of any or all of the governmental and corporate functions now or hereafter vested in municipal corporations with the governmental and corporate functions now or hereafter vested in the counties in which such municipal corporations are located; provided, such consolidations shall not become effective until submitted to the qualified voters residing within the municipal corporation and in the county outside thereof, and approved by a majority of those voting within the municipal corporation and by a majority of those voting in the county outside the municipal corporation.

**Section 10.** A well regulated system of internal improvement is calculated to develop the resources of the state, and promote the happiness and prosperity of her citizens, therefore it ought to be encouraged by the General Assembly.

**Section 11.** There shall be a homestead exemption from execution in an amount of five thousand dollars or such greater amount as the General Assembly may establish. The General Assembly shall also establish personal property exemptions. The definition and application of the homestead and personal property exemptions and the manner in which they may be waived shall be as prescribed by law.

**Section 12.** The state of Tennessee recognizes the inherent value of education and encourages its support. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance, support and eligibility standards of a system of free public schools. The General Assembly may establish and support such post-secondary educational institutions, including public institutions of higher learning, as it determines.

**Section 13.** The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws for the protection and preservation of game and fish, within the state, and such laws may be enacted for and applied and enforced in particular counties or geographical districts, designated by the General Assembly.

The citizens of this state shall have the personal right to hunt and fish, subject to reasonable regulations and restrictions prescribed by law. The recognition of this right does not abrogate any private or public property rights, nor does it limit the state's power to regulate commercial activity. Traditional manners and means may be used to take non-threatened species.

**Section 14.** [Repealed.]

**Section 15.** No person shall in time of peace be required to perform any service to the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest.

**Section 16.** The declaration of rights hereto prefixed is declared to be a part of the Constitution of the state, and shall never be violated on any pretense whatever. And to guard against transgression of the high powers we have delegated, we declare that everything in the bill of rights contained, is excepted out of the general powers of the government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

**Section 17.** No county office created by the Legislature shall be filled otherwise than by the people or the County Court.

**Section 18.** The historical institution and legal contract solemnizing the relationship of one man and one woman shall be the only legally recognized marital contract in this state. Any policy

or law or judicial interpretation, purporting to define marriage as anything other than the historical institution and legal contract between one man and one woman, is contrary to the public policy of this state and shall be void and unenforceable in Tennessee. If another state or foreign jurisdiction issues a license for persons to marry and if such marriage is prohibited in this state by the provisions of this section, then the marriage shall be void and unenforceable in this state.

## Schedule.

**Section 1.** That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Constitution, it is declared that the governor of the state, the members of the General Assembly and all officers elected at or after the general election of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy, shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution.

Officers appointed by the courts shall be filled by appointment, to be made and to take effect during the first term of the court held by judges elected under this Constitution.

All other officers shall vacate their places thirty days after the day fixed for the election of their successors under this Constitution.

The secretary of state, comptroller and treasurer shall hold their offices until the first session of the present General Assembly occurring after the ratification of this Constitution and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The officers then elected shall hold their offices until the fifteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

**Section 2.** At the first election of judges under this Constitution there shall be elected six judges of the Supreme Court, two from each grand division of the state, who shall hold their offices for the term herein prescribed.

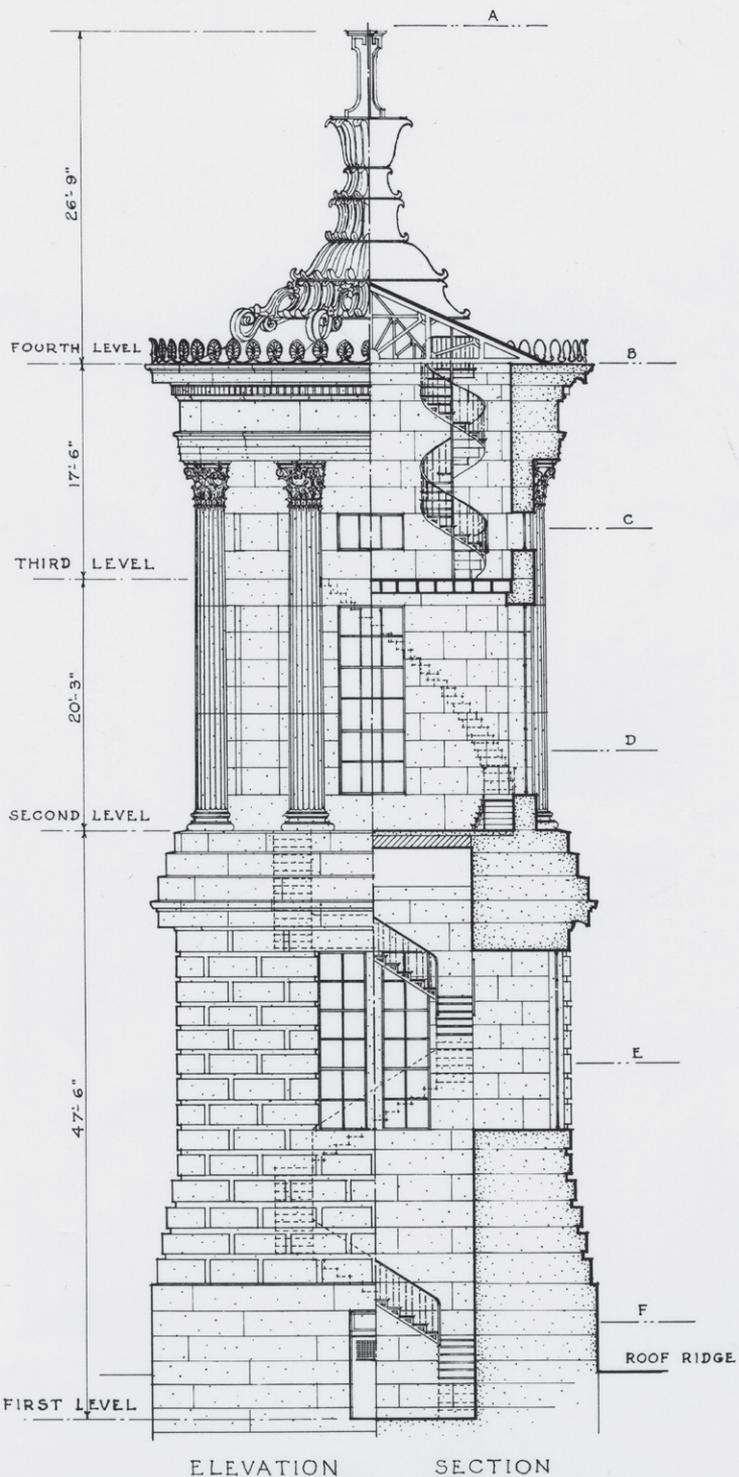
In the event any vacancy shall occur in the office of either of said judges at any time after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred seventy three; it shall remain unfilled and the court shall from that time be constituted of five judges. While the court shall consist of six judges they may sit in two sections, and may hear and determine causes in each at the same time, but not in different grand divisions at the same time.

When so sitting the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to a decision.

The attorney general and reporter for the state shall be appointed after the election and qualification of the judges of the Supreme Court herein provided for.

**Section 3.** Every judge and every officer of the executive department of this state, and every sheriff holding over under this Constitution, shall, within twenty days after the ratification of this Constitution is proclaimed, take an oath to support the same, and the failure of any officer to take such oath shall vacate his office.

**Section 4.** The time which has elapsed from the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty one until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven shall not be computed, in any cases affected by the statutes of limitation, nor shall any writ of error be affected by such lapse of time.



NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL**  
 NASHVILLE TENNESSEE





# SECTION VII

**Statistics**



LANE 1

STOL INTERNATIONAL

DRAG RACING PRODUCTS

FORD

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115

## Election Returns

The following chapter is intended to be an easy resource for Election, State, County, and Municipal data.

Chapter references are to Private Acts of the State of Tennessee; Code Sections refer to the three uniform charters set forth in the Tenn. Code Ann. (T.C.A.). The year in which the city adopted the uniform charter appears after the section numbers.

 **Republican** |  **Democrat**

# United States Presidential Elections

Preference – March 6, 2012 • General – November 6, 2012

## Republican Preference Election Results

County	Michele Bachmann	Newt Gingrich	Jon Huntsman	Gary Johnson	Ron Paul	Rick Perry	Charles "Buddy" Roemer	Mitt Romney	Rick Santorum	Uncommitted (Republican)
ANDERSON	39	1,690	36	10	719	32	17	2,320	2,827	65
BEDFORD	6	957	1	4	202	11	6	837	1,419	6
BENTON	3	228	0	0	78	3	1	241	492	5
BLEDSoE	11	475	7	5	152	9	4	311	536	24
BLOUNT	71	3,508	37	14	1,553	56	31	4,326	4,855	87
BRADLEY	22	2,855	13	8	924	49	14	2,350	4,152	43
CAMPBELL	13	731	6	4	234	10	4	905	1,229	24
CANNON	7	277	1	1	143	3	0	277	577	10
CARROLL	11	548	2	4	194	12	3	459	872	3
CARTER	19	1,893	8	5	510	32	15	1,427	2,336	20
CHEATHAM	13	917	7	4	304	9	9	648	1,538	9
CHESTER	7	310	0	0	138	5	0	294	661	2
CLAIBORNE	14	534	5	0	171	7	7	671	789	6
CLAY	0	844	0	0	47	3	0	99	1,389	0
CLAYTON	18	877	11	11	377	30	11	1,399	1,389	51
COFFE	6	1,302	6	5	477	6	5	1,243	1,862	17
CROCKETT	9	335	3	3	134	6	4	357	337	18
CUMBERLAND	28	2,098	24	6	688	34	22	2,881	3,334	68
DAVIDSON	78	8,568	67	20	3,923	55	50	11,757	10,924	116
DECATUR	2	228	2	4	140	3	1	217	309	3
DEKALB	3	407	1	1	107	8	2	316	487	6
DICKSON	14	1,022	7	3	362	13	4	894	1,773	12
DYER	9	738	8	2	174	11	3	633	1,263	10
FAYETTE	7	1,024	6	0	361	16	5	1,098	2,034	9
FENTRESS	4	374	3	3	100	8	5	435	669	7
FRANKLIN	9	1,092	7	4	328	12	6	1,015	1,668	25
GIBSON	15	1,088	2	2	421	16	6	948	1,995	19
GILES	8	641	1	1	180	6	0	489	847	8
GRAINGER	20	514	8	5	161	17	2	577	858	12
GREENE	26	2,019	14	14	800	33	17	2,125	2,894	73
GRUNDY	3	262	1	0	60	4	3	211	289	6
HAMBLEN	24	1,356	14	14	603	23	8	1,660	2,225	28
HAMILTON	63	8,950	57	20	3,386	57	50	9,359	10,201	193
HANCOCK	5	107	1	2	90	1	2	138	245	2
HARDEMAN	11	337	6	5	136	9	4	353	573	10
HARDIN	13	588	29	12	214	11	0	599	856	1
HAWKINS	48	2,229	29	12	889	67	26	2,147	2,666	245
HENRY	4	169	2	0	54	5	10	188	154	10
HENRY	59	584	21	49	200	54	15	1,026	1,878	160
HICKMAN	9	534	1	0	200	3	0	365	951	8
HICKMAN	11	460	3	3	192	10	3	328	786	10
HOUSTON	3	126	2	0	50	5	1	117	224	6

HUMPHREYS	4	297	3	1	109	6	0	238	612	6
JACKSON	5	245	1	3	84	6	0	207	413	2
JEFFERSON	11	1,372	4	2	521	20	8	1,431	1,928	29
JOHNSON	6	479	4	3	155	10	5	487	818	8
KNOX	187	8,873	255	48	4,571	139	84	15,364	15,730	392
LAKE	5	71	0	0	8		2	35	107	2
LEARDALE	3	387	0	0	7	6	0	227	911	2
LAWRENCE	9	784	2	0	217	10	3	66	1,911	2
LEWIS	8	281	3	2	112	3	0	193	1,308	6
LINCOLN	4	775	3	0	284	3	0	678	1,300	6
LOUDON	41	1,549	34	17	510	57	20	2,755	2,636	67
MACON	7	464	4	1	144	12	4	1,388	1,034	14
MADISON	32	1,709	7	8	624	23	3	3,008	3,088	18
MARION	14	711	4	5	201	14	6	517	657	17
MARSHALL	4	583	9	2	225	5	4	553	958	11
MAURY	27	2,429	11	9	1,044	42	18	2,545	4,152	118
MCMINN	39	1,479	15	13	550	32	20	1,488	2,396	72
MCMNARY	3	584	2	0	199	4	2	470	960	5
MEIGS	10	361	2	2	107	9	4	326	512	13
MONROE	24	1,006	4	7	288	19	8	1,198	1,344	10
MONTGOMERY	32	2,045	20	6	955	36	12	2,741	3,492	33
MOORE	1	207	0	0	61	1	1	163	327	2
MORGAN	9	366	4	1	123	6	0	304	565	8
OBION	6	544	2	0	139	6	4	463	1,154	7
OVERTON	7	406	2	4	164	21	6	427	945	20
PERRY	1	110	0	0	73	3	1	135	212	3
PICKETT	3	256	2	2	60	7	4	228	441	18
POLK	11	437	5	0	152	6	3	280	429	12
PUTNAM	11	1,203	6	7	528	22	7	1,493	2,468	8
RHEA	34	1,974	16	3	419	19	4	804	1,359	45
ROBERTSON	15	1,507	17	0	455	9	9	1,364	1,876	16
ROBERTSON	42	1,807	17	0	455	15	9	1,364	1,876	16
RUTHERFORD	16	538	34	18	2,125	33	28	5,523	9,987	118
SCOTT	17	538	5	3	171	13	4	616	929	15
SQUATCHE	6	416	3	0	133	5	2	353	512	10
SEVIER	58	2,813	33	32	1,069	71	24	3,671	4,466	271
SHELBY	99	9,398	89	26	3,848	125	53	16,706	18,271	207
SMITH	5	392	10	2	131	3	0	315	776	7
STEWART	2	243	3	2	116	3	3	269	500	9
SULLIVAN	76	4,222	32	17	1,230	47	20	3,688	4,251	40
SUMNER	58	4,736	30	19	1,328	59	24	4,986	6,884	84
TIPTON	13	1,042	4	4	340	15	5	966	2,333	15
TROSDALE	2	160	1	2	70	2	1	96	266	3
UNICOI	11	659	9	6	265	15	8	620	1,018	66
UNION	4	395	3	1	113	3	2	409	509	6
VAN BUREN	2	138	1	1	50	1	3	104	163	2
WARREN	15	689	5	3	246	29	5	680	1,208	23
WASHINGTON	34	3,498	18	8	1,265	27	23	3,352	4,168	29
WAYNE	3	244	2	0	73	7	3	322	477	6
WEAKEY	5	565	3	2	169	8	5	485	1,070	3
WHITE	13	551	6	3	213	8	3	436	963	10
WILLIAMSON	42	6,129	54	8	2,188	49	23	9,594	8,728	170
WILSON	26	3,515	15	10	1,956	35	14	5,013	5,084	21
TOTALS	1,895	132,889	1,239	572	50,156	1,966	881	155,630	205,809	3,536

### Democrat Preference Election Results

County	Barack Obama	John Wolfe (Write-In)	Uncommitted (Democrat)
ANDERSON	887	2	159
BEDFORD	254	0	73
BENTON	524	0	213
BLEDSoE	348	0	102
BLOUNT	402	0	56
BRADLEY	415	0	84
CAMPBELL	316	0	84
CANNON	16	0	32
CARROLL	23	0	32
CARTER	143	0	25
CHEATHAM	214	0	29
CHESTER	72	0	14
CLAIBORNE	117	0	22
CLAY	60	0	6
COCKE	75	0	9
COFFEE	430	0	105
CROCKETT	328	0	170
CUMBERLAND	593	0	132
DAVIDSON	15,452	0	937
DECATUR	102	0	20
DEKALB	580	0	212
DICKSON	374	0	47
DYER	202	0	35
FAYETTE	347	0	15
FENTRESS	165	0	18
FRANKLIN	838	0	225
GIBSON	598	0	92
GILES	220	0	32
GRAINGER	81	0	18
GREENE	257	0	57
GRUNDY	235	0	69
HAMBLIN	204	0	16
HAMILTON	4,535	3	214
HANCOCK	2	0	0
HARDMAN	96	0	268
HARDIN	106	0	23
HARDY	304	0	78
HAWKINS	473	0	11
HAYWOOD	50	0	12
HENDERSON	797	0	416
HENRY	153	0	29
HICKMAN	115	0	11
HOLSTON	258	0	30
HUMPHREYS	172	0	37
JACKSON	171	0	22
JEFFERSON	90	0	12
JOHNSON	2,464	0	237
KNOX	70	0	10
LAKE			

LAUDERDALE	210	0	30
LAWRENCE	191	0	45
LEWIS	76	0	20
LINCOLN	212	0	35
LOUDON	285	0	27
MACON	95	0	16
MADISON	723	0	43
MARION	1,337	2	768
MARSHALL	193	0	32
MAURY	1,801	0	281
MCMINN	265	0	42
MCMINNY	173	0	34
MENARD	182	0	30
MEigs	207	0	19
MONROE	1,326	0	129
MONTGOMERY	34	0	6
MORGAN	76	0	20
OBION	169	0	47
OVERTON	844	0	270
PERKINS	81	0	1
PERKINS	91	0	1
ROCKETT	713	0	300
ROCKWELL	1,119	0	526
ROANE	288	0	85
RHEA	335	0	71
ROBERTSON	356	0	66
RUTHERFORD	1,753	0	248
SCOTT	302	0	60
SEQUATCHIE	141	0	33
SEVIER	354	0	78
SHELBY	22,827	0	412
SMITH	176	0	30
STEWART	290	0	35
SULLIVAN	442	0	70
SUNNER	1,665	0	263
TIPTON	237	0	33
TROUSDALE	140	0	10
UNICOI	52	0	15
UNION	66	0	29
VAN BUREN	346	0	135
WARREN	2,116	0	1,167
WASHINGTON	380	0	62
WAYNE	65	0	8
WEBB	232	0	81
WEBSTER	559	0	61
WILLIAMSON	559	0	59
WILSON	695	0	117
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>80,705</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10,497</b>

# General Election Results

County	Mitt Romney	Barack Obama	Virgil Goode (Constitution)	Jill Stein (Green)	Ross C. "Rocky" Anderson	Gary Johnson	Merlin Miller
ANDERSON	18,968	10,122	101	88	54	301	25
BEDFORD	10,034	4,211	49	39	17	90	5
BENTON	3,850	2,258	20	20	14	58	6
BLEDSoE	3,022	1,267	22	3	6	32	7
BLOUNT	35,441	12,934	119	126	56	536	22
BRADLEY	27,422	8,037	103	69	30	274	28
CAMPBELL	8,604	3,528	55	24	21	58	13
CANNON	5,399	3,064	39	11	11	41	12
CARROLL	3,725	1,761	33	28	11	43	12
CARTER	15,503	4,789	62	62	25	165	12
CHEATHAM	10,268	4,659	38	42	26	131	18
CHESTER	4,684	1,624	15	20	11	52	4
CLAIBORNE	7,617	2,433	24	17	19	58	10
CLAY	1,747	1,037	5	2	4	22	3
COCKE	8,459	2,804	44	31	19	83	14
COFFEE	13,023	5,870	65	47	28	188	38
CROCKETT	3,783	1,669	10	5	5	23	3
CUMBERLAND	18,653	6,261	65	86	26	141	15
DAVIDSON	97,622	143,120	394	1,032	243	2,252	210
DECATUR	2,874	1,303	16	6	8	39	5
DEKALB	4,143	2,174	21	21	6	56	1
DICKSON	11,296	6,233	63	56	24	144	19
DYER	9,921	3,757	30	23	14	45	10
FAYETTE	12,689	6,688	38	21	21	110	7
FENTRESS	5,243	1,561	21	19	15	30	6
FRANKLIN	10,262	5,603	74	44	17	107	12
GIBSON	12,883	6,564	45	31	18	118	8
GILES	6,915	3,760	36	18	14	52	4
GRAINGER	5,470	1,668	18	19	10	62	5
GREENE	17,245	6,225	104	69	30	175	39
GRUNDY	2,516	1,643	58	48	25	140	8
HAMBLETT	4,322	5,234	283	408	120	1,548	72
HANCOCK	14,293	5,875	22	12	10	34	2
HARDEN	4,865	5,482	20	15	31	66	8
HARDMAN	7,886	2,467	20	15	31	88	10
HAWKINS	14,382	5,088	85	45	25	148	24
HAYWOOD	2,960	4,569	12	7	6	148	24
HENDERSON	7,421	2,517	28	19	11	48	11
HENRY	8,193	4,339	70	37	19	74	7
HICKMAN	4,758	2,698	51	25	9	54	7
HOUSTON	1,579	1,400	12	7	8	17	4
HUMPHREYS	3,833	2,905	19	27	11	56	12
JACKSON	2,383	1,739	17	15	11	27	2
JEFFERSON	13,038	4,232	61	45	23	149	11
JOHNSON	4,611	1,483	31	20	3	39	7
KNOX	109,707	59,399	464	656	175	1,989	117
LAKE	1,163	884	12	3	9	11	5

LAUDERDALE	4,616	4,011	16	12	8	19	7
LAWRENCE	10,770	4,237	83	29	21	64	15
LEWIS	3,117	1,447	11	41	13	57	8
LINCOLN	9,803	3,290	36	24	22	73	20
LOUDON	16,707	5,058	46	33	28	181	20
MACON	5,260	1,552	34	18	2	32	7
MADISON	21,993	18,367	55	47	32	191	17
MARION	6,272	3,953	39	33	23	77	12
MARSHALL	6,832	3,725	55	36	23	64	6
MAURY	20,708	11,825	92	76	50	212	43
MCMINN	12,967	4,609	60	27	23	135	13
MCNAIRY	7,015	2,645	29	24	15	58	16
MEigs	2,734	1,163	17	16	3	26	5
MONROE	11,731	4,372	54	41	24	101	15
MONTGOMERY	30,245	24,499	135	149	56	466	34
MOORE	2,053	705	11	5	1	19	5
MORGAN	4,669	1,725	28	16	10	45	11
OBION	8,814	3,321	33	26	19	68	16
OVERTON	4,733	2,805	21	19	8	30	6
PERKINS	1,578	792	1	7	19	12	3
POCKETT	1,708	712	2	7	1	12	3
ROCK	1,708	1,856	19	12	13	44	7
PUTNAM	17,254	7,802	79	95	43	211	16
ROANE	7,802	2,628	50	17	13	74	6
RHEA	14,724	6,018	72	50	30	172	24
ROBERTSON	17,643	8,290	66	57	30	184	19
RUTHERFORD	60,846	36,414	210	298	83	946	51
SCOTT	5,117	1,452	31	19	9	38	2
SEQUATCHIE	3,541	1,489	23	9	7	68	5
SEVIER	25,984	7,418	73	89	39	213	48
SHELBY	135,649	232,443	411	679	252	1,537	138
SMITH	4,495	2,470	40	20	14	37	11
STEWART	2,963	2,069	23	23	6	29	2
SULLIVAN	43,562	15,321	192	115	70	590	37
SUNNER	46,003	18,579	125	153	48	419	39
TIPTON	16,672	7,133	59	34	25	148	10
TROSDALE	1,612	1,240	16	7	2	22	6
UNICOI	5,032	1,913	40	27	10	59	5
UNION	4,282	1,478	17	12	12	26	0
VAN BUREN	1,386	875	6	5	3	22	3
WARREN	8,010	4,752	68	37	23	108	17
WASHINGTON	32,808	14,325	184	188	58	451	18
WAYNE	4,253	1,163	19	10	7	28	6
WEAVER	8,605	3,548	38	28	26	77	15
WELLS	6,717	2,793	36	27	11	78	11
WILLIAMS	68,850	35,793	167	217	61	768	40
WILSON	36,109	14,695	117	113	43	381	41
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,462,330</b>	<b>960,709</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>18,623</b>	<b>1,739</b>

# Electors for President of the United States General Election

November 6, 2012

## Republican

**Mitt Romney for President**

**Paul Ryan for Vice President**

Jennie T. McCabe

David Snodgrass

Scott Niswonger

Joe Bailey

Jerry Sink

Andy Adams

Bob Rial

Ruth Hagerty

Kurt Holbert

Annabel Woodall

Robert Bradley Martin

## Democrat

**Barack Obama for President**

**Joe Biden for Vice President**

Chip Forrester

Gale Jones Carson

Bruce Shine

Gloria Johnson

Justin Wilkins

Sandra Perkinson

Jerry Maynard

David Harper

Gerard Stranch

David Johnson

Lois DeBerry

## Independent

**Gary Johnson for President**

**James P. Gray for**

**Vice President**

Michael Maness

Jay Polk

Maria C. Mitchell

Gina Chandler

Christopher Blalock

Heather Scott

John T. Polk II

Barry Simmons

James L. Tomasik

Daniel T. Lewis

Steven Rodriguez

Edward M. Maclin

Scott Banbury

Howard Switzer

Martin Holsinger

**Virgil Goode for President**

**Jim Clymer for**

**Vice President**

Donald Phillips

Kelleigh Nelson

H. James Headings

Edward Johnson

Brian Webb

David Graves

William Robert Davidson

Charles W. Lewis

James M. Webb

Joseph R. Coffey

Connie Wiggs

Morna K. Erwin

Amy Clark

Kenneth R. Clark

Kelly L. Groover

Mackenzie Nellis

Barry D. Evans

Jason Moody

James C. Williams

Pamela G. Evans

Jon K. Shell

**Merlin Miller for President**

**Virginia D. Abernethy for**

**Vice President**

Susan V. Miller

Thomas H. Pierce

Danielle Kinser

Jim Dooley

C. Gregory Smith

Janiece D. Hamblen

Lisa S. Seals

James Edwards

William A. Rolen

Susan A. Pope Helman

William R. Simms

**Jill Stein for President**

**Cheri Honkala for**

**Vice President**

Robert Smith

Martin Pleasant

Mike Bascom

Joan Thomas

Elizabeth Dachowski

Danville Sweeton

Katey A. Culver

**Ross C. "Rocky" Anderson  
for President**

**Luis J. Rodriguez for**

**Vice President**

Steven Denton



# United States Senate Primary Elections

## August 2, 2012

### Republican Election Results

County	Fred R. Anderson	Mark Twain Clemens	Bob Corker	Brenda S. Lemard	Zach Postekwich
ANDERSON	222	156	6,548	196	872
BEDFORD	37	16	1,469	38	206
BENTON	29	16	654	16	128
BLEDSoE	52	37	1,256	31	55
BLOUNT	462	361	8,989	366	877
BRADLEY	437	235	11,042	255	255
CAMPBELL	135	102	3,284	92	184
CANNON	34	29	857	28	125
CARROLL	103	58	1,832	29	227
CARTER	158	118	2,639	134	81
CHEATHAM	175	114	3,102	110	263
CHESTER	39	21	1,006	15	88
CLAIBORNE	125	92	2,438	80	174
CLAY	138	34	1,853	11	41
CLAYTON	178	140	2,974	130	158
COFFE	173	107	3,771	104	390
CROCKETT	33	27	1,174	14	42
CUMBERLAND	230	192	4,965	152	494
DAVIDSON	700	530	16,470	567	1,405
DECATUR	29	30	641	12	24
DEKALB	36	45	879	19	100
DICKSON	124	96	2,624	78	382
DYER	91	63	2,503	37	86
FAYETTE	57	51	2,753	48	419
FENTRESS	64	89	1,611	45	122
FRANKLIN	117	85	2,644	102	178
GIBSON	41	33	1,628	29	439
GILES	148	82	2,009	95	168
GRAINGER	41	27	932	36	97
GREENE	357	252	6,557	656	211
GRUNDY	30	22	551	15	43
HAMBLEN	182	116	4,040	103	353
HAMILTON	745	584	33,639	576	606
HANCOCK	32	15	450	11	68
HARDEMAN	47	30	1,587	27	60
HARDIN	98	57	1,984	54	49
HAWKINS	234	145	3,698	127	185
HAYWOOD	20	14	1,005	8	17
HENDERSON	65	39	1,877	32	91
HENRY	6	29	408	35	226
HICKMAN	25	31	255	29	170
HOUSTON	14	17	396	9	95

HUMPHREYS	36	44	1,082	33	535
JACKSON	45	43	666	28	72
JEFFERSON	203	110	3,619	152	210
JOHNSON	107	79	1,797	75	128
KNOX	765	537	16,104	680	1,760
LAKE	20	20	243	12	7
LAFERDALE	20	24	1,318	24	39
LAWRENCE	185	124	3,853	86	373
LEWIS	102	102	3,653	48	127
LINDSEY	100	100	1,780	110	313
LINDSEY	203	140	1,780	110	313
LOUDON	188	134	4,452	149	278
MACON	79	78	1,477	35	121
MADISON	186	121	6,024	115	502
MARION	69	61	1,480	30	66
MARSHALL	93	95	2,123	114	190
MAURY	162	147	4,124	110	737
MCMINN	241	89	4,725	144	217
MCMURRAY	72	50	2,008	37	69
MEIGS	35	22	873	20	39
MONROE	118	96	3,845	109	235
MONTGOMERY	155	117	3,485	142	264
MOORE	20	32	734	32	57
MORGAN	35	43	1,189	37	122
OBION	111	49	1,171	42	164
OVERTON	64	47	1,248	22	79
PERRY	13	17	301	7	36
PICKETT	42	17	792	16	19
POLK	54	30	1,418	34	101
PUTNAM	231	181	4,769	125	432
RHEA	119	113	3,766	105	172
ROBERTSON	532	214	6,503	164	549
ROBERTSON	214	214	4,448	101	489
RUTHERFORD	603	507	11,638	414	1,222
SCOTT	47	47	1,188	41	73
SQUAT CHIE	45	40	1,409	39	31
SEVIER	329	231	7,568	233	1,084
SHELBY	1,540	1,041	55,931	891	1,480
SMITH	44	52	1,236	27	142
STEWART	49	42	871	32	121
SULLIVAN	568	365	9,355	387	317
SUNNER	480	390	13,622	313	1,596
TIPTON	155	128	5,144	121	246
TROSDALE	26	24	519	15	49
UNICOI	153	100	1,912	86	52
UNION	94	58	1,906	72	148
VAN BUREN	11	10	335	10	32
WARREN	79	78	1,760	57	161
WASHINGTON	444	305	7,382	440	250
WAYNE	60	39	1,159	26	37
WEAKLEY	56	40	970	29	86
WHITE	67	64	1,120	33	239
WILLAMSON	553	328	12,282	374	1,230
WILSON	319	308	8,643	256	974
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,951</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>389,613</b>	<b>11,384</b>	<b>28,311</b>

Democrat Election Results

County	Mark E. Clayton	Larry Crim	Gary Gene Davis	Dave Hancock	Park Overall	T. K. Owens	Benjamin Roberts
ANDERSON	569	142	379	354	698	233	190
BEDFORD	209	31	69	44	65	14	40
BENTON	192	31	76	76	90	25	49
BLEDSoE	19	19	131	46	56	15	21
BLOUNT	224	36	107	99	215	63	57
BRADLEY	264	49	528	151	289	46	89
CAMPBELL	373	42	270	168	214	74	104
CANNON	114	20	125	68	41	16	24
CARROLL	338	31	175	107	111	42	111
CARTER	55	12	59	20	95	12	11
CHEATHAM	217	107	109	129	129	154	58
CHESTER	135	23	43	29	27	12	20
CLAIBORNE	219	31	118	94	125	83	77
CLAY	106	12	73	27	31	15	60
COCKE	37	8	27	7	77	8	17
COFFEE	348	183	366	151	293	61	137
CROCKETT	165	28	55	27	21	15	19
CUMBERLAND	217	40	158	113	265	30	68
DAVIDSON	5,234	4,615	1,904	1,789	3,404	1,355	2,043
DECATUR	132	20	99	73	33	20	28
DEKALB	225	46	66	112	157	20	33
DICKSON	303	92	453	200	268	67	125
DYER	256	43	96	116	76	53	50
FAYETTE	411	98	143	99	78	97	55
FENTRESS	173	30	98	49	79	23	35
FRANKLIN	431	94	243	151	266	40	90
GIBSON	286	57	69	56	124	23	30
GILES	297	51	198	103	113	64	77
GRAINGER	30	5	13	17	31	7	15
GREENE	109	45	82	56	866	34	83
GRUNDY	139	32	205	68	72	17	96
HAMBLETT	81	28	68	27	109	19	26
HANCOCK	1,835	610	2,627	1,273	1,706	83	993
HARDEN	9	14	14	17	3	3	3
HARDMAN	463	152	195	159	78	131	123
HARDY	114	33	57	35	40	16	22
HAWKINS	127	28	93	62	166	31	48
HAYWOOD	368	59	135	80	44	58	80
HENDERSON	105	14	45	41	32	15	31
HENRY	203	87	77	84	90	55	52
HICKMAN	112	31	160	39	26	26	33
HOLSTON	179	37	112	85	52	33	48
HUMPHREYS	396	77	339	265	151	73	137
JACKSON	149	27	102	52	75	23	41
JEFFERSON	78	32	50	38	76	29	34
JOHNSON	56	6	41	34	51	10	28
KNOX	649	210	300	329	1,544	353	245
LAKE	63	16	22	28	22	15	23

LAUDERDALE	284	72	140	87	60	71	78
LAWRENCE	339	157	257	127	93	39	70
LEWIS	217	33	192	70	37	25	32
LINCOLN	157	55	166	91	108	30	62
LOUDON	121	48	73	61	185	25	25
MACON	73	12	52	38	34	15	24
MADISON	1,526	270	409	415	267	587	326
MARION	329	87	559	152	224	54	100
MARSHALL	436	204	249	125	128	64	100
MAURY	412	166	245	155	269	91	133
MCMINN	134	21	155	82	125	29	54
MCNAIRY	274	96	76	84	89	43	64
MEIGS	75	9	70	29	71	6	19
MONROE	229	29	160	167	500	59	80
MONTGOMERY	598	178	400	296	227	158	165
MOORE	97	22	70	37	30	11	29
MORGAN	143	13	110	37	113	30	47
OBION	172	19	74	71	108	25	56
OVERTON	249	65	192	107	105	42	127
PERKINS	51	0	0	18	18	8	19
ROBERTSON	282	32	22	22	1	1	1
ROCK	409	124	382	131	239	53	92
ROANE	133	24	125	71	313	82	343
RHEA	441	83	496	209	71	27	40
ROBERTSON	212	87	501	130	92	28	122
RUTHERFORD	1,733	663	543	458	738	308	411
SCOTT	76	15	65	31	53	13	23
SCOTT	84	22	106	39	45	9	25
SEVIER	132	66	68	47	134	24	59
SHELBY	17,460	6,050	4,456	3,526	3,519	5,867	6,033
SMITH	222	55	121	92	106	88	77
STEWART	296	60	138	167	78	27	78
SULLIVAN	383	70	288	148	353	87	138
SUNNER	504	221	290	298	345	79	232
TIPTON	422	69	172	124	154	120	81
TROUSDALE	123	28	62	44	76	21	35
UNICOI	89	26	75	44	140	11	22
UNION	165	32	76	78	76	23	70
VAN BUREN	108	45	118	45	40	13	50
WARREN	560	262	449	248	189	83	186
WASHINGTON	254	60	151	106	605	97	69
WAYNE	45	28	52	13	20	3	6
WEAVER	178	0	0	44	133	71	71
WELLS	179	31	169	78	62	32	72
WILLIAMSON	270	145	192	172	326	62	118
WILSON	424	322	226	217	340	166	174
TOTALS	48,196	17,744	24,814	16,194	24,289	13,392	16,387

# United States Senate General Elections

## November 6, 2012

### General Election Results

County	Bob Corker	Mark E. Clayton	Kermit Steck (Constitution)	Martin Plesant (Green)	Shaun E. Crowell	David Gatchell	James Higdon	Michel Joseph Long	Troy Stephen Scoggin	Fred R. Anderson (Write-In)	Larry Crim (Write-In)
ANDERSON	19,604	6,698	274	679	307	60	134	125	72	0	1
BEDFORD	9,671	3,050	120	108	104	32	35	41	45	0	0
BENTON	3,746	1,944	34	31	84	16	77	21	23	0	0
BLEDSoE	3,069	961	35	33	27	8	16	10	8	0	3
BLOUNT	35,846	8,295	423	831	531	142	341	155	113	0	0
BRADLEY	28,186	5,299	243	241	210	66	93	78	141	0	0
CAMPBELL	8,336	2,411	64	86	93	143	143	48	27	0	0
CANNON	3,199	1,091	50	92	43	12	30	15	21	0	0
CARROLL	6,910	2,796	80	70	84	36	78	37	36	0	0
CARTER	14,874	3,107	180	230	181	49	38	72	49	0	0
CHEATHAM	10,544	3,132	139	307	179	33	44	41	52	0	0
CHESTER	4,572	1,266	52	34	60	19	21	18	19	0	0
CLAIBORNE	7,219	1,808	76	85	84	37	56	51	25	0	0
CLAY	4,676	714	15	24	17	17	35	12	45	0	0
COBB	1,766	1,136	173	151	163	35	25	24	45	0	0
COFFE	8,227	1,488	123	211	168	11	17	68	27	0	0
CROCKETT	3,623	1,488	202	19	27	11	17	68	27	0	0
CUMBERLAND	17,900	4,483	202	492	186	69	94	67	78	0	0
DAVIDSON	111,176	105,631	1,829	8,279	2,157	664	752	741	811	0	98
DECATUR	2,735	1,137	31	38	37	12	19	12	15	0	0
DEKALB	3,836	1,523	57	92	60	14	22	24	19	0	1
DICKSON	11,471	4,264	186	261	197	65	85	59	71	0	0
DYER	9,570	2,919	75	70	67	32	52	34	43	0	0
FAYETTE	12,828	4,407	126	130	110	72	69	51	38	0	0
FENTRESS	4,996	1,119	42	59	42	14	15	10	23	0	0
FRANKLIN	10,312	4,092	123	212	91	29	40	33	30	0	0
GIBSON	12,473	4,996	116	99	127	51	76	51	80	0	0
GILES	6,494	2,923	78	107	80	32	37	38	50	0	0
GRAINGER	5,318	1,187	50	74	52	25	23	32	24	0	0
GREENE	17,614	4,185	309	283	156	80	52	84	87	0	0
GRUNDY	2,453	1,264	23	39	17	9	15	15	19	0	2
HAMBLEN	14,547	3,612	119	180	125	52	42	59	53	0	0
HAMILTON	91,497	41,570	825	1,864	700	184	359	298	242	0	0
HANCOCK	1,456	291	17	19	13	3	7	9	7	0	0
HARDEMAN	4,785	3,712	70	70	129	48	46	55	27	0	3
HARDIN	7,534	2,146	66	64	66	36	14	33	38	0	0
HAWKINS	14,344	4,042	187	164	112	50	58	56	56	0	0
HENRI	7,180	3,607	28	31	38	18	24	21	16	0	0
HENRIWOOD	3,921	64	64	106	28	28	28	28	28	0	0
HENRY	7,934	1,921	64	139	139	29	31	31	45	0	0
HICKMAN	4,675	1,965	80	105	135	32	31	39	32	0	0
HOUSTON	1,558	1,125	20	26	39	12	10	10	11	0	7

HUMPHREYS	3,786	2,300	53	62	165	24	37	36	30	0	0
JACKSON	2,282	1,127	38	69	40	16	19	20	13	0	0
JEFFERSON	1,281	1,577	204	204	145	50	61	55	5	0	0
JOHNSON	4,436	1,009	56	84	47	20	14	37	10	0	0
KNOX	114,940	38,459	1,632	5,844	1,738	381	638	389	401	3	3
LAKE	1,062	762	10	14	16	16	16	12	16	0	0
LEFERDALE	1,671	2,869	83	111	102	69	106	51	28	0	0
LAWRENCE	967	3,101	87	111	102	69	106	51	28	0	0
LEWIS	3,036	1,124	58	86	49	19	32	22	15	0	0
LINCOLN	9,156	2,814	117	120	92	41	40	41	60	0	4
LOUDON	17,015	3,274	144	328	226	63	57	65	55	0	12
MACON	4,854	1,050	51	68	52	20	26	25	24	0	0
MADISON	22,629	14,439	189	243	306	99	142	103	112	0	6
MARION	2,995	6,608	46	65	57	30	50	40	30	0	0
MARSHALL	6,696	2,856	118	122	98	35	47	27	42	0	1
MAURY	19,992	10,243	263	335	620	101	101	91	133	0	7
MCMINN	13,422	3,139	123	106	155	45	94	65	37	0	0
MCNAIRY	6,812	2,409	80	51	56	24	21	25	26	0	0
MEIGS	2,799	799	23	24	19	5	19	4	13	0	0
MONROE	11,845	3,186	134	141	127	99	41	49	28	0	0
MONTGOMERY	30,923	17,893	465	795	505	226	191	215	208	0	7
MOORE	2,036	544	30	21	15	15	7	10	7	0	0
MORGAN	4,626	1,253	59	60	55	17	23	28	18	0	0
OBION	7,710	3,100	82	81	347	36	34	50	69	0	0
OVERTON	4,372	1,797	66	71	45	21	21	35	22	0	0
PERRY	1,529	655	33	23	23	6	15	10	5	0	0
PICKETT	1,740	492	6	29	14	8	6	6	7	0	0
POLK	4,143	1,513	42	48	39	15	32	13	20	0	0
PUTNAM	16,703	5,406	250	500	296	79	87	92	63	0	6
RHEA	1,705	1,705	87	201	54	21	51	27	29	0	0
ROBERTS	4,218	1,566	136	202	103	56	107	66	97	0	7
ROBERTSON	17,975	4,218	236	302	302	74	101	89	101	0	7
RUTHERFORD	61,922	27,731	973	1,791	885	274	367	279	318	0	6
SCOTT	4,768	974	43	34	39	14	18	23	23	0	0
SQUATACHE	3,652	963	33	43	39	14	19	18	24	0	0
SEVIER	26,266	5,296	346	443	220	75	92	87	90	0	0
SHELBY	152,612	181,253	1,809	4,042	2,782	1,010	1,127	1,929	959	0	19
SMITH	4,403	1,717	66	73	57	12	12	28	22	0	0
STEWART	3,011	1,556	49	63	73	59	15	20	17	0	0
SULLIVAN	43,329	11,725	576	608	434	136	117	223	99	0	1
SUNNER	46,321	12,616	499	856	515	178	176	194	213	0	4
TIPTON	16,480	5,264	155	148	146	67	124	64	82	0	0
TROUSDALE	1,615	798	37	26	19	9	7	8	12	0	0
UNICOI	4,939	1,247	71	91	53	25	22	24	34	0	0
UNION	989	989	45	50	42	22	20	23	10	0	0
VAN BUREN	624	1,321	12	16	14	5	11	5	8	0	0
WARREN	7,905	3,210	137	142	82	47	59	51	57	0	0
WASHINGTON	32,637	9,869	446	878	366	126	114	135	147	0	2
WAYNE	3,891	872	30	40	37	15	16	19	12	0	0
WEAKLEY	8,011	3,276	81	100	201	37	41	28	71	0	1
WHITE	6,039	2,113	95	98	107	37	32	42	57	0	0
WILLIAMSON	72,402	16,789	801	1,652	1,209	195	203	185	235	0	1
WILSON	36,993	10,497	512	749	450	121	136	176	176	0	7
TOTALS	1,506,443	705,882	18,620	38,472	20,936	6,523	8,085	8,080	7,148	0	218

General Election Results, Continued

County	Gary Gene Davis (Write-In)	Allen Hoernicke (Write-In)	De Wayne A. Jones (Write-In)	Jacob Maurer (Write-In)	Jim Maynard (Write-In)	Marge Nell Penn (Write-In)	Christopher Schappert (Write-In)	Lee Stewart (Write-In)	Angelia Stinnett (Write-In)	Mary D. Wright (Write-In)
ANDERSON	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	0
BEDFORD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BENTON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLEDSoE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLOUNT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRADLEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANNON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMPBELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANNON	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
CARTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
CHEATHAM	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
CHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAIBORNE	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COCKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COFFEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
CUMBERLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAVIDSON	10	0	0	321	12	23	5	14	62	0
DECATUR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEKALB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DICKSON	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
DYER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAYETTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FENTRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GIBSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GILES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAINGER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
GRUNDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HANCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARDMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARDIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAYWOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HENRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HICKMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOLSTON	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
HUMPHREYS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUMPHREYS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JOHNSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNOX	2	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	33	0



# United States House Primary Elections

August 2, 2012

## District 1, Republican

County	 Phil Roe
CARTER	2,943
COCKE	3,064
GREENE	7,482
HAMBLEN	4,289
HANCOCK	507
HAWKINS	4,093
JEFFERSON	626
JOHNSON	2,049
SEVIER	7,763
SULLIVAN	10,332
UNICOI	2,162
WASHINGTON	8,180
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>53,490</b>

## District 1, Democrat

County	 Alan Woodruff
CARTER	227
COCKE	149
GREENE	880
HAMBLEN	288
HANCOCK	39
HAWKINS	435
JEFFERSON	33
JOHNSON	205
SEVIER	491
SULLIVAN	1,362
UNICOI	363
WASHINGTON	1,215
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,687</b>

## District 2, Republican

County	 Nick Ciparro	 John J. Duncan, Jr.	 Joseph Leinweber, Jr.
BLOUNT	778	9,276	989
CAMPBELL	21	358	35
CLAIBORNE	140	2,521	144
GRAINGER	47	964	65
JEFFERSON	240	2,872	213
KNOX	1,741	16,077	1,918
LOUDON	350	4,267	555
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>36,335</b>	<b>3,919</b>

## District 2, Democrat

County	 Troy Christopher Goodale
BLOUNT	737
CAMPBELL	181
CLAIBORNE	595
GRAINGER	100
JEFFERSON	242
KNOX	3,250
LOUDON	512
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,617</b>

### District 3, Republican

County	 Ron Bhalla	 Chuck Fleischmann	 Scottie Mayfield	 Weston Wamp
ANDERSON	86	4,012	2,248	1,855
BRADLEY	46	1,420	1,025	932
CAMPBELL	23	1,321	1,633	525
HAMILTON	566	14,204	7,436	14,305
MCMINN	25	1,547	3,208	802
MONROE	30	1,248	2,754	516
MORGAN	7	617	547	307
POLK	15	544	604	512
ROANE	94	3,392	2,627	1,776
SCOTT	15	508	777	152
UNION	19	1,134	920	315
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>29,947</b>	<b>23,779</b>	<b>21,997</b>

### District 3, Democrat

County	 Mary M. Headrick	 Bill Taylor
ANDERSON	2,105	749
BRADLEY	251	113
CAMPBELL	636	410
HAMILTON	7,879	3,394
MCMINN	491	169
MONROE	667	635
MORGAN	361	152
POLK	617	697
ROANE	1,401	745
SCOTT	169	109
UNION	348	169
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,925</b>	<b>7,342</b>

### District 4, Republican

County	 Scott Desjarlais	 Shannon Kelley
BEDFORD	1,362	267
BLED SOE	1,131	250
BRADLEY	4,200	3,033
FRANKLIN	2,824	298
GRUNDY	590	68
LINCOLN	2,219	325
MARION	1,519	193
MARSHALL	1,582	701
MAURY	3,400	441
MEIGS	518	297
MOORE	726	121
RHEA	2,147	1,246
RUTHERFORD	10,514	3,132
SEQUATCHIE	1,213	269
VAN BUREN	309	35
WARREN	1,834	251
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36,088</b>	<b>10,927</b>

### District 4, Democrat

County	 Eric Stewart
BEDFORD	412
BLED SOE	443
BRADLEY	920
FRANKLIN	1,641
GRUNDY	756
LINCOLN	624
MARION	1,422
MARSHALL	1,137
MAURY	995
MEIGS	263

County	 Eric Stewart
MOORE	324
RHEA	488
RUTHERFORD	4,657
SEQUATCHIE	375
VAN BUREN	488
WARREN	2,433
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,378</b>

### District 5, Republican

County	 Justin Jones	 Bob Ries	 John (Big John) Smith	 Brad Staats	 Tracy C. Tarum
CHEATHAM	337	590	658	469	242
DAVIDSON	2,732	3,671	2,919	4,482	1,731
DICKSON	312	1,161	623	511	239
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>5,462</b>	<b>2,212</b>

### District 5, Democrat

County	 Jim Cooper
CHEATHAM	1,037
DAVIDSON	25,352
DICKSON	1,721
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>28,110</b>

### District 6, Republican

County	 Diane Black	 Lou Ann Zelenik
CANNON	671	435
CHEATHAM	741	282
CLAY	572	207
COFFEE	3,140	1,408
CUMBERLAND	3,389	2,685
DEKALB	763	375
FENTRESS	1,389	517
JACKSON	635	266
MACON	1,349	545
OVERTON	1,252	320
PICKETT	677	223
PUTNAM	4,230	1,703
ROBERTSON	4,102	1,865
SMITH	1,067	475
SUMNER	12,446	4,249
TROUSDALE	468	187
VAN BUREN	37	10
WHITE	1,020	529
WILSON	7,001	3,555
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>44,949</b>	<b>19,836</b>

### District 7, Republican

County	 Marsha Blackburn
BENTON	767
CHESTER	1,087
DECATUR	692
GILES	2,101
HARDEMAN	1,596
HARDIN	2,112
HENDERSON	1,549
HICKMAN	927
HOUSTON	467
HUMPHREYS	1,485
LAWRENCE	3,408

County	 Marsha Blackburn
LEWIS	1,662
MAURY	1,303
MCNAIRY	2,119
MONTGOMERY	3,962
PERRY	347
STEWART	970
WAYNE	1,252
WILLIAMSON	13,718
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>41,524</b>

### District 7, Democrat

County	 Credo Amouzouvik
BENTON	480
CHESTER	196
DECATUR	298
GILES	636
HARDEMAN	915
HARDIN	248
HENDERSON	202
HICKMAN	349
HOUSTON	426
HUMPHREYS	1,103
LAWRENCE	704
LEWIS	454
MAURY	354
MCNAIRY	542
MONTGOMERY	1,626
PERRY	119
STEWART	640
WAYNE	101
WILLIAMSON	1,043
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10,436</b>

### District 8, Republican

County	 Stephen Lee Fincher	 Annette Justice
BENTON	2	2
CARROLL	2,004	236
CROCKETT	1,364	61
DYER	2,564	190
FAYETTE	2,709	389
GIBSON	1,800	360
HAYWOOD	1,037	37
HENRY	990	191
LAKE	286	20
LAUDERDALE	1,441	93
MADISON	6,035	822
OBION	1,401	182
SHELBY	32,609	5,977
TIPTON	5,007	621
WEAKLEY	1,106	107
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>60,355</b>	<b>9,288</b>

### District 8, Democrat

County	 Wes Bradley	 Timothy D. Dixon	 Christa Stoscheck
BENTON	1	0	1
CARROLL	341	328	177
CROCKETT	139	97	71
DYER	251	253	150
FAYETTE	326	381	164
GIBSON	297	181	140
HAYWOOD	303	322	166
HENRY	545	129	89
LAKE	91	57	39
LAUDERDALE	269	310	130

County	 Wes Bradley	 Timothy D. Dixon	 Christa Stoscheck
MADISON	1,410	1,131	1,145
OBION	239	170	96
SHELBY	1,856	3,056	1,880
TIPTON	418	398	252
WEAKLEY	285	138	121
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>6,951</b>	<b>4,621</b>

### District 9, Republican

County	 Charlotte Bergmann	 George S. Flinn, Jr.	 Ernest Lunati	 Rollin Wilson Stooksberry
SHELBY	4,398	11,748	368	1,858
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>11,748</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,858</b>

### District 9, Democrat

County	 Steve Cohen	 Tomeka Hart
SHELBY	49,585	5,944
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>49,585</b>	<b>5,944</b>

## United States House General Elections

November 6, 2012

### District 1

County	 Phil Roe	 Alan Woodruff	 Robert N. Smith (Green)	 Karen Sherry Brackett	 Michael D. Salyer
CARTER	14,704	3,060	233	489	169
COCKE	7,897	1,649	121	226	83
GREENE	17,599	4,167	311	421	190
HAMBLEN	13,595	3,632	194	300	137
HANCOCK	1,474	293	19	39	12
HAWKINS	14,498	3,903	165	291	232
JEFFERSON	2,416	485	41	65	36
JOHNSON	4,363	926	79	116	46
SEVIER	24,609	5,802	469	866	264
SULLIVAN	43,862	11,864	539	879	466
UNICOI	4,829	1,247	107	187	82
WASHINGTON	32,406	10,635	594	958	331
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>182,252</b>	<b>47,663</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>2,048</b>

### District 2

County	 John J. Duncan, Jr.	 Troy Christopher Goodale	 Norris Dryer (Green)	 Greg Samples	 Brandon Stewart
BLOUNT	37,557	7,506	684	873	524
CAMPBELL	973	391	15	19	34
CLAIBORNE	7,219	1,766	110	124	120
GRAINGER	5,241	1,152	77	116	82
JEFFERSON	9,733	2,340	181	197	164
KNOX	119,039	38,006	4,435	2,667	1,785
LOUDON	17,132	3,361	231	386	265
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>196,894</b>	<b>54,522</b>	<b>5,733</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>2,974</b>

### District 3

County	 Chuck Fleischmann	 Mary M. Headrick	Matthew Deniston	Richard Hall (Write-In)	 Lady J Jean Howard-Hill (Write-In)
ANDERSON	17,650	9,261	873	5	0
BRADLEY	7,076	1,647	306	0	0
CAMPBELL	6,380	2,739	335	2	0
HAMILTON	76,350	55,744	4,085	0	56
MCMINN	11,822	4,558	495	3	1
MONROE	10,613	4,528	506	0	3
MORGAN	3,938	1,777	184	6	0
POLK	3,722	1,964	177	0	2
ROANE	13,224	6,084	608	2	0
SCOTT	3,559	1,465	189	0	0
UNION	3,496	1,327	147	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>157,830</b>	<b>91,094</b>	<b>7,905</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>62</b>

### District 4

County	 Scott Desjarlais	 Eric Stewart
BEDFORD	7,250	4,839
BLED SOE	2,382	1,752
BRADLEY	14,421	7,622
FRANKLIN	7,859	7,251
GRUNDY	1,759	2,130
LINCOLN	7,396	3,249
MARION	5,760	4,247
MARSHALL	4,891	4,299
MAURY	11,774	9,118
MEIGS	1,836	1,464
MOORE	1,549	884
RHEA	5,711	3,545
RUTHERFORD	47,432	42,314
SEQUATCHIE	2,579	1,941
VAN BUREN	852	955
WARREN	5,117	6,412
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>128,568</b>	<b>102,022</b>

### District 5

County	 Brad Staats	 Jim Cooper	John Miglietta (Green)	Sean Puckett (Write-In)
CHEATHAM	5,499	4,949	224	0
DAVIDSON	72,617	158,405	4,699	12
DICKSON	8,124	8,267	299	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>86,240</b>	<b>171,621</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>12</b>

### District 6

County	 Diane Black	Pat Riley (Green)	Scott Beasley	Mary Amanda Keifer (Write-In)	Rachel Robinson (Write-In)	Michael H. Thompson (Write-In)
CANNON	3,095	399	536	0	0	0
CHEATHAM	2,864	329	536	0	0	0
CLAY	1,649	230	365	0	0	0
COFFEE	12,659	1,554	2,889	0	0	0
CUMBERLAND	16,149	1,661	2,926	0	82	0
DEKALB	3,747	512	652	0	23	0
FENTRESS	4,289	373	711	0	0	0
JACKSON	2,301	388	521	0	7	0
MACON	4,802	443	667	0	3	0
OVERTON	4,360	487	849	0	1	0
PICKETT	1,643	148	345	0	0	0
PUTNAM	16,339	2,255	3,128	0	299	1
ROBERTSON	17,304	1,913	3,088	0	0	0
SMITH	4,317	517	898	0	0	0
SUMNER	45,552	4,930	7,794	0	13	3
TROUSDALE	1,583	216	356	0	1	0
VAN BUREN	125	22	38	0	0	0

County	 Diane Black	Pat Riley (Green)	Scott Beasley	Mary Amanda Keifer (Write-In)	Rachel Robinson (Write-In)	Michael H. Thompson (Write-In)
WHITE	5,946	782	1,366	0	13	0
WILSON	35,659	4,474	7,101	0	13	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>184,383</b>	<b>21,633</b>	<b>34,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>4</b>

### District 7

County	 Marsha Blackburn	 Credo Amouzouvik	Howard Switzer (Green)	Wm Ryan Akin	Jack Arnold	Leonard D. (Lenny) Ladner
BENTON	3,592	1,778	65	62	142	33
CHESTER	4,642	1,046	68	86	138	29
DECATUR	2,807	954	46	49	66	22
GILES	6,176	2,361	166	85	154	58
HARDEMAN	5,027	3,442	129	110	136	51
HARDIN	7,703	1,810	122	92	138	47
HENDERSON	7,238	1,677	97	144	187	45
HICKMAN	4,762	1,682	143	152	228	44
HOUSTON	1,538	1,048	43	34	57	24
HUMPHREYS	3,762	2,028	100	110	226	48
LAWRENCE	8,601	2,505	222	152	258	92
LEWIS	3,023	923	161	66	94	45
MAURY	5,380	2,688	99	91	109	43
MCNAIRY	6,888	1,956	112	84	149	53
MONTGOMERY	31,327	16,020	899	538	720	281
PERRY	1,507	509	114	13	24	13
STEWART	2,880	1,337	95	60	81	29
WAYNE	3,939	716	57	39	45	18
WILLIAMSON	71,938	17,199	1,902	773	1,304	286
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>182,730</b>	<b>61,679</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>1,261</b>

### District 8

County	 Stephen Lee Fincher	 Timothy D. Dixon	James Hart	Mark J. Rawles
BENTON	18	12	2	0
CARROLL	6,888	2,866	263	102
CROCKETT	3,981	1,012	75	39
DYER	9,545	2,746	261	106
FAYETTE	11,344	4,719	330	187
GIBSON	12,121	4,572	336	234
HAYWOOD	3,229	3,595	85	154
HENRY	6,874	3,311	809	195
LAKE	1,056	725	42	37
LAUDERDALE	4,730	2,723	133	78
MADISON	21,664	15,002	778	548
OBION	7,794	3,172	325	91
SHELBY	78,491	26,634	1,950	731
TIPTON	15,206	5,044	487	231
WEAKLEY	7,982	3,357	263	137
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>190,923</b>	<b>79,490</b>	<b>6,139</b>	<b>2,870</b>

### District 9

County	 George S. Flinn, Jr.	 Steve Cohen	Gregory M. Joiner	Brian L. Saulsberry	Herbert A. Bass (Write-In)	Isaac Richmond (Write-In)	Kimberlee E. Smith (Write-In)
SHELBY	59,742	188,422	1,372	1,448	1	0	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>59,742</b>	<b>188,422</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

# Judicial Retention

August 2, 2012

The following election results are for the retention or replacement of Middle Section Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Jeffrey S. Bivins and Western Section Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Roger A. Page.

## Election Results

County	Middle Section Court of Criminal Appeals Jeffrey S. Bivins		Western Section Court of Criminal Appeals Roger A. Page	
	Retain	Replace	Retain	Replace
ANDERSON	6,624	2,428	6,614	2,449
BEDFORD	1,170	553	1,149	542
BENTON	905	402	899	404
BLED SOE	920	409	908	420
BLOUNT	7,318	2,289	7,282	2,346
BRADLEY	8,676	3,058	8,504	3,119
CAMPBELL	2,999	1,550	2,978	1,584
CANNON	723	393	707	383
CARROLL	1,853	703	1,887	706
CARTER	1,518	1,009	1,495	1,010
CHEATHAM	3,198	1,264	3,186	1,268
CHESTER	922	380	1,299	288
CLAIBORNE	2,347	1,095	2,337	1,111
CLAY	557	437	545	420
COCKE	1,643	1,015	1,609	999
COFFEE	3,764	1,640	3,700	1,629
CROCKETT	989	384	1,035	354
CUMBERLAND	3,874	1,735	3,832	1,700
DAVIDSON	26,639	11,203	26,344	11,277
DECATUR	693	403	694	406
DEKALB	813	600	788	589
DICKSON	2,945	1,513	2,922	1,536
DYER	2,342	856	2,298	862
FAYETTE	2,552	1,068	2,571	1,050
FENTRESS	1,183	1,016	1,173	1,012
FRANKLIN	2,506	1,312	2,463	1,314
GIBSON	1,484	680	1,522	643
GILES	2,023	1,009	1,969	984
GRAINGER	600	317	599	323
GREENE	4,931	2,370	4,913	2,331
GRUNDY	761	392	746	384
HAMBLEN	2,862	1,141	2,859	1,132
HAMILTON	28,380	10,714	27,876	10,709
HANCOCK	298	118	307	119
HARDEMAN	2,035	695	2,116	686
HARDIN	1,379	691	1,372	698
HAWKINS	2,376	989	2,391	997
HAYWOOD	1,376	366	1,427	350
HENDERSON	1,099	444	1,387	350
HENRY	1,122	531	1,137	520
HICKMAN	1,030	397	984	404
HOUSTON	761	294	761	298
HUMPHREYS	2,253	1,063	2,246	1,073
JACKSON	709	441	679	442
JEFFERSON	2,347	1,183	2,305	1,171
JOHNSON	1,291	580	1,253	564
KNOX	13,840	5,598	13,856	5,583
LAKE	435	184	434	161
LAUDERDALE	1,478	778	1,448	776
LAWRENCE	2,816	1,871	2,686	1,848
LEWIS	1,784	642	1,723	655
LINCOLN	1,957	874	1,932	876
LOUDON	3,520	1,186	3,532	1,176
MACON	956	569	953	555
MADISON	8,064	1,915	9,479	1,676
MARION	2,317	795	2,172	826
MARSHALL	2,709	1,101	2,615	1,072
MAURY	3,976	1,927	3,936	1,917
MCMINN	3,513	1,240	3,493	1,285
MCNAIRY	1,878	1,081	1,882	1,073
MEIGS	671	335	632	337
MONROE	3,201	1,594	3,201	1,568
MONTGOMERY	4,254	1,441	4,246	1,406
MOORE	796	302	782	321
MORGAN	1,001	584	998	584

County	Middle Section Court of Criminal Appeals Jeffrey S. Bivins		Western Section Court of Criminal Appeals Roger A. Page	
	Retain	Replace	Retain	Replace
OBION	1,143	513	1,152	511
OVERTON	1,168	965	1,135	964
PERRY	322	194	280	197
PICKETT	453	305	444	303
POLK	1,835	871	1,678	1,026
PUTNAM	4,252	2,224	4,219	2,192
RHEA	2,680	839	2,676	856
ROANE	5,537	2,722	5,491	2,762
ROBERTSON	3,960	1,806	3,877	1,835
RUTHERFORD	11,756	5,334	11,523	5,354
SCOTT	707	551	695	545
SEQUATCHIE	1,209	437	1,189	439
SEVIER	5,482	2,088	5,432	2,094
SHELBY	78,594	27,975	79,107	27,724
SMITH	1,355	767	1,332	766
STEWART	1,448	586	1,452	565
SULLIVAN	8,030	2,133	8,024	2,156
SUMNER	11,009	4,294	10,844	4,251
TIPTON	4,501	1,727	4,425	1,709
TROUSDALE	719	375	681	373
UNICOI	1,743	682	1,815	642
UNION	1,478	871	1,434	854
VAN BUREN	521	297	493	293
WARREN	2,559	1,565	2,514	1,575
WASHINGTON	5,952	2,488	5,862	2,460
WAYNE	657	384	644	377
WEAKLEY	1,049	463	1,067	456
WHITE	1,167	668	1,158	665
WILLIAMSON	11,212	2,655	10,639	2,749
WILSON	7,725	3,342	7,632	3,348
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>388,079</b>	<b>157,268</b>	<b>386,963</b>	<b>156,692</b>

## Tennessee Senate Primary Elections August 2, 2012

### District 2, Republican

County		
BLOUNT	4,288	7,049
SEVIER	2,972	4,285
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,260</b>	<b>11,334</b>

### District 4, Republican

County	
CARTER	589
JOHNSON	2,083
SULLIVAN	9,511
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,183</b>

### District 6, Republican

County	
KNOX	7,260
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,260</b>

### District 6, Democrat

County	
KNOX	1,479
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,479</b>

### District 8, Republican

County				
CLAIBORNE	339	1,128	1,158	197
GRAINGER	129	322	642	60
HANCOCK	24	296	243	76
HAWKINS	213	2,557	1,735	189
JEFFERSON	308	885	2,283	753
UNION	804	244	960	208
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>7,021</b>	<b>1,483</b>

### District 10, Republican

County		
BRADLEY	1,818	2,588
HAMILTON	6,204	5,394
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>7,982</b>

### District 10, Democrat

County			
BRADLEY	123	226	183
HAMILTON	856	4,076	1,522
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>1,705</b>

### District 12, Republican

County	
CAMPBELL	3,157
FENTRESS	1,718
MORGAN	1,265
PICKETT	542
RHEA	3,581
ROANE	6,638
SCOTT	1,136
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,037</b>

### District 14, Republican

County		
BEDFORD	180	1,641
LINCOLN	377	2,120
MARSHALL	294	2,200
MOORE	122	746
RUTHERFORD	734	4,467
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>11,174</b>

### District 16, Republican

County	 Janice Bowling	 Eric Chance	 Rod McClellan	 Ron Stoltzhus
COFFEE	2,491	1,227	205	534
FRANKLIN	1,933	380	79	785
GRUNDY	273	107	26	204
MARION	941	192	126	269
SEQUATCHIE	981	134	126	186
VAN BUREN	282	22	24	44
WARREN	1,261	215	280	258
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2,280</b>

### District 16, Democrat

County	 Jeff Bottoms	 Kevin Lawrence	 Jim Lewis	 Steve Roller	 Justin C. Walling
COFFEE	144	137	368	563	507
FRANKLIN	157	128	424	363	482
GRUNDY	65	41	401	149	220
MARION	68	71	1,485	99	155
SEQUATCHIE	30	22	181	64	97
VAN BUREN	12	9	14	57	797
WARREN	194	848	64	1,607	620
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>2,878</b>

### District 18, Republican

County	 J.H. Tony Allers	 Jeff Coker	 Brock Ewell	 Ferrell Haile
DAVIDSON	91	670	67	613
SUMNER	1,216	6,610	279	7,774
TROUSDALE	63	247	21	240
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>7,527</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>8,627</b>

### District 18, Democrat

County	 Maria A. Brewer
DAVIDSON	711
SUMNER	1,812
TROUSDALE	340
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,863</b>

### District 20, Republican

County	 Steven Dickerson	 David Hall	 Rob Mortensen
DAVIDSON	5,378	3,325	2,379
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,378</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>2,379</b>

### District 20, Democrat

County	 James A. Baxter	 Phillip L. North
DAVIDSON	1,784	5,148
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>5,148</b>

### District 22, Republican

County	 Mark E. Green	
HOUSTON		431
MONTGOMERY		3,537
STEWART		881
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>4,849</b>

### District 22, Democrat

County	 Tim Barnes	
HOUSTON		683
MONTGOMERY		2,228
STEWART		958
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>3,869</b>

### District 24, Republican

County	 Danny C. Jowers	 John Stevens
BENTON	239	557
CARROLL	466	1,755
GIBSON	973	1,068
HENRY	387	699
OBION	1,004	589
WEAKLEY	407	751
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>5,419</b>

### District 24, Democrat

County	 Brad Thompson	
BENTON		604
CARROLL		863
GIBSON		648
HENRY		663
OBION		666
WEAKLEY		594
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>4,038</b>

### District 26, Republican

County	 Dolores Gresham	
CHESTER		992
DECATUR		492
FAYETTE		3,070
HARDEMAN		1,603
HARDIN		1,870
HAYWOOD		928
HENDERSON		1,333
MCNAIRY		1,891
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>12,179</b>

### District 26, Democrat

County	 Meryl Rice	
CHESTER		277
DECATUR		412
FAYETTE		865
HARDEMAN		1,340
HARDIN		280
HAYWOOD		860
HENDERSON		257
MCNAIRY		782
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>5,073</b>

### District 28, Republican

County	 Dean Dickey	 Joey Hensley
GILES	954	1,392
LAWRENCE	705	4,272
LEWIS	241	1,864
MAURY	1,748	3,524
PERRY	67	315
WAYNE	132	1,222
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>12,589</b>

### District 28, Democrat

County	 Tyler "Ty" Cobb	
GILES		1,111
LAWRENCE		1,216
LEWIS		605
MAURY		1,808
PERRY		181
WAYNE		176
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>5,097</b>

### District 30, Republican

County	 Colonel G. Billingsley	
SHELBY		2,977
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2,977</b>

### District 30, Democrat

County	 Jim Kyle	 Beverly Marrero
SHELBY	7,368	5,931
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,368</b>	<b>5,931</b>

### District 32, Republican

County	 Woody Degan	 Mark Norris
SHELBY	2,457	22,062
TIPTON	862	4,530
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>26,592</b>

# Tennessee Senate General Elections

## November 6, 2012

### District 2

County	 <b>Doug Overbey</b>
BLOUNT	40,790
SEVIER	19,727
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>60,517</b>

### District 4

County	 <b>Ron Ramsey</b>
CARTER	2,914
JOHNSON	4,938
SULLIVAN	48,061
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>55,913</b>

### District 6

County	 <b>Becky Duncan</b>	 <b>Evelyn Gill</b>
	 <b>Massey</b>	
KNOX	49,744	22,691
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>49,744</b>	<b>22,691</b>

### District 8

County	 <b>Frank Niceley</b>
CLAIBORNE	7,543
GRAINGER	5,616
HANCOCK	1,400
HAWKINS	13,027
JEFFERSON	12,261
UNION	3,840
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>43,687</b>

### District 10

County	 <b>Todd Gardenhire</b>	 <b>Andrae' McGary</b>
BRADLEY	10,247	2,509
HAMILTON	26,310	28,236
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36,557</b>	<b>30,745</b>

### District 12

County	 <b>Ken Yager</b>
CAMPBELL	9,170
FENTRESS	5,116
MORGAN	5,184
PICKETT	1,587
RHEA	8,295
ROANE	17,209
SCOTT	4,515
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>51,076</b>

### District 14

County	 Jim Tracy	
BEDFORD	10,763	
LINCOLN	9,751	
MARSHALL	7,019	
MOORE	2,204	
RUTHERFORD	20,498	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>50,235</b>	

### District 16

County	 Janice Bowling	 Jim Lewis
COFFEE	12,058	5,818
FRANKLIN	9,580	4,880
GRUNDY	1,973	1,820
MARION	5,121	4,953
SEQUATCHIE	3,054	1,395
VAN BUREN	1,195	798
WARREN	7,158	3,972
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>40,139</b>	<b>23,636</b>

### District 18

County	 Ferrell Haile	 Maria A. Brewer
DAVIDSON	6,131	4,892
SUMNER	41,958	16,103
TROUSDALE	1,383	975
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>49,472</b>	<b>21,970</b>

### District 20

County	 Steven Dickerson	 Phillip L. North
DAVIDSON	46,254	39,280
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>46,254</b>	<b>39,280</b>

### District 22

County	 Mark E. Green	 Tim Barnes
HOUSTON	1,317	1,595
MONTGOMERY	28,197	24,348
STEWART	2,449	2,314
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>31,963</b>	<b>28,257</b>

### District 24

County	 John Stevens	 Brad Thompson
BENTON	3,105	2,818
CARROLL	6,224	4,081
GIBSON	10,623	7,803
HENRY	6,293	4,809
OBION	5,822	5,463
WEAKLEY	6,600	4,833
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>38,667</b>	<b>29,807</b>

### District 26

County	 Dolores Gresham	 Meryl Rice
CHESTER	3,701	2,372
DECATUR	2,022	1,548
FAYETTE	12,463	6,088
HARDEMAN	4,387	5,279
HARDIN	5,912	2,394
HAYWOOD	2,813	4,387
HENDERSON	6,473	2,728
MCNAIRY	5,219	3,335
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>42,990</b>	<b>28,131</b>

### District 28

County	 Joey Hensley	 Tyler "Ty" Cobb
GILES	4,830	5,365
LAWRENCE	8,535	5,439
LEWIS	3,309	1,387
MAURY	16,027	15,758
PERRY	1,414	1,027
WAYNE	3,246	1,399
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>37,361</b>	<b>30,375</b>

### District 30

County	 Jim Kyle
SHELBY	47,822
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>47,822</b>

### District 32

County	 Mark Norris
SHELBY	52,684
TIPTON	17,134
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>69,818</b>

## Tennessee House Primary Elections August 2, 2012

### District 1, Republican

County	 Jon C. Lundberg
SULLIVAN	2,336
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,336</b>

### District 2, Republican

County	 Ben Mallicote	 Tony Shipley
SULLIVAN	3,395	3,405
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>3,405</b>

### District 2, Democrat

County	 Bruce Dotson
SULLIVAN	531
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>531</b>

### District 3, Republican

County	 Timothy Hill	 Karen Greene Morrell	 Kevin Parsons	 Thomas White
CARTER	524	119	187	23
JOHNSON	954	275	1,180	16
SULLIVAN	1,374	482	177	46
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>85</b>

### District 3, Democrat

County	 Leah R. Kirk
CARTER	51
JOHNSON	200
SULLIVAN	415
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>666</b>

### District 4, Republican

County	 Thomas Gray
CARTER	1,668
UNICOI	1,742
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,410</b>

### District 5, Republican

County	 Duncan Cave	 David B. Hawk	 Ted Hensley	 Bradley Mercer
GREENE	665	3,093	2,707	1,312
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>1,312</b>

### District 5, Democrat

County	 Eddie Yokley
GREENE	1,187
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,187</b>

### District 6, Republican

County	 Dale Ford	 James (Micah) Van Huss
WASHINGTON	2,703	3,154
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>3,154</b>

### District 6, Democrat

County	 Michael Clark
WASHINGTON	625
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>625</b>

### District 7, Republican

County	 Matthew Hill
WASHINGTON	2,830
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,830</b>

### District 7, Democrat

County	 Nancy Fischman
WASHINGTON	614
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>614</b>

### District 8, Republican

County	 Grady E. Caskey	 Art Swann
BLOUNT	1,324	4,375
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>4,375</b>

### District 9, Republican

County	 Mike Harrison
HANCOCK	553
HAWKINS	3,982
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,535</b>

### District 10, Republican

County	 Tilman Goins	 Don Miller
HAMBLEN	2,586	2,358
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>2,358</b>

### District 11, Republican

County	 Jeremy Faison	 Phil Morgan, Jr.
COCKE	2,063	1,746
GREENE	680	165
JEFFERSON	884	353
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2,264</b>

### District 11, Democrat

County	 Marjorie Ramsey	
COCKE		188
GREENE		140
JEFFERSON		108
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>436</b>

### District 12, Republican

County	 Dale Carr	 Richard Montgomery
SEVIER	3,535	3,455
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>3,455</b>

### District 13, Republican

County	 Vanderbilt Brabson	 Gary Loe
KNOX	577	1,756
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,756</b>

### District 13, Democrat

County	 Gloria Johnson	
KNOX		778
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>778</b>

### District 14, Republican

County	 Ryan Haynes	
KNOX		3,233
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>3,233</b>

### District 14, Democrat

County	 Jerome Q. Miller	
KNOX		381
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>381</b>

### District 15, Democrat

County	 Joe Armstrong	
KNOX		681
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>681</b>

### District 16, Republican

County	 Bill Dunn
KNOX	2,601
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,601</b>

### District 17, Republican

County	 Larry Boggs	 Andrew E. Farmer	 Roger W. Griffith
JEFFERSON	153	1,218	1,673
SEVIER	76	1,762	843
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>2,516</b>

### District 17, Democrat

County	 Mike Dockery
JEFFERSON	216
SEVIER	148
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>364</b>

### District 18, Republican

County	 Steve Hall
KNOX	2,748
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,748</b>

### District 18, Democrat

County	 Anthony D. Hancock
KNOX	571
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>571</b>

### District 19, Republican

County	 Harry Brooks
KNOX	2,387
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,387</b>

### District 20, Republican

County	 Tona Monroe	 Bob Ramsey
BLOUNT	1,571	3,749
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>3,749</b>

### District 21, Republican

County	 Jimmy Matlock	
LOUDON	3,611	
MONROE	2,598	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,209</b>	

### District 21, Democrat

County	 Andrew F. Bennett, III	
LOUDON	414	
MONROE	764	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,178</b>	

### District 22, Republican

County	 David L. Kimbro	 Eric Watson
BRADLEY	636	4,099
MEIGS	150	782
POLK	195	1,428
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>6,309</b>

### District 22, Democrat

County	 Jonathan Gladden	
BRADLEY	490	
MEIGS	250	
POLK	1,008	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,748</b>	

### District 23, Republican

County	 John Forgety	
MCMINN	5,124	
MONROE	1,529	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,653</b>	

### District 23, Democrat

County	 Peggy Hall Wall	
MCMINN	649	
MONROE	453	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,102</b>	

### District 24, Republican

County	 Kevin D. Brooks	 Jack L. Epperson
BRADLEY	5,737	1,424
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>1,424</b>

### District 25, Republican

County	 Cameron Sexton
CUMBERLAND	5,572
PUTNAM	304
VAN BUREN	274
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,150</b>

### District 25, Democrat

County	 Flo Matheson
CUMBERLAND	811
PUTNAM	166
VAN BUREN	397
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,374</b>

### District 26, Republican

County	 Gerald McCormick
HAMILTON	7,721
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,721</b>

### District 26, Democrat

County	 Lawrence G. Miller
HAMILTON	1,493
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,493</b>

### District 27, Republican

County	 Richard Floyd	 Basil Marceaux, Sr.
HAMILTON	7,897	782
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,897</b>	<b>782</b>

### District 27, Democrat

County	 Frank Eaton
HAMILTON	1,472
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,472</b>

### District 28, Republican

County	 Johnny W. Horne
HAMILTON	1,263
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,263</b>

### District 28, Democrat

County	 Tommie F. Brown	 JoAnne Favors
HAMILTON	1,583	3,959
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>3,959</b>

### District 29, Republican

County	 Mike Carter
HAMILTON	5,577
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,577</b>

### District 30, Republican

County	 Vince Dean
HAMILTON	5,798
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,798</b>

### District 30, Democrat

County	 L. Brock Bennington	 Sandy Norris Smith	 Brian D. White
HAMILTON	254	887	250
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>250</b>

### District 31, Republican

County	 Jim Cobb	 Ron Travis
BLED SOE	804	737
RHEA	2,209	2,455
ROANE	537	232
SEQUATCHIE	705	934
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>4,358</b>

### District 32, Republican

County	 Kent Calfee	 Julia C. Hurley
LOUDON	530	838
ROANE	4,081	2,867
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>3,705</b>

### District 32, Democrat

County	 Jack W. McNew
LOUDON	117
ROANE	1,693
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,810</b>

### District 33, Republican

County	 John D. Ragan
ANDERSON	5,686
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,686</b>

### District 33, Democrat

County	 Jim Hackworth
ANDERSON	2,885
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,885</b>

### District 34, Republican

County	 Rick Womick
RUTHERFORD	3,157
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,157</b>

### District 34, Democrat

County	 Luke E. Dickerson	 Spencer Douglas
RUTHERFORD	699	605
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>605</b>

### District 35, Republican

County	 Dennis "Coach" Roach
CLAIBORNE	2,386
GRAINGER	917
UNION	618
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,921</b>

### District 36, Republican

County	 Dennis Powers
ANDERSON	979
CAMPBELL	3,535
UNION	1,214
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,728</b>

### District 37, Republican

County	 Richard P. Garvin	 Dawn White
RUTHERFORD	1,112	3,035
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>3,035</b>

### District 37, Democrat

County	 Robert "Bob" New
RUTHERFORD	1,228
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,228</b>

### District 38, Republican

County	 Kelly T. Keisling
CLAY	616
FENTRESS	807
MACON	1,227
PICKETT	806
SCOTT	1,119
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,575</b>

### District 38, Democrat

County	 David R. Harper
CLAY	257
FENTRESS	174
MACON	266
PICKETT	173
SCOTT	218
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,088</b>

### District 39, Republican

County	 David Alexander
FRANKLIN	2,909
MARION	783
MOORE	744
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,436</b>

### District 39, Democrat

County	 Doug Clark
FRANKLIN	1,466
MARION	565
MOORE	303
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,334</b>

### District 40, Republican

County	 Terri Lynn Weaver
DEKALB	802
SMITH	1,375
SUMNER	2,780
TROUSDALE	536
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,493</b>

### District 40, Democrat

County	Wesley Duane Hodges	Sarah Marie Smith
DEKALB	125	400
SMITH	133	1,015
SUMNER	139	266
TROUSDALE	94	357
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,038</b>

### District 41, Republican

County	Bobby Stewart
FENTRESS	596
JACKSON	581
MORGAN	1,100
OVERTON	913
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,190</b>

### District 41, Democrat

County	John Mark Windle
FENTRESS	360
JACKSON	522
MORGAN	620
OVERTON	1,645
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,147</b>

### District 42, Republican

County	Ryan Williams
PUTNAM	4,772
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,772</b>

### District 42, Democrat

County	Thomas D. Willoughby
PUTNAM	1,650
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,650</b>

### District 43, Republican

County	Robert F. Dunham	Derrick Waggoner
GRUNDY	278	259
WARREN	581	328
WHITE	959	353
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>940</b>

### District 43, Democrat

County	 Charles Curtiss
GRUNDY	724
WARREN	1,853
WHITE	675
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,252</b>

### District 44, Republican

County	 William G. Lamberth
SUMNER	4,316
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,316</b>

### District 44, Democrat

County	 Steven Glaser
SUMNER	712
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>712</b>

### District 45, Republican

County	 Debra Young Maggart	 Courtney Rogers
SUMNER	3,447	4,646
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>4,646</b>

### District 45, Democrat

County	 Jeanette Jackson
SUMNER	790
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>790</b>

### District 46, Republican

County	 Mark A. Pody
CANNON	935
DEKALB	178
WILSON	3,119
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,232</b>

### District 47, Republican

County	 Judd Matheny
COFFEE	4,191
WARREN	884
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,075</b>

### District 47, Democrat

County		
COFFEE	Scott Price	
WARREN	1,218	
TOTALS	768	
	1,986	

### District 48, Republican

County		
	Joe Carr	Ryan T. Harring
RUTHERFORD	3,402	1,055
TOTALS	3,402	1,055

### District 49, Republican

County	
	Mike Sparks
RUTHERFORD	1,992
TOTALS	1,992

### District 49, Democrat

County	
	Mike Williams
RUTHERFORD	844
TOTALS	844

### District 50, Republican

County			
	D. J. Farris	Dave Hall	Charles Williamson
DAVIDSON	1,481	621	1,585
TOTALS	1,481	621	1,585

### District 50, Democrat

County	
	Bo Mitchell
DAVIDSON	2,208
TOTALS	2,208

### District 51, Democrat

County	
	Michael L. Turner
DAVIDSON	2,522
TOTALS	2,522

### District 52, Democrat

County	 Michael Stewart	
DAVIDSON	1,582	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,582</b>	

### District 53, Republican

County	 Ben Claybaker	 Tonya Miller
DAVIDSON	1,141	422
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>422</b>

### District 53, Democrat

County	 Jason Potts	 Jason Powell
DAVIDSON	680	1,377
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,377</b>

### District 54, Democrat

County	 Brenda Gilmore	
DAVIDSON	5,059	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,059</b>	

### District 55, Democrat

County	 Gary Odum	
DAVIDSON	2,155	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,155</b>	

### District 56, Republican

County	 Beth Harwell	
DAVIDSON	4,242	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,242</b>	

### District 57, Republican

County	 Linda Elam	 Susan Lynn
WILSON	2,259	4,720
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>4,720</b>

### District 58, Democrat

County	 Harold M. Love	 Mary Pruitt	 Steven Turner
DAVIDSON	1,371	1,313	802
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>802</b>

### District 59, Republican

County	 Robert Duvall
DAVIDSON	735
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>735</b>

### District 59, Democrat

County	 Sherry Jones
DAVIDSON	1,271
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,271</b>

### District 60, Republican

County	 Jim Gotto
DAVIDSON	2,659
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,659</b>

### District 60, Democrat

County	 Darren Jernigan
DAVIDSON	1,633
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,633</b>

### District 61, Republican

County	 Rob Hathaway	 Charles M. Sargent, Jr.
WILLIAMSON	1,888	3,050
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>3,050</b>

### District 62, Republican

County	 Pat Marsh
BEDFORD	1,744
LINCOLN	1,264
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,008</b>

### District 63, Republican

County	 Glen Casada
WILLIAMSON	3,163
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,163</b>

### District 64, Republican

County	 Sheila Butt
MAURY	4,037
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,037</b>

### District 64, Democrat

County	 Brian K. Brewer
MAURY	1,072
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,072</b>

### District 65, Republican

County	 Jeremy Durham	 Dennis Kiser	 Kenny Young
WILLIAMSON	2,990	1,585	2,142
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>2,142</b>

### District 66, Republican

County	 Joshua G. Evans	 Lee Harrell
ROBERTSON	4,286	1,715
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>1,715</b>

### District 67, Democrat

County	 Joe Pitts
MONTGOMERY	781
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>781</b>

### District 68, Republican

County	 Curtis Johnson
MONTGOMERY	2,253
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,253</b>

### District 69, Republican

County	 	
	Jon-Roy Sloan	Wayne White
DICKSON	422	718
HICKMAN	357	473
MAURY	239	519
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,710</b>

### District 69, Democrat

County	 David A. Shepard
DICKSON	893
HICKMAN	570
MAURY	363
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,826</b>

### District 70, Republican

County	  		
	Adam Braeback	Barry Doss	Don Parr
GILES	102	1,191	1,306
LAWRENCE	126	3,103	1,258
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>2,564</b>

### District 70, Democrat

County	 Calvin Moore
GILES	1,005
LAWRENCE	1,234
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,239</b>

### District 71, Republican

County	 	
	Shirley B. Curry	Vance Dennis
HARDIN	731	1,763
LAWRENCE	349	191
LEWIS	999	951
WAYNE	1,160	338
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>3,243</b>

### District 72, Republican

County	 Steve K. McDaniel
CHESTER	1,083
DECATUR	681
HENDERSON	1,528
PERRY	313
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,605</b>

### District 73, Republican

County	 Jimmy Eldridge
MADISON	5,559
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,559</b>

### District 73, Democrat

County	 Corey Currie
MADISON	2,014
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,014</b>

### District 74, Republican

County	 Lauri Day	 Nick Steward
HOUSTON	290	201
HUMPHREYS	1,019	550
MONTGOMERY	434	221
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>972</b>

### District 74, Democrat

County	 John C. Tidwell
HOUSTON	686
HUMPHREYS	1,897
MONTGOMERY	301
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,884</b>

### District 75, Republican

County	 Tim Wirgau
BENTON	788
HENRY	1,140
STEWART	962
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,890</b>

### District 75, Democrat

County	 Steve Wright
BENTON	732
HENRY	808
STEWART	920
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,460</b>

### District 76, Republican

County	 Andy Holt
CARROLL	726
OBION	384
WEAKLEY	1,127
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,237</b>

### District 76, Democrat

County	 Mark L. Maddox
CARROLL	488
OBION	231
WEAKLEY	714
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,433</b>

### District 77, Republican

County	 Bill Sanderson
DYER	2,591
LAKE	299
OBION	919
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,809</b>

### District 77, Democrat

County	 Mark Oakes
DYER	747
LAKE	168
OBION	302
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,217</b>

### District 78, Republican

County	 Gary Allen Binkley	 John L. Haines	 Donnie Kemp	 Mary Littleton	 Kirk Low	 Lynn Ray	 John-Paul Wood, Jr.
CHEATHAM	914	525	1,023	166	284	191	791
DICKSON	276	188	131	1,107	226	42	75
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>866</b>

### District 78, Democrat

County	 Jane R. Crisp	 Linda Hayes
CHEATHAM	637	646
DICKSON	205	798
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,444</b>

### District 79, Republican

County	 Curtis Halford
CARROLL	1,272
GIBSON	2,008
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,280</b>

### District 80, Democrat

County	 Johnny Shaw
HARDEMAN	1,808
MADISON	2,608
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,416</b>

### District 81, Republican

County	 Rory Bricco	 Randy McKee	 Debra Moody	 Terry G. Mullins
TIPTON	1,484	308	2,578	1,427
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>1,427</b>

### District 81, Democrat

County	 Conney Thompson Albright
TIPTON	1,130
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,130</b>

### District 82, Republican

County	 Johnny Edwards
CROCKETT	1,018
HAYWOOD	820
LAUDERDALE	1,189
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,027</b>

### District 82, Democrat

County	 Craig Fitzhugh
CROCKETT	523
HAYWOOD	981
LAUDERDALE	1,060
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,564</b>

### District 83, Republican

County	 Mark White
SHELBY	8,205
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,205</b>

### District 84, Democrat

County	 Hendrell Remus	 Joe Towns, Jr.
SHELBY	919	4,082
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>4,082</b>

### District 85, Democrat

County	 Eddie Jones	 Johnnie R. Turner
SHELBY	1,484	5,442
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>5,442</b>

### District 86, Republican

County	 George T. Edwards
SHELBY	1,489
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,489</b>

### District 86, Democrat

County	 Barbara Cooper
SHELBY	4,445
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,445</b>

### District 87, Democrat

County	 Karen Camper
SHELBY	4,917
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,917</b>

### District 88, Republican

County	 Harry Barber
SHELBY	1,884
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,884</b>

### District 88, Democrat

County	 Larry J. Miller
SHELBY	3,820
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,820</b>

### District 89, Republican

County	 Tim Hutchinson	 Roger Kane	 Joey McCulley	 William G. "Bo" Pierce
KNOX	1,091	1,638	614	536
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>536</b>

### District 90, Democrat

County	 John J. Deberry, Jr.	 Ian L. Randolph	 Jeanne D. Richardson
SHELBY	4,084	629	2,125
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>2,125</b>

### District 91, Democrat

County	 Lois M. DeBerry
SHELBY	5,925
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,925</b>

### District 92, Republican

County	 Ann Bankston	 Travis Monroe	 Billy Spivey	 Larry C. Taft
FRANKLIN	8	1	20	5
LINCOLN	465	34	370	383
MARION	219	49	268	90
MARSHALL	258	86	1,934	351
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>829</b>

### District 92, Democrat

County	 Mary Rene Baxter	 Vicki C. Cain	 Anita Tipton
FRANKLIN	6	5	2
LINCOLN	120	69	101
MARION	367	169	496
MARSHALL	362	1,204	111
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>710</b>

### District 93, Democrat

County	 G. A. Hardaway, Sr.	 Mike Kernell
SHELBY	2,927	1,875
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>1,875</b>

### District 94, Republican

County	 Barrett Rich
FAYETTE	3,038
HARDEMAN	254
MCNAIRY	1,561
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,853</b>

### District 95, Republican

County	 Curry Todd
SHELBY	12,757
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,757</b>

### District 95, Democrat

County	 Candis Schoenberger (Write-In)
SHELBY	61
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>61</b>

### District 96, Republican

County	 Jim Harrell	 Steve McManus
SHELBY	1,172	4,542
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>4,542</b>

### District 97, Republican

County	 Jim Coley
SHELBY	5,849
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,849</b>

### District 98, Democrat

County	 Antonio Parkinson
SHELBY	3,688
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,688</b>

### District 99, Republican

County	 Ron Lollar	 Thomas D. Stephens
SHELBY	9,065	1,552
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,065</b>	<b>1,552</b>

## Tennessee House General Elections November 6, 2012

### District 1

County	 Jon C. Lundberg
SULLIVAN	17,503
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,503</b>

### District 2

County	 Tony Shipley	 Bruce Dotson
SULLIVAN	16,764	7,794
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,764</b>	<b>7,794</b>

### District 3

County	 Timothy Hill	 Leah R. Kirk	 Suzanne Parker (Green)
CARTER	2,747	521	148
JOHNSON	4,300	1,018	238
SULLIVAN	8,963	2,880	449
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,010</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>835</b>

### District 4

County	 Thomas Gray	 Kent Williams
CARTER	6,334	9,112
UNICOI	3,553	2,361
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,887</b>	<b>11,473</b>

### District 5

County	 David B. Hawk	 Eddie Yokley	 Jason Scott Moore (Write-In)
GREENE	11,566	8,292	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>8,292</b>	<b>1</b>

### District 6

County	 James (Micah) Van Huss	 Michael Clark
WASHINGTON	16,391	6,271
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,391</b>	<b>6,271</b>

### District 7

County	 Matthew Hill	 Nancy Fischman
WASHINGTON	12,960	6,773
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,960</b>	<b>6,773</b>

### District 8

County	 Art Swann
BLOUNT	19,914
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,914</b>

### District 9

County	 Mike Harrison
HANCOCK	1,610
HAWKINS	13,676
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,286</b>

### District 10

County	 Tilman Goins
HAMBLEN	12,781
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,781</b>

### District 11

County	 <b>Jeremy Faison</b>	 <b>Marjorie Ramsey</b>
COCKE	7,006	3,156
GREENE	1,668	636
JEFFERSON	3,596	1,488
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>5,280</b>

### District 12

County	 <b>Dale Carr</b>
SEVIER	18,217
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,217</b>

### District 13

County	 <b>Gary Loe</b>	 <b>Gloria Johnson</b>	<b>Nick H. Cazana</b>
KNOX	9,730	10,018	1,084
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>10,018</b>	<b>1,084</b>

### District 14

County	 <b>Ryan Haynes</b>	 <b>Jerome Q. Miller</b>
KNOX	23,841	8,017
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23,841</b>	<b>8,017</b>

### District 15

County	 <b>Joe Armstrong</b>	<b>Calvin Cassady (Green)</b>	<b>Charles E. Drew (Write-In)</b>
KNOX	11,505	2,488	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2</b>

### District 16

County	 <b>Bill Dunn</b>	<b>Bryan Moneyhun (Green)</b>
KNOX	19,485	3,504
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,485</b>	<b>3,504</b>

### District 17

County	 <b>Andrew E. Farmer</b>	 <b>Mike Dockery</b>
JEFFERSON	7,263	2,766
SEVIER	6,981	1,710
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,244</b>	<b>4,476</b>

### District 18

County	 Steve Hall	 Anthony D. Hancock
KNOX	15,257	9,620
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,257</b>	<b>9,620</b>

### District 19

County	 Harry Brooks
KNOX	18,115
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,115</b>

### District 20

County	 Bob Ramsey
BLOUNT	20,085
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,085</b>

### District 21

County	 Jimmy Matlock	 Andrew F. Bennett, III
LOUDON	12,421	2,778
MONROE	7,939	2,753
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,360</b>	<b>5,531</b>

### District 22

County	 Eric Watson	 Jonathan Gladden
BRADLEY	10,740	2,165
MEIGS	2,505	935
POLK	4,045	1,844
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,290</b>	<b>4,944</b>

### District 23

County	 John Forgety	 Peggy Hall Wall
MCMINN	13,406	3,914
MONROE	3,633	1,510
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,039</b>	<b>5,424</b>

### District 24

County	 Kevin D. Brooks
BRADLEY	17,299
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,299</b>

### District 25

County	 Cameron Sexton	 Flo Matheson
	CUMBERLAND	17,407
PUTNAM	1,000	451
VAN BUREN	1,081	797
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,488</b>	<b>6,733</b>

### District 26

County	 Gerald McCormick	 W. Rodger Cooksey
	HAMILTON	21,122
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>21,122</b>	<b>6,983</b>

### District 27

County	 Richard Floyd	 Frank Eaton
	HAMILTON	18,711
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>8,791</b>

### District 28

County	 Johnny W. Horne	 JoAnne Favors
	HAMILTON	4,097
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>19,990</b>

### District 29

County	 Mike Carter
	HAMILTON
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,860</b>

### District 30

County	 Vince Dean	 Sandy Norris Smith
	HAMILTON	17,241
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,241</b>	<b>8,950</b>

### District 31

County	 Ron Travis
	BLED SOE
RHEA	8,516
ROANE	1,677
SEQUATCHIE	3,764
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,427</b>

### District 32

County	 Kent Calfee	 Jack W. McNew	Allen R. Cole
LOUDON	4,148	1,192	388
ROANE	12,299	4,794	840
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,447</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>1,228</b>

### District 33

County	 John D. Ragan	 Jim Hackworth
ANDERSON	12,828	12,126
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,828</b>	<b>12,126</b>

### District 34

County	 Rick Womick	 Luke E. Dickerson
RUTHERFORD	17,354	8,260
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,354</b>	<b>8,260</b>

### District 35

County	 Dennis "Coach" Roach
CLAIBORNE	7,689
GRAINGER	5,890
UNION	1,285
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,864</b>

### District 36

County	 Dennis Powers	Virgil Kidwell
ANDERSON	2,508	790
CAMPBELL	8,610	2,241
UNION	2,498	599
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,616</b>	<b>3,630</b>

### District 37

County	 Dawn White	 Robert "Bob" New
RUTHERFORD	14,175	8,263
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,175</b>	<b>8,263</b>

### District 38

County	 Kelly T. Keisling	 David R. Harper
CLAY	1,612	833
FENTRESS	2,298	744
MACON	4,222	1,761
PICKETT	1,734	653
SCOTT	4,324	1,587
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>5,578</b>

### District 39

County	 David Alexander	 Doug Clark
FRANKLIN	10,095	5,307
MARION	3,122	1,817
MOORE	1,880	756
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,097</b>	<b>7,880</b>

### District 40

County	 Terri Lynn Weaver	 Sarah Marie Smith
DEKALB	2,747	1,522
SMITH	4,072	2,687
SUMNER	8,097	3,678
TROUSDALE	1,492	1,252
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,408</b>	<b>9,139</b>

### District 41

County	 Bobby Stewart	 John Mark Windle
FENTRESS	1,313	2,137
JACKSON	1,640	2,003
MORGAN	2,855	3,534
VERTON	2,138	5,111
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,946</b>	<b>12,785</b>

### District 42

County	 Ryan Williams	 Thomas D. Willoughby
PUTNAM	15,049	5,971
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,049</b>	<b>5,971</b>

### District 43

County	 Robert F. Dunham	 Charles Curtiss
GRUNDY	1,826	2,121
WARREN	3,435	4,267
WHITE	4,680	4,234
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>10,622</b>

### District 44

County	 William G. Lamberth	 Steven Glaser
SUMNER	14,702	7,214
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>7,214</b>

### District 45

County	 Courtney Rogers	 Jeanette Jackson
SUMNER	19,972	7,228
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,972</b>	<b>7,228</b>

### District 46

County	 Mark A. Pody	
CANNON		3,175
DEKALB		934
WILSON		12,731
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>16,840</b>

### District 47

County	 Judd Matheny	 Scott Price
COFFEE	11,740	6,349
WARREN	3,163	1,432
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,903</b>	<b>7,781</b>

### District 48

County	 Joe Carr
RUTHERFORD	16,854
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,854</b>

### District 49

County	 Mike Sparks	 Mike Williams
RUTHERFORD	12,532	8,757
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,532</b>	<b>8,757</b>

### District 50

County	 Charles Williamson	 Bo Mitchell
DAVIDSON	13,052	13,208
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,052</b>	<b>13,208</b>

### District 51

County	 Michael L. Turner
DAVIDSON	17,067
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,067</b>

### District 52

County	 Michael Stewart	Daniel Lewis
DAVIDSON	12,601	4,060
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,601</b>	<b>4,060</b>

### District 53

County	 Ben Claybaker	 Jason Powell
DAVIDSON	8,992	10,708
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,992</b>	<b>10,708</b>

### District 54

County	 Brenda Gilmore	 Louie E. Johnston, Jr. (Write-In)
DAVIDSON	20,643	127
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,643</b>	<b>127</b>

### District 55

County	 Gary Odum	 Susan Shann (Green)
DAVIDSON	14,645	4,297
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,645</b>	<b>4,297</b>

### District 56

County	 Beth Harwell	
DAVIDSON	24,912	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,912</b>	

### District 57

County	 Susan Lynn	
WILSON	24,116	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,116</b>	

### District 58

County	 Harold M. Love	
DAVIDSON	16,195	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,195</b>	

### District 59

County	 Robert Duvall	 Sherry Jones
DAVIDSON	4,839	11,358
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>11,358</b>

### District 60

County	 Jim Gotto	 Darren Jernigan
DAVIDSON	12,215	12,310
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,215</b>	<b>12,310</b>

### District 61

County	 Charles M. Sargent, Jr.
WILLIAMSON	23,727
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23,727</b>

### District 62

County	 Pat Marsh
BEDFORD	10,298
LINCOLN	5,125
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,423</b>

### District 63

County	 Glen Casada
WILLIAMSON	23,131
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23,131</b>

### District 64

County	 Sheila Butt	 Brian K. Brewer
MAURY	16,769	8,501
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,769</b>	<b>8,501</b>

### District 65

County	 Jeremy Durham
WILLIAMSON	18,544
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,544</b>

### District 66

County	 Joshua G. Evans
ROBERTSON	18,466
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,466</b>

### District 67

County	 Joe Pitts	 Mike Warner (Write-In)
MONTGOMERY	12,700	398
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>398</b>

### District 68

County	 Curtis Johnson
MONTGOMERY	18,376
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,376</b>

### District 69

County	 Wayne White	 David A. Shepard	Kenneth W. Buser
DICKSON	3,079	4,353	164
HICKMAN	3,144	3,860	281
MAURY	2,644	3,456	161
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,867</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>606</b>

### District 70

County	 Barry Doss	 Calvin Moore	John C. Johnson
GILES	5,094	4,407	292
LAWRENCE	6,402	5,716	571
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>863</b>

### District 71

County	 Vance Dennis	John Crandall
HARDIN	7,707	2,060
LAWRENCE	1,322	540
LEWIS	2,906	1,244
WAYNE	3,685	890
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,620</b>	<b>4,734</b>

### District 72

County	 Steve K. McDaniel
CHESTER	5,195
DECATUR	2,940
HENDERSON	8,488
PERRY	1,545
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,168</b>

### District 73

County	 Jimmy Eldridge	 Corey Currie
MADISON	19,048	7,949
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,048</b>	<b>7,949</b>

### District 74

County	 Lauri Day	 John C. Tidwell
HOUSTON	1,234	1,661
HUMPHREYS	2,756	3,956
MONTGOMERY	4,427	3,739
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,417</b>	<b>9,356</b>

### District 75

County	 Tim Wirgau	 Steve R. Wright	James Hart
BENTON	3,227	2,758	159
HENRY	7,379	4,510	457
STEWART	2,459	1,893	352
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,065</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>968</b>

### District 76

County	 Andy Holt	 Mark L. Maddox
CARROLL	2,381	2,278
OBION	2,215	1,856
WEAKLEY	6,525	5,222
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,121</b>	<b>9,356</b>

### District 77

County	 Bill Sanderson	 Mark Oakes
DYER	8,130	4,545
LAKE	1,056	821
OBION	5,193	1,969
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,379</b>	<b>7,335</b>

### District 78

County	 Mary Littleton	 Linda Hayes	Rick Wilson
CHEATHAM	8,563	4,737	1,327
DICKSON	5,514	3,720	394
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,077</b>	<b>8,457</b>	<b>1,721</b>

### District 79

County	 Curtis Halford
CARROLL	4,500
GIBSON	13,093
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,593</b>

### District 80

County	
HARDEMAN	7,127
MADISON	10,570
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,697</b>

### District 81

County	 Debra Moody	 Conney Thompson Albright	 Tommy Hill
TIPTON	12,690	5,670	4,375
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,690</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>4,375</b>

### District 82

County	 Johnny Edwards	 Craig Fitzhugh
CROCKETT	2,601	2,373
HAYWOOD	2,438	4,894
LAUDERDALE	3,133	5,006
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>12,273</b>

### District 83

County	 Mark White
SHELBY	21,358
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>21,358</b>

### District 84

County	 Joe Towns, Jr.
SHELBY	19,389
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,389</b>

### District 85

County	 Johnnie R. Turner
SHELBY	22,690
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>22,690</b>

### District 86

County	 George T. Edwards, III	 Barbara Cooper
SHELBY	5,244	16,619
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>16,619</b>

### District 87

County	 Karen Camper	
SHELBY	18,282	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,282</b>	

### District 88

County	 Harry Barber	 Larry J. Miller
SHELBY	5,178	15,816
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>15,816</b>

### District 89

County	 Roger Kane
KNOX	20,464
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,464</b>

### District 90

County	 John J. Deberry, Jr.
SHELBY	18,100
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,100</b>

### District 91

County	 Lois M. DeBerry
SHELBY	18,768
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,768</b>

### District 92

County	 Billy Spivey	 Vicki C. Cain
FRANKLIN	154	87
LINCOLN	4,477	1,452
MARION	2,567	2,346
MARSHALL	5,891	4,625
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>8,510</b>

### District 93

County	 G. A. Hardaway, Sr.
SHELBY	16,126
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,126</b>

### District 94

County	 Barrett Rich	
FAYETTE	12,130	
HARDEMAN	920	
MCNAIRY	6,065	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,115</b>	

### District 95

County	 Curry Todd	
SHELBY	27,166	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>27,166</b>	

### District 96

County	 Steve McManus	James A. Harrell (Write-In)
SHELBY	19,253	24
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19,253</b>	<b>24</b>

### District 97

County	 Jim Coley	
SHELBY	18,609	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18,609</b>	

### District 98

County	 Antonio Parkinson	Jacques Roberts (Write-In)
SHELBY	15,271	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,271</b>	<b>0</b>

### District 99

County	 Ron Lollar	
SHELBY	22,968	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>22,968</b>	

# Geographical Data

## State, County, and Municipal Data

\* County Seat.

^ Municipal Technical Advisory Service of the University of Tennessee Institute for Public Service.

Δ Certified population figures provided by the Economic and Community Development Local Planning Office. Certified as of July 1, 2013. The cities of Hartsville, Lynchburg and Nashville represent urban service districts within metropolitan governments.

### County Data

County	Seat	Area In Sq. Miles	2010 Census Population	Registered Voters as of June 1, 2013
ANDERSON	Clinton	338	75,129	48,268
BEDFORD	Shelbyville	474	45,058	23,704
BENTON	Camden	394	16,489	11,549
BLED SOE	Pikeville	406	12,876	8,845
BLOUNT	Maryville	559	123,010	71,380
BRADLEY	Cleveland	329	98,963	61,338
CAMPBELL	Jacksboro	480	40,716	24,769
CANNON	Woodbury	266	13,801	8,406
CARROLL	Huntingdon	599	28,522	19,157
CARTER	Elizabethton	341	57,424	31,816
CHEATHAM	Ashland City	303	39,105	24,626
CHESTER	Henderson	289	17,131	10,220
CLAIBORNE	Tazewell	434	32,213	17,015
CLAY	Celina	236	7,861	5,714
COCKE	Newport	434	35,662	22,191
COFFEE	Manchester	429	52,796	31,345
CROCKETT	Alamo	265	14,586	8,831
CUMBERLAND	Crossville	682	56,053	38,574
DAVIDSON	Nashville	502	626,681	375,725
DECATUR	Decaturville	333	11,757	7,401
DEKALB	Smithville	304	18,723	12,835
DICKSON	Charlotte	490	49,666	29,280
DYER	Dyersburg	510	38,335	22,056
FAYETTE	Somerville	705	38,413	26,681
FENTRESS	Jamestown	499	17,959	12,470
FRANKLIN	Winchester	553	41,052	25,474
GIBSON	Trenton	603	49,683	30,488
GILES	Pulaski	611	29,485	18,217
GRAINGER	Rutledge	280	22,657	14,314
GREENE	Greeneville	622	68,831	40,165
GRUNDY	Altamont	361	13,703	7,420
HAMBLEN	Morristown	161	62,544	34,033
HAMILTON	Chattanooga	543	336,463	231,130
HANCOCK	Sneedville	222	6,819	4,993
HARDEMAN	Bolivar	668	27,253	16,469
HARDIN	Savannah	578	26,026	15,629
HAWKINS	Rogersville	487	56,833	35,855
HAYWOOD	Brownsville	533	18,787	11,869
HENDERSON	Lexington	520	27,769	18,171
HENRY	Paris	562	32,330	19,611
HICKMAN	Centerville	613	24,690	13,976
HOUSTON	Erin	200	8,426	5,277
HUMPHREYS	Waverly	532	18,538	12,598
JACKSON	Gainesboro	309	11,638	8,390
JEFFERSON	Dandridge	274	51,407	29,916
JOHNSON	Mountain City	299	18,244	11,019
KNOX	Knoxville	509	432,226	289,120
LAKE	Tiptonville	163	7,832	4,015
LAUDERDALE	Ripley	471	27,815	14,549
LAWRENCE	Lawrenceburg	617	41,869	24,577
LEWIS	Hohenwald	282	12,161	8,193

County	Seat	Area In Sq. Miles	2010 Census Population	Registered Voters as of June 1, 2013
LINCOLN	Fayetteville	570	33,361	20,364
LOUDON	Loudon	229	48,556	32,802
MACON	Lafayette	307	22,248	13,133
MADISON	Jackson	557	98,294	63,582
MARION	Jasper	500	28,237	19,857
MARSHALL	Lewisburg	375	30,617	18,474
MAURY	Columbia	613	80,956	51,316
MCMINN	Athens	430	52,266	31,057
MCNAIRY	Selmer	560	26,075	15,219
MEIGS	Decatur	195	11,753	7,462
MONROE	Madisonville	635	44,519	31,336
MONTGOMERY	Clarksville	539	172,331	96,265
MOORE	Lynchburg	129	6,362	4,600
MORGAN	Wartburg	522	21,987	11,931
OBION	Union City	545	31,807	19,983
OVERTON	Livingston	433	22,083	13,866
PERRY	Linden	415	7,915	5,487
PICKETT	Byrdstown	163	5,077	4,157
POLK	Benton	435	16,825	11,579
PUTNAM	Cookeville	401	72,321	43,051
RHEA	Dayton	316	31,809	19,885
ROANE	Kingston	361	54,181	32,324
ROBERTSON	Springfield	477	66,283	38,881
RUTHERFORD	Murfreesboro	619	262,604	149,117
SCOTT	Huntsville	532	22,228	14,549
SEQUATCHIE	Dunlap	266	14,112	9,789
SEVIER	Sevierville	592	89,889	60,417
SHELBY	Memphis	755	927,644	601,665
SMITH	Carthage	314	19,166	12,592
STEWART	Dover	458	13,324	8,846
SULLIVAN	Blountville	413	156,823	89,919
SUMNER	Gallatin	529	160,645	102,582
TIPTON	Covington	459	61,081	39,476
TROUSDALE	Hartsville	114	7,870	5,177
UNICOI	Erwin	186	18,313	11,346
UNION	Maynardville	224	19,109	12,297
VAN BUREN	Spencer	274	5,548	4,372
WARREN	McMinnville	433	39,839	21,338
WASHINGTON	Jonesborough	326	122,979	77,192
WAYNE	Waynesboro	734	17,021	10,192
WEAKLEY	Dresden	580	35,021	20,874
WHITE	Sparta	377	25,841	16,470
WILLIAMSON	Franklin	582	183,182	132,133
WILSON	Lebanon	571	113,993	75,461
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6,346,105</b>	<b>3,982,079</b>

### City, Town, and Metropolitan Data

City or Town	County	Year Incorporated <sup>^</sup>	<sup>^</sup> Basic Charter	Δ 2013 Pop.
ADAMS	Robertson	1963	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1963	633
ADAMSVILLE	Hardin & McNairy	1869	Chapter 42, 1987	2,207
ALAMO*	Crockett	1911	Chapter 557, 1911	2,461
ALCOA	Blount	1919	Chapter 510, 1919	8,449
ALEXANDRIA	DeKalb	1848	Chapter 160, 1935 (Ex. Ses.)	966
ALGOOD	Putnam	1901	Chapter 69, 1977	3,495
ALLARDT	Fentress	1964	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1964	634
ALTA MONT*	Grundy	1854	Chapter 664, 1917	1,045
ARDMORE	Giles	1949	Chapter 801, 1949	1,213
ARLINGTON	Shelby	1900	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1900	12,090
ASHLAND CITY*	Cheatham	1859	Chapter 132, 1969	4,541
ATHENS*	McMinn	1870	Chapter 455, 1953	13,458
ATOKA	Tipton	1838	Chapter 373, 1911	8,387
ATWOOD	Carroll	1941	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	938
AUBURN TOWN	Cannon	1949	Chapter 65, 1949	269
BAILEYTON	Greene	1915	Chapter 192, 1994	431
BANEBERRY	Jefferson	1986	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1986	482
BARTLETT	Shelby	1866	Chapter 55, 1993	54,613
BAXTER	Putnam	1915	Chapter 35, 1915	1,365
BEAN STATION	Granger	1996	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1996	3,042
BEERSHEBA SPRINGS	Grundy	1955	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1955	477
BELL BUCKLE	Bedford	1877	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	500
BELLE MEADE	Davidson	1955	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1955	2,912
BELLS	Crockett	1889	Chapter 80, 1993	2,437
BENTON*	Polk	1915	Chapter 204, 1988	1,385
BERRY HILL	Davidson	1950	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1950	537
BETHEL SPRINGS	McNairy	1870	Chapter 185, 1998	718
BIG SANDY	Benton	1903	Chapter 200, 1903	557

Statistics

City or Town	County	Year Incorporated <sup>^</sup>		<sup>^</sup> Basic Charter	Δ 2013 Pop.
BLAINE	Grainger	1978		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1978	1,856
BLOUF CITY	Sullivan	1870		Chapter 24, 1997	1,733
BOLIVAR*	Hardeman	1827		Chapter 142, 1953	5,417
BRADEN	Fayette	1969		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1969	282
BRADFORD	Gibson	1913		Chapter 38, 1985	1,048
BRENTWOOD	Williamson	1969		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1969	37,060
BRIGHTON	Tipton	1913		Chapter 98, 1977	2,735
BRISTOL	Sullivan	1856		Chapter 84, 1991	26,702
BROWNSVILLE*	Haywood	1870		Chapter 125, 1994	10,292
BRUCETON	Carroll	1925		Chapter 325, 1980	1,478
BULLS GAP	Hawkins	1955		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1955	738
BURLISON	Tipton	1965		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1965	425
BURNS	Dickson	1953		Chapter 193, 1953	1,468
BYRDSTOWN*	Pickett	1917		Chapter 90, 2002	803
CALHOUN	McMinn	1961		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1961	490
CAMDEN*	Benton	1838		Chapter 350, 1903	3,582
CARTHAGE*	Smith	1804		Chapter 112, 1991	2,306
CARYVILLE	Campbell	1968		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1968	2,297
CEDAR HILL	Robertson	1870		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq.	314
CELINA*	Clay	1846		Chapter 90, 1991	1,495
CENTERTOWN	Warren	1951		Chapter 606, 1951	243
CENTERVILLE*	Hickman	1853		Chapter 40, 1997	3,644
CHAPEL HILL	Marshall	1850		Chapter 159, 2002	1,445
CHARLESTON	Bradley	1956		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1956	651
CHARLOTTE*	Dickson	1804		Chapter 154, 1955	1,235
			Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home		
CHATTANOOGA*	Hamilton	1839		Rule, 1972	167,674
CHURCH HILL	Hawkins	1958		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	6,737
CLARKSBURG	Carroll	1858		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	393
CLARKSVILLE*	Montgomery	1807		Chapter 292, 1957	132,929
CLEVELAND*	Bradley	1842		Chapter 78, 1993	41,285
CLIFTON	Wayne	1856		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq.	2,694
			Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home		
CLINTON*	Anderson	1801		Rule, 1954	9,841
COALMONT	Grundy	1957		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1957	841
COLLEGE DALE	Hamilton	1968		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1968	8,282
COLLIERVILLE	Shelby	1807		Chapter 43, 2001	45,550
COLLINWOOD	Wayne	1921		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq.	982
COLUMBLA*	Maury	1817		Chapter 380, 1972	34,681
COOKEVILLE*	Putnam	1903		Chapter 223, 1961	31,154
COOPERTOWN	Robertson	1996		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1996	4,278
COPPERHILL	Polk	1913		Chapter 94, 1993	354
CORNERSVILLE	Marshall	1849		Chapter 150, 1994	1,194
COTTAGE GROVE	Henry	1856		Chapter 54, 1991	88
COVINGTON*	Tipton	1826		Chapter 322, 1903	9,038
COWAN	Franklin	1921		Chapter 100, 1967	1,737
CRAB ORCHARD	Cumberland	1921		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	752
CROSS PLAINS	Robertson	1973		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1973	1,714
CROSSVILLE*	Cumberland	1901		Chapter 138, 1986	10,795
CRUMP	Hardin	1988		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1988	1,428
CUMBERLAND CITY	Stewart	1903		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1951	311
CUMBERLAND GAP	Claiborne	1907		Chapter 151, 2000	494
DANDRIDGE*	Jefferson	1799		Chapter 137, 1998	2,812
DAYTON*	Rhea	1903		Chapter 229, 1903	7,191
DECATUR*	Meigs	1838		Chapter 83, 1905	1,598
DECATURVILLE*	Decatur	1850		Chapter 351, 1968	867
DECHERD	Franklin	1868		Chapter 318, 1901	2,361
DICKSON	Dickson	1873		Chapter 33, 1973	14,538
DOVER*	Stewart	1805		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	1,417
DOWELLTOWN	DeKalb	1949		Chapter 827, 1949	355
DOYLE	White	1905		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq.	537
DRESDEN*	Weakley	1827		Chapter 146, 1986	3,005
DUCKTOWN	Polk	1951		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1951	475
DUNLAP*	Sequatchie	1909		Chapter 396, 1941	4,815
DYER	Gibson	1899		Chapter 267, 1899	2,341
DYERSBURG*	Dyer	1850		Chapter 410, 1903	17,145
EAGLEVILLE	Rutherford	1949		Chapter 77, 1977	604
			Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home		
EAST RIDGE	Hamilton	1921		Rule, 1954	20,979
EASTVIEW	McNairy	1967		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1967	705
ELIZABETHTON*	Carter	1799		T.C.A. §§ 6-30-101 et seq., 1965	14,176
ELKTON	Giles	1907		Chapter 296, 1972	578
ENGLEWOOD	McMinn	1919		Chapter 30, 1919	1,532
ENVILLE	Chester & McNairy	1953		Chapter 6, 1953	189
ERIN*	Houston	1909		Chapter 403, 1951	1,324
ERWIN*	Unicoi	1903		Chapter 297, 1947	6,097
ESTILL SPRINGS	Franklin	1948		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1948	2,055
ETHRIDGE	Lawrence	1907		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1973	465
			Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home		
ETOWAH	McMinn	1909		Rule, 1964	3,490
FAIRVIEW	Williamson	1959		T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1959	7,720
FARRAGUT	Knox and Loudon	1980		T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1980	20,676

City or Town	County	Year Incorporated <sup>^</sup>	<sup>^</sup> Basic Charter	Δ 2013 Pop.
FAYETTEVILLE*	Lincoln	1819	Chapter 294, 1903	6,827
FINGER	McNairy	1970	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1970	298
FOREST HILLS	Davidson	1957	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1957	5,040
FRANKLIN*	Williamson	1799	Chapter 126, 1967	62,487
FRIENDSHIP	Crockett	1858	Chapter 720, 1949	668
FRIENDSVILLE	Blount	1953	Chapter 555, 1953	913
GADSDEN	Crockett	1868	Chapter 209, 1949	470
GAINESBORO*	Jackson	1905	Chapter 26, 1905	962
GALLATIN*	Sumner	1801	Chapter 67, 1953	30,278
GALLAWAY	Fayette	1869	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1966	680
GARLAND	Tipton	1913	Chapter 35, 1913	310
GATES	Lauderdale	1901	Chapter 286, 1943	647
GATLINBURG	Sevier	1945	Chapter 84, 1945	3,944
GERMANTOWN	Shelby	1841	Chapter 87, 1985	40,123
GIBSON	Gibson	1909	Chapter 243, 1992	396
GILT EDGE	Tipton	1967	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq.	477
GLEASON	Weakley	1903	Chapter 33, 1985	1,445
GOODLETTSVILLE	Davidson & Sumner	1858	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1958	15,921
GORDONSVILLE	Smith	1909	Chapter 99, 2000	1,213
GRAND JUNCTION	Fayette & Hardeman	1901	Chapter 75, 1969	325
GRAYSVILLE	Rhea	1917	Chapter 230, 1992	1,502
GREENBACK	Loudon	1957	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1957	1,064
GREENBRIER	Robertson	1937	Chapter 158, 2002	6,433
GREENEVILLE*	Greene	1795	Chapter 563, 1903	15,062
GREENFIELD	Weakley	1905	Chapter 203, 1992	2,182
GRUETLI-LAAGER	Grundy	1980	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1980	1,813
GUYS	McNairy	1986	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1986	466
HALLS	Lauderdale	1901	Chapter 443, 1901	2,255
HARRIMAN	Roane	1891	Chapter 165, 1917	6,350
HARROGATE	Claiborne	1992	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1992	4,389
HARTSVILLE*	Trousdale	1833	Metro Gov. under T.C.A. §§ 7-1-101 et seq. 1915	2,369
HENDERSON*	Chester	1869	Chapter 198, 1901	6,309
HENDERSONVILLE	Sumner	1901	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1968	51,372
HENNING	Lauderdale	1875	Chapter 274, 1901	945
HENRY	Henry	1907	Chapter 224, 1992	464
HICKORY VALLEY	Hardeman	1951	Chapter 261, 1951	99
HOHENWALD*	Lewis	1911	Chapter 308, 1923	3,757
HOLLOW ROCK	Carroll	1869	Chapter 14, 1993	718
HORNBEAK	Obion	1923	Chapter 90, 1997	533
HORNSBY	Hardeman	1920	Chapter 112, 1920 (Ex. Ses.)	303
HUMBOLDT	Gibson	1866	Chapter 61, 2001	8,452
HUNTINGDON*	Carroll	1849	Chapter 233, 1974	3,985
HUNTLAND	Franklin	1907	Chapter 223, 1913	872
HUNTSVILLE*	Scott	1856	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1965	1,555
JACKSBORO*	Campbell	1967	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1967	2,020
JACKSON*	Madison	1845	Chapter 101, 1993	65,211
JAMESTOWN*	Fentress	1920	Chapter 54, 1959	1,959
JASPER*	Marion	1852	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1959	3,279
JEFFERSON CITY	Jefferson	1901	Chapter 11, 1979	8,490
JELLOGO	Campbell	1903	Chapter 167, 2002	2,355
JOHNSON CITY	Carter, Sullivan & Washington	1869	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1955	63,152
JONESBOROUGH*	Washington	1779	Chapter 135, 1903	5,051
KENTON	Gibson & Obion	1899	Chapter 87, 1981	1,281
KIMBALL	Marion	1962	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1962	1,395
KINGSPORT	Hawkins & Sullivan	1917	Chapter 76, 1917	51,264
KINGSTON*	Roane	1799	Chapter 298, 1972	5,934
KINGSTON SPRINGS	Cheatham	1965	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1965	2,756
KNOXVILLE*	Knox	1791	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1982	178,874
LAFAYETTE*	Macon	1843	Chapter 325, 1945	4,474
LAFOLLETTE	Campbell	1897	Chapter 161, 1897	7,456
LAGRANGE	Fayette	1831	Chapter 254, 1901	133
LAKE CITY	Anderson & Campbell	1939	Chapter 227, 1992	1,781
LAKELAND	Shelby	1977	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1977	12,430
LAKESITE	Hamilton	1972	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1972	1,826
LAVERGNE	Rutherford	1972	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1972	32,588
LAWRENCEBURG*	Lawrence	1825	Chapter 17, 2001	10,428
LEBANON*	Wilson	1801	Chapter 685, 1929	26,190
LENOIR CITY	Loudon	1907	Chapter 127, 1933	8,642
LEWISBURG*	Marshall	1837	Chapter 36, 1961	11,100
LEXINGTON*	Henderson	1824	Chapter 402, 1901	7,652
LIBERTY	DeKalb	1850	Chapter 796, 1947	310
LINDEN*	Perry	1850	Chapter 365, 1923	908
LIVINGSTON*	Overton	1907	Chapter 130, 1907	4,058
LOBELVILLE	Perry	1959	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1959	897
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	Hamilton	1890	Chapter 210, 1992	1,832
LORETO	Lawrence	1949	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1949	1,714
LOUDON*	Loudon	1850	Chapter 74, 1975	5,381
LOUISVILLE	Blount	1990	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1990	2,439
LUTTRELL	Union	1925	Chapter 94, 1965	1,074

City or Town	County	Year Incorporated <sup>^</sup>	<sup>^</sup> Basic Charter	Δ 2013 Pop.
LYNCHBURG*	Moore	1833	Metro Gov. under T.C.A. §§ 7-1-101 et seq., 1987	572
LYNNVILLE	Giles	1838	Chapter 289, 1965	287
MADISONVILLE*	Monroe	1866	Chapter 663, 1911	4,577
MANCHESTER*	Coffee	1838	Chapter 273, 1959	10,102
MARTIN	Weakley	1901	Chapter 158, 1992	11,473
MARYVILLE*	Blount	1795	Chapter 27, 1967	27,536
MASON	Tipton	1869	Chapter 120, 1915	1,609
MAURY CITY	Crockett	1911	Chapter 107, 1986	674
MAYNARDVILLE*	Union	1870	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1958	2,413
MCEWEN	Humphreys	1917	Chapter 669, 1951	1,750
MCKENZIE	Carroll, Henry & Weakley	1868	Chapter 128, 1990	5,310
MCLEMORESVILLE	Carroll	1949	Chapter 507, 1949	352
MCMINNVILLE*	Warren	1868	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1901	13,605
MEDINA	Gibson	1907	Chapter 96, 1991	3,479
MEDON	Madison	1860	Chapter 177, 1994	226
MEMPHIS*	Shelby	1826	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1963	646,889
MICHIE	McNairy	1961	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1961	591
MIDDLETON	Hardeman	1901	Chapter 220, 1953	706
MILAN	Gibson	1866	Chapter 7, 1999	7,851
MILLEDGEVILLE	Chester, Hardin & McNairy	1903	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1961	265
MILLERSVILLE	Robertson & Sumner	1981	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1981	6,440
MILLINGTON	Shelby	1903	Chapter 238, 1903	10,176
MINOR HILL	Giles	1969	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1969	537
MITCHELLVILLE	Sumner	1909	Chapter 429, 1909	189
MONTEAGLE	Grundy & Marion	1962	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1962	1,192
MONTEREY	Putnam	1901	Chapter 492, 1901	2,850
MORRISON	Warren	1905	Chapter 244, 1905	694
MORRISTOWN*	Hamblen	1867	Chapter 103, 1903	29,137
MOSCOW	Fayette	1860	Chapter 77, 1991	556
MOSHEIM	Greene	1974	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1974	2,362
MOUNT CARMEL	Hawkins	1961	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1961	5,429
MOUNT JULIET	Wilson	1972	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1972	24,548
MOUNT PLEASANT	Maury	1824	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1957	4,561
MOUNTAIN CITY*	Johnson	1905	Chapter 133, 1986	2,531
MUNFORD	Tipton	1905	Chapter 619, 1919	5,927
MURFREESBORO*	Rutherford	1903	Chapter 429, 1931	109,031
NASHVILLE*	Davidson	1806	Metro Gov. under T.C.A. §§ 7-7-101 et seq., 1962	429,421
NEW HOPE	Marion	1974	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1974	1,082
NEW JOHNSONVILLE	Humphreys	1949	Chapter 77, 1971	1,951
NEW MARKET	Jefferson	1911	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1977	1,334
NEW TAZEWELL	Claiborne	1887	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1954	3,037
NEWBERN	Dyer	1858	Chapter 450, 1901	3,313
NEWPORT*	Cocke	1799	Chapter 104, 1903	6,945
NIOTA	McMinn	1911	Chapter 48, 1919	719
NOLENSVILLE	Williamson	1838	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1996	5,861
NORMANDY	Bedford	1858	Chapter 675, 1921	141
NORRIS	Anderson	1949	Chapter 566, 1949	1,629
OAK HILL	Davidson	1952	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1952	4,529
OAK RIDGE	Anderson & Roane	1962	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1962	29,330
OAKDALE	Morgan	1911	Chapter 587, 1911	212
OAKLAND	Fayette	1919	Chapter 95, 1991	6,623
OBION	Obion	1903	Chapter 22, 1971	1,119
OLIVER SPRINGS	Anderson, Morgan & Roane	1903	Chapter 13, 1979	3,231
ONEIDA	Scott	1905	Chapter 211, 1917	3,752
ORLINDA	Robertson	1965	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1965	859
ORME	Marion	1935	Chapter 630, 1935	126
PALMER	Grundy	1925	Chapter 318, 1925	672
PARIS*	Henry	1849	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1946	10,156
PARKER'S CROSSROADS	Henderson	1981	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1981	330
PARROTTSVILLE	Cocke	1923	Chapter 105, 2000	263
PARSONS	Decatur	1913	Chapter 182, 1998	2,373
PEGRAM	Cheatham	1972	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1972	2,093
PETERSBURG	Lincoln & Marshall	1837	Chapter 272, 1901	544
PHILADELPHIA	Loudon	1968	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1968	656
PIGEON FORGE	Sevier	1961	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1961	5,875
PIKEVILLE*	Bledsoe	1911	Chapter 574, 1939	1,608
PIPERTON	Fayette	1974	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1974	1,445
PITTMAN CENTER	Sevier	1974	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1974	502
PLAINVIEW	Union	1992	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1992	2,125
PLEASANT HILL	Cumberland	1903	Chapter 140, 1963	563
PLEASANT VIEW	Cheatham	1921	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1996	4,149
PORTLAND	Robertson and Sumner	1905	Chapter 568, 1939	11,480
POWELLS CROSSROADS	Marion	1976	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1976	1,322
PULASKI*	Giles	1809	Chapter 711, 1949	7,870
PURYEAR	Henry	1909	Chapter 222, 1992	671
RAMER	McNairy	1958	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1958	319

City or Town	County	Year Incorporated <sup>^</sup>	<sup>^</sup> Basic Charter	Δ 2013 Pop.
RED BANK	Hamilton	1945	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1956	11,651
RED BOILING SPRINGS	Macon	1953	Chapter 120, 1953	1,112
RIDGELY	Lake	1909	Chapter 109, 2002	1,795
RIDGESIDE	Hamilton	1925	Chapter 615, 1931	390
RIDGETOP	Robertson	1935	Chapter 176, 1935	1,874
RIPLEY*	Lauderdale	1838	Chapter 223, 1901	8,445
RIVES	Obion	1905	Chapter 129, 1981	326
ROCKFORD	Blount	1970	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1970	856
ROCKWOOD	Roane	1903	Chapter 289, 1980	5,562
ROGERSVILLE*	Hawkins	1903	Chapter 519, 1911	4,420
ROSSVILLE	Fayette	1903	Chapter 161, 2002	664
RUTHERFORD	Gibson	1799	Chapter 133, 1994	1,151
RUTLEDGE*	Grainger	1797	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1973	1,299
SALTILLO	Hardin	1951	Chapter 699, 1951	587
SAMBURG	Obion	1909	Chapter 193, 1947	217
SARDIS	Henderson	1859	Chapter 833, 1949	381
SAULSBURY	Hardeman	1849	Chapter 336, 1901	112
SAVANNAH*	Hardin	1833	Chapter 683, 1951	6,982
SCOTTS HILL	Decatur & Henderson	1917	Chapter 139, 1973	984
SELMER*	McNairy	1901	Chapter 37, 2001	4,396
SEVIERVILLE*	Sevier	1795	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1954	14,807
SHARON	Weakley	1901	Chapter 177, 1901	944
SHELBYVILLE*	Bedford	1819	Chapter 754, 1947	20,335
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN	Hamilton	1919	Chapter 126, 1990	8,363
SILERTON	Chester & Hardeman	1923	Chapter 148, 1923	111
SLAYDEN	Dickson	1913	Chapter 346, 1913	178
SMITHVILLE*	DeKalb	1843	Chapter 486, 1941	4,530
SMYRNA	Rutherford	1869	Chapter 68, 2000	39,974
SNEEDVILLE*	Hancock	1850	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1953	1,387
SODDY-DAISY	Hamilton	1969	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1969	12,714
SOMERVILLE*	Fayette	1854	Chapter 169, 1998	3,094
SOUTH CARTHAGE	Smith	1963	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1963	1,322
SOUTH FULTON	Obion	1903	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1964	2,354
SOUTH PITTSBURG	Marion	1901	Chapter 213, 1992	2,992
SPARTA*	White	1841	Chapter 295, 1903	5,071
SPENCER*	Van Buren	1846	Chapter 179, 1923	1,601
SPRING CITY	Rhea	1953	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1980	1,981
SPRING HILL	Maury & Williamson	1837	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1987	29,036
SPRINGFIELD*	Robertson	1796	Chapter 1, 1989	16,440
ST. JOSEPH	Lawrence	1870	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1958	782
STANTON	Haywood	1927	Chapter 142, 1990	452
STANTONVILLE	McNairy	1966	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1966	283
SUNBRIGHT	Morgan	1990	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1990	552
SURGOINSVILLE	Hawkins	1815	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1980	1,801
SWEETWATER	Monroe	1901	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1958	6,010
TAZEWELL*	Claiborne	1801	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1954	2,221
TELLICO PLAINS	Monroe	1911	Chapter 536, 1911	880
TENNESSEE RIDGE	Houston & Stewart	1960	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1960	1,368
THOMPSON'S STATION	Williamson	1990	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1990	2,194
THREE WAY	Madison	1998	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1998	1,709
TIPTONVILLE*	Lake	1907	Chapter 393, 1907	4,464
TOONE	Hardeman	1903	Chapter 414, 1903	364
TOWNSEND*	Blount	1921	Chapter 463, 1941	448
TRACY CITY	Grundy	1915	Chapter 158, 1945	1,481
TRENTON*	Gibson	1846	Chapter 551, 1903	4,264
TREZEVANT	Carroll	1911	Chapter 29, 1965	859
TRIMBLE	Dyer & Obion	1905	Chapter 88, 1993	637
TROY	Obion	1901	Chapter 50, 1979	1,371
TULLAHOME	Coffee & Franklin	1858	Chapter 238, 1967	18,655
TUSCULUM	Greene	1959	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1959	2,663
UNICOI	Unicoi	1994	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1994	3,632
UNION CITY*	Obion	1867	T.C.A. §§ 6-30-101 et seq., 1960	10,895
VANLEER	Dickson	1913	Chapter 510, 1915	395
VIOLA	Warren	1901	Chapter 320, 1901	131
VONORE	Monroe	1965	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1965	1,474
WALDEN	Hamilton	1975	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1975	1,898
WARTBURG*	Morgan	1905	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1968	918
WARTRACE	Bedford	1858	Chapter 98, 2000	651
WATAUGA	Carter	1960	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1960	458
WATERTOWN	Wilson	1905	Chapter 187, 1937	1,477
WAVERLY*	Humphreys	1838	Chapter 475, 1947	4,105
WAYNESBORO*	Wayne	1850	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1935	2,449
WESTMORELAND	Sumner	1901	Chapter 306, 1951	2,206
WHITE BLUFF	Dickson	1869	Chapter 257, 1923	3,206
WHITE HOUSE	Robertson & Sumner	1921	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1971	10,255
WHITE PINE	Jefferson	1915	Chapter 176, 1994	2,196
WHITEVILLE	Hardeman	1901	Chapter 280, 1901	4,638

City or Town	County	Year Incorporated <sup>^</sup>	<sup>^</sup> Basic Charter	Δ 2013 Pop.
WHITWELL	Marion	1956	Tennessee Constitution Article XI, Section 9-Home Rule, 1956	1,699
WILLISTON	Fayette	1970	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1970	395
WINCHESTER*	Franklin	1821	Chapter 208, 1963	8,530
WINFIELD	Scott	1983	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1983	1,045
WOODBURY*	Cannon	1838	Chapter 633, 1925	2,680
WOODLAND MILLS	Obion	1968	T.C.A. §§ 6-1-101 et seq., 1968	378
YORKVILLE	Gibson	1848	T.C.A. §§ 6-18-101 et seq., 1964	286

## Municipalities by County

**Anderson**  
 Clinton\*\*  
 Lake City (Campbell)  
 Norris  
 Oak Ridge (Roane)\*  
 Oliver Springs (Morgan & Roane)\*

**Bedford**  
 Bell Buckle  
 Normandy  
 Shelbyville\*\*  
 Wartrace

**Benton**  
 Big Sandy  
 Camden\*\*

**Bledsoe**  
 Pikeville\*\*

**Blount**  
 Alcoa  
 Friendsville  
 Louisville  
 Maryville\*\*  
 Rockford  
 Townsend

**Bradley**  
 Charleston  
 Cleveland\*\*

**Campbell**  
 Caryville  
 Jacksboro\*\*  
 Jellico  
 LaFollette  
 Lake City (Anderson)

**Cannon**  
 Auburntown  
 Woodbury\*\*

**Carroll**  
 Atwood  
 Bruceton  
 Clarksburg  
 Hollow Rock  
 Huntingdon\*\*  
 McKenzie (Henry & Weakley)\*  
 McLemoresville  
 Trezevant

**Carter**  
 Elizabethton\*\*  
 Johnson City (Sullivan & Washington)\*  
 Watauga

**Cheatham**  
 Ashland City\*\*  
 Kingston Springs  
 Pegram  
 Pleasant View

**Chester**  
 Enville (McNairy)\*  
 Henderson\*\*  
 Milledgeville (Hardin & McNairy)\*  
 Silerton (Hardeman)\*

**Claiborne**  
 Cumberland Gap  
 Harrogate  
 New Tazewell  
 Tazewell\*\*

**Clay**  
 Celina\*\*

**Cocke**  
 Newport\*\*  
 Parrottsville

**Coffee**  
 Manchester\*\*  
 Tullahoma (Franklin)\*

**Crockett**  
 Alamo\*\*  
 Bells  
 Friendship  
 Gadsden  
 Maury City

**Cumberland**  
 Crab Orchard  
 Crossville\*\*  
 Pleasant Hill

**Davidson**  
 Belle Meade  
 Berry Hill  
 Forrest Hills  
 Goodlettsville (Sumner)\*  
 Nashville-Davidson\*\*  
 County Metropolitan Government  
 Oak Hill  
 Ridgetop (Robertson)\*

**Decatur**  
 Decaturville\*\*  
 Parsons  
 Scotts Hill (Henderson)\*DeKalb  
 Alexandria  
 Dowelltown  
 Liberty  
 Smithville\*\*

**Dickson**  
 Burns  
 Charlotte\*\*  
 Dickson  
 Slayden  
 Vanleer  
 White Bluff

**Dyer**  
 Dyersburg\*\*  
 Newbern  
 Trimble (Obion)\*

**Fayette**  
 Braden  
 Gallaway  
 Grand Junction (Hardeman)\*  
 LaGrange  
 Moscow  
 Oakland  
 Piperton  
 Rossville  
 Somerville\*\*  
 Williston

**Fentress**  
 Allardt  
 Jamestown\*\*

**Franklin**  
 Cowan  
 Decherd  
 Estill Springs  
 Huntland  
 Tullahoma (Coffee)\*  
 Winchester\*\*

**Gibson**  
 Bradford  
 Dyer  
 Gibson  
 Humboldt  
 Kenton (Obion)\*  
 Medina  
 Milan  
 Rutherford  
 Trenton\*\*  
 Yorkville

**Giles**

Ardmore  
Elkton  
Lynnville  
Minor Hill  
Pulaski\*\*

**Grainger**

Bean Station  
Blaine  
Rutledge\*\*

**Greene**

Baileton  
Greeneville\*\*  
Mosheim  
Tusculum

**Grundy**

Altamont\*\*  
Beersheba Springs  
Coalmont  
Gruetli-Laager  
Monteagle (Marion)\*  
Palmer  
Tracy City

**Hamblen**

Morristown\*\*

**Hamilton**

Chattanooga\*\*  
Collegedale  
East Ridge  
Lakesite  
Lookout Mountain  
Red Bank  
Ridgeside  
Signal Mountain  
Soddy Daisy  
Walden

**Hancock**

Sneedville\*\*

**Hardeman**

Bolivar\*\*  
Grand Junction  
(Fayette)\*  
Hickory Valley  
Hornsby  
Middleton  
Saulsburry  
Silerton (Chester)\*  
Toone  
Whiteville

**Hardin**

Adamsville (McNairy)\*  
Crump  
Milledgeville (Chester & McNairy)\*  
Saltito  
Savannah\*\*

**Hawkins**

Bulls Gap  
Church Hill  
Kingsport (Sullivan)\*  
Mount Carmel  
Rogersville\*\*  
SurgoinsvilleHaywood  
Brownsville\*\*  
Stanton

**Henderson**

Lexington\*\*  
Parker's Crossroads  
Sardis  
Scotts Hill (Decatur)\*

**Henry**

Cottage Grove  
Henry  
McKenzie (Carroll & Weakley)\*  
Paris\*\*  
Puryear

**Hickman**

Centerville\*\*

**Houston**

Erin\*\*  
Tennessee Ridge (Stewart)

**Humphreys**

McEwen  
New Johnsonville  
Waverly\*\*

**Jackson**

Gainesboro\*\*

**Jefferson**

Baneberry  
Dandridge\*\*  
Jefferson City  
New Market  
White Pine

**Johnson**

Mountain City\*\*

**Knox**

Farragut (Loudon)\*  
Knoxville\*\*

**Lake**

Ridgely  
Tiptonville\*\*

**Lauderdale**

Gates  
Halls  
Henning  
Ripley\*\*

**Lawrence**

Ethridge  
Lawrenceburg\*\*  
Loretto  
St. Joseph

**Lewis**

Hohenwald\*\*

**Lincoln**

Fayetteville\*\*  
Petersburg (Marshall)\*

**Loudon**

Farragut (Knox)\*  
Greenback  
Lenoir City  
Loudon\*\*  
Philadelphia

**Macon**

Lafayette\*\*  
Red Boiling Springs

**Madison**

Jackson\*\*  
Medon  
Three Way

**Marion**

Jasper\*\*  
Kimball  
Monteagle (Grundy)\*  
New Hope  
Orme  
Powell's Crossroads  
South Pittsburg  
Whitwell

**Marshall**

Chapel Hill  
Cornersville  
Lewisburg\*\*  
Petersburg (Lincoln)\*

**Maury**

Columbia\*\*  
Mount Pleasant  
Spring Hill (Williamson)\*

**McMinn**

Athens\*\*  
Calhoun  
Englewood  
Elowah  
Niota

**McNairy**

Adamsville (Hardin)\*  
Bethel Springs  
Eastview  
Enville (Chester)\*  
Finger  
Guys  
Michie  
Milledgeville (Chester & Hardin)\*  
Ramer  
Selmer\*\*  
Stantonville

**Meigs**

Decatur\*\*Monroe  
Madisonville\*\*  
Sweetwater  
Tellico Plains  
Vonore

**Montgomery**

Clarksville\*\*

**Moore**

Lynchburg-Moore  
County Metropolitan  
Government\*\*

**Morgan**

Oakdale  
Oliver Springs (Anderson & Roane)\*  
Sunbright  
Wartburg\*\*

<b>Obion</b> Hornbeak Kenton (Gibson)* Obion Rives Samburg South Fulton Trimble (Dyer)* Troy Union City** Woodland Mills	<b>Rutherford</b> Eagleville Lavergne Murfreesboro** Smyrna	<b>Trousdale</b> Hartsville** County Metropolitan Governmen
<b>Overton</b> Livingston**	<b>Scott</b> Huntsville** Oneida Winfield	<b>Unicoi</b> Erwin** Unicoi
<b>Perry</b> Linden** Lobelville	<b>Sevier</b> Gatlinburg Pigeon Forge Pittman Center Sevierville**	<b>Van Buren</b> Spencer**
<b>Pickett</b> Byrdstown**	<b>Shelby</b> Arlington Bartlett Collierville Germantown Lakeland Memphis** Millington	<b>Warren</b> Centertown McMinnville** Morrison Viola
<b>Polk</b> Benton** Copperhill Ducktown	<b>Smith</b> Carthage** Gordonsville South Carthage	<b>Washington</b> Johnson City (Carter & Sullivan)* Jonesborough**
<b>Putnam</b> Algood Baxter Cookeville** Monterey	<b>Stewart</b> Cumberland City Dover** Tennessee Ridge (Houston) Sullivan Bluff City Bristol Johnson City (Carter & Washington)* Kingsport (Hawkins)* Blountville** (Unincorporated)	<b>Wayne</b> Clifton Collinwood Waynesboro**
<b>Rhea</b> Dayton** Graysville Spring City	<b>Sumner</b> Gallatin** Goodlettsville (Davidson)* Hendersonville Millersville (Robertson)* Mitchellville Portland (Robertson)* Westmoreland White House (Robertson)*	<b>Weakley</b> Dresden** Gleason Greenfield Martin McKenzie (Carroll & Henry)* Sharon
<b>Roane</b> Harriman Kingston** Oak Ridge (Anderson)* Oliver Springs (Anderson & Morgan)* Rockwood	<b>Tipton</b> Atoka Brighton Burlison Covington** Garland Gilt Edge Mason Munford	<b>White</b> Doyle Sparta**
<b>Robertson</b> Adams Cedar Hill Coopertown Cross Plains Greenbrier Millersville (Sumner)* Orlinda Portland (Sumner)* Ridgetop (Davidson)* Springfield ** White House (Sumner)*	<b>Williamson</b> Brentwood Fairview Franklin** Nolensville Spring Hill (Maury)* Thompson's Station	<b>Wilson</b> Lebanon** Mount Juliet Watertown

\* Depicts incorporated municipalities that are located in more than one county. The name(s) of the additional county/counties is/are shown in parentheses.

\*\* Indicates county seat.



# SECTION VIII

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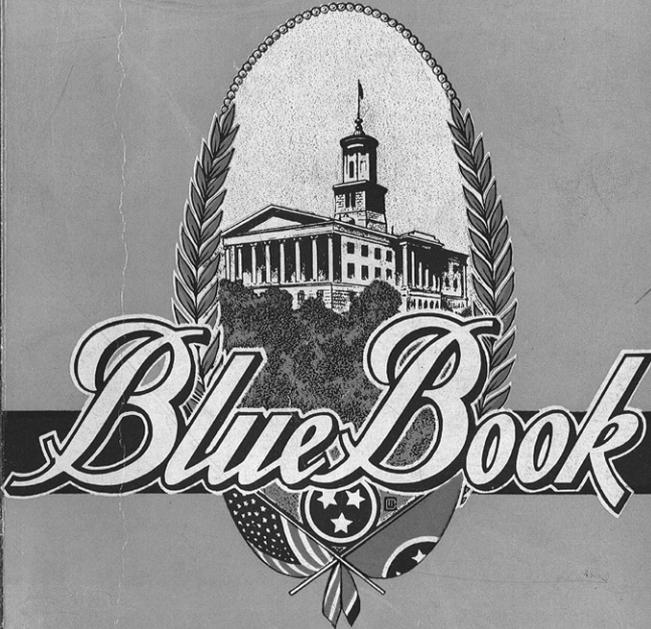
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# TENNESSEE



1951 ★ 1952

The term “blue book” dates from the 15th century when the English Parliament began keeping its records in large volumes covered with blue velvet. Since that time the name “Blue Book” has been used to describe many forms of government manuals. The Tennessee Blue Book and Official Directory was first published in 1929. Its predecessor, The Official and Political Manual of the State of Tennessee, was first published by the Office of the Secretary of State in 1890.

## Notes

## Notes

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# TENNESSEE BLUE BOOK 2013 - 2014

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**TRE HARGETT**  
Secretary of State

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HARGETT  
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State**

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