

NOMINATING AND ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES (The Primary Election)

On or before the 120th day before the primary election, the Secretary of State announces the names of the candidates he has selected to appear on the March ballot for the office of President. Selection is based on any combination of several criteria, including (but, of course, not limited to):

- Being generally recognized as seeking the office
- Qualifying for federal matching funds
- Appearing in public opinion polls, candidates' forums, debates, etc.
- Being on the ballot in other states' primaries
- Actively campaigning in California
- Having a campaign office in California

Candidates not selected by the Secretary of State may qualify by circulating petitions statewide to gather signatures of voters registered in their party, generally 1% of their party's statewide registration total. Democratic candidates must gather signatures in each of the state's 52 congressional districts, equal in number to 1% of the district's Democratic registration or 500, whichever is fewer.

By the 120th day before the election, the chairperson of each qualified party must notify the SOS of the number of delegates to represent California at the party's national nominating convention. Prior to the primary election, each candidate files a slate of the requisite number of delegates for his/her party, selected according to the party's requirements.

On primary election day, although only the names of the candidates appear on the ballot, voters actually are casting ballots for the slate of delegates pledged to the candidate of their choice. The slate pledged to the winning candidate goes to the party's national nominating convention, usually held in June, July, or August. At the convention, the duly elected delegates from all the states elect their party's nominee and so notify the Secretary of State.

How California Voted in Primary Elections 1912 to the Present (Candidates Receiving Greater Than 20% of the Vote)

Year	Democratic	Republican
1912	Champ Clark	Theodore Roosevelt
1916	Woodrow Wilson	No preference
1920	No preference	Hiram Johnson
1924	William Gibbs McAdoo	Calvin Coolidge
1928	Alfred E. Smith	Herbert Hoover
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Herbert Hoover
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Earl Warren
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Jerrold L. Seawell
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Earl Warren
1948	Harry Truman	Earl Warren
1952	Estes Kefauver	Earl Warren
1956	Adlai Stevenson	Dwight Eisenhower
1960	Pat Brown	Richard Nixon
1964	Pat Brown	Barry Goldwater

1968	Robert Kennedy	Ronald Reagan
1972	George McGovern	Richard Nixon
1976	Jerry Brown	Ronald Reagan
1980	Edward Kennedy	Ronald Reagan
1984	Gary Hart	Ronald Reagan
1988	Michael Dukakis	George Bush
1992	Bill Clinton	George Bush
1996	Bill Clinton	Bob Dole
2000	Al Gore	George W. Bush

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT (The General Election and Electoral College)

As in the primary, only the names of the candidates and their vice presidential running mates appear on the ballot. However, we are again not voting directly for the candidate, but for a slate of electors pledged to that candidate, who will, in turn, elect the President and Vice President when the Electoral College convenes in December.

The Electoral College is a body of citizens elected in each state to cast their ballots for President and Vice President of the United States. Elector numbers are allocated to the states based on each one's representation in Congress — one elector for each of the two Senators, one for each member of the House of Representatives. Until the 2001 reapportionment, California has 54 electoral votes – two Senators, 52 members of the House.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December (December 18, 2000), the electors representing the party whose presidential slate carried the state assemble in the Senate Chambers of the State Capitol at 2:00 p.m. to cast their votes, voting separate ballots for President and Vice President. The results are sealed and delivered to the Secretary of the United States Senate for transmittal to the President of the Senate; the Senate tallies the states' votes and officially declares the President.

Electors are paid \$10 plus mileage (5¢ per mile) for the round trip from their homes to the Capitol. Arrangements for the college meeting are handled through the Governor's office.

What happens if the nationwide electoral vote is a tie?

The House of Representatives makes the decision with each state having one vote. Representatives of at least two-thirds of the states must be present for the vote. If the House cannot decide by March 4, then the sitting Vice President becomes President and the person receiving the largest number of Vice President votes becomes Vice President.

How Electors Are Selected

On or before October 1 of the presidential election year, each party's nominee must file a list containing the names, residence addresses, and business addresses of the 54 electors pledged to him/her.

Each party determines its own method for selecting electors:

Democratic Party: Each congressional nominee and each US Senate nominee (determined by the last two elections) designates one elector.

Republican Party: The nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, controller, attorney general, secretary of state, United States Senators (again, going back two elections) the Senate and Assembly Republican leaders, all elected officers of the Republican state central committee, the national committeeman and committeewoman, the president of the Republican county central committee chairmen's organization and the chair or president of each Republican volunteer organization officially recognized by the state central committee act as electors.

American Independent: Electors are selected at the party's nominating convention.

Green, Natural Law, Reform, and Libertarian parties: Electors are selected at the party's nominating convention and must have a 50/50 ratio of men and women.

No incumbent Senators, congressional representatives or persons holding an office of trust or profit of the United States may serve as electors.

How California Voted in General Elections 1900 to the Present (Candidates Receiving Greater Than 20% of the Vote)

1900	*William McKinley (R)	54.50%	William Jennings Bryan (D)	41.30%
1904	*Theodore Roosevelt (R)	61.90%	Alton Parker (D)	26.90%
1908	*William Howard Taft (R)	55.50%	William Jennings Bryan (D)	33%
1912	*Woodrow Wilson (D)	41.80%	Theodore Roosevelt (Prog.)	41.80%
1916	*Woodrow Wilson (D)	46.60%	Charles Hughes (R)	46.30%
1920	*Warren G. Harding (R)	66.20%	James Cox (D)	25.30%
1924	*Calvin Coolidge (R)	57.20%	Robert LaFollette (D)	33.10%
1928	*Herbert Hoover (R)	63.90%	Alfred Smith (D)	34.20%
1932	*Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	58.40%	Herbert Hoover (R)	37.40%
1936	*Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	67%	Alfred Landon (R)	31.70%
1940	*Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	57.40%	Wendell Willkie (R)	41.30%
1944	*Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	56.50%	Thomas Dewey (R)	47.10%
1948	*Harry Truman (D)	47.60%	Thomas Dewey (R)	47.10%
1952	*Dwight Eisenhower (R)	56.30%	Adlai Stevenson (D)	42.70%
1956	*Dwight Eisenhower (R)	55.40%	Adlai Stevenson (D)	44.30%
1960	Richard Nixon (R)	50.10%	*John F. Kennedy (D)	49.60%
1964	*Lyndon Johnson (D)	59.10%	Barry Goldwater (R)	40.80%
1968	*Richard Nixon (R)	47.80%	Hubert Humphrey (D)	44.70%
1972	*Richard Nixon (R)	55%	George McGovern (D)	41.50%
1976	Gerald Ford (R)	49.70%	*Jimmy Carter (D)	48%
1980	*Ronald Reagan (R)	52.70%	Jimmy Carter (D)	35.90%
1984	*Ronald Reagan (R)	57.50%	Walter Mondale (D)	41.30%
1988	*George Bush (R)	51.13%	Michael Dukakis (D)	47.56%
1992	*Bill Clinton (D)	46.01%	George Bush (R) [Ross Perot (I) 20.63%]	32.61%
1996	*Bill Clinton (D)	51.10%	Bob Dole (R)	38.21%
2000	Al Gore (D)	53.50%	*George W. Bush (R)	41.70%

*Elected

UNITED STATES SENATOR

The United States Senate consists of 100 Senators, two elected from each of the 50 states to serve six-year terms. The Senate is divided into three classes, whose terms of office are staggered so that only one-third of the Senate is elected during any election year. Because of that, every third statewide election there is no United States Senate contest on the ballot. California's Senators are in Classes 1 and 3 and were elected in 1998 and again this year, so in 2002, there will be no U.S. Senate contest.

A History of California's United States Senators

<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Elected/Appointed</u>	<u>Left Office</u>
John C Fremont (D)	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851
John B. Weller (D)	Jan 30, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857
David C. Broderick (D) ¹	Mar. 4, 1857	Sept. 16, 1859
Henry P. Haun (D) ²	Nov. 3, 1859	Mar. 4, 1860
Milton S. Latham (D)	Mar. 5, 1860	Mar. 3, 1863
John Conness (UN R)	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869
Eugene Casserly (D) ³	Mar. 4, 1869	Nov. 29, 1873
John S. Hager (A-MON D)	Dec. 23, 1873	Mar. 3, 1875
Newton Booth (A-MONOPT)	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881
John F. Miller (R) ⁴	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 8, 1886
George Hearst (D) ⁵	Mar. 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886
Abram P. Williams (R)	Aug. 4, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887
George Hearst (D) ⁶	Mar. 4, 1887	Feb. 28, 1891
Charles N. Felton (R)	Mar. 19, 1891	Mar. 3, 1893
Stephen M. White (D)	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899
Thomas R. Bard (R)	Feb. 7, 1900	Mar. 3, 1905
Frank P. Flint (R)	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911
John D. Works (R)	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917
Hiram W. Johnson (R) ⁷	Apr. 2, 1917	Aug. 6, 1945
William F. Knowland (R) ⁸	Aug. 26, 1945	Jan. 2, 1959
Clair Engle (D) ⁹	Jan. 3, 1959	July 30, 1964
Pierre Salinger (D) ¹⁰	Aug. 4, 1964	Dec. 31, 1964
George Murphy (R)	Jan. 1, 1965	Jan. 2, 1971
John V. Tunney (D)	Jan. 2, 1971	Jan. 1977
S. I. Hayakawa (R)	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1983
Pete Wilson (R) ¹¹	Jan. 1983	Jan. 6, 1991
John Seymour (R) ¹²	Jan. 8, 1991	Nov. 5, 1992
Dianne Feinstein (D)	Nov. 6, 1992	

¹Died Sept. 16, 1859

²Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

³Resigned Nov. 29, 1873

⁴Died March 8, 1886

⁵Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

⁶Died Feb. 28, 1891

⁷Died Aug. 6, 1945

⁸Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

⁹Died July 30, 1964

¹⁰Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

¹¹Resigned Jan. 6, 1991 - elected Governor

¹²Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

<u>Class 3</u>	<u>Elected/Appointed</u>	<u>Left Office</u>
William M. Gwin (D)	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1855
William M. Gwin (D) ¹	Jan. 13, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861
James A. McDougall (D)	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867
Cornelius Cole (R)	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873
Aaron A. Sargent (R)	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879
James T. Farley (D)	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885
Leland Stanford (R) ²	Mar. 4, 1885	June 21, 1893
George C. Perkins (R) ³	July 26, 1893	Mar. 3, 1915
James D. Phelan (D)	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921
Samuel M. Shortridge (R)	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1933
William Gibbs McAdoo (D) ⁴	Mar. 4, 1933	Nov. 8, 1938
Thomas M. Storke (D) ⁵	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939
Sheridan Downey (D) ⁶	Jan. 3, 1939	Nov. 30, 1950
Richard M. Nixon (R) ⁷	Dec. 4, 1950	Jan. 1, 1953
Thomas H. Kuchel (R) ⁸	Jan. 2, 1953	Jan. 2, 1969
Alan Cranston (D)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 2, 1993
Barbara Boxer (D)	Jan. 3, 1993	

¹Vacancy from 3/4/55 to 1/12/57 - Legislature failed to elect.

²Died June 21, 1893.

³Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

⁴Resigned Nov. 8, 1938

⁵Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

⁶Resigned Nov. 30, 1950

⁷Resigned Jan. 1, 1953 - elected Vice President

⁸Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

APPOINTED INCUMBENTS

<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Left Office</u>
Henry P. Haun (D)	Nov. 3, 1859	Mar. 4, 1860
George Hearst (D)	Mar. 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886
William F. Knowland (R) *	Aug. 26, 1945	Jan. 2, 1959
Pierre Salinger (D)	Aug. 4, 1964	Dec. 31, 1964
John Seymour (R)	Jan. 8, 1991	Nov. 5, 1992

<u>Class 3</u>		
George C. Perkins (R) *	July 26, 1893	Mar. 3, 1915
Thomas M. Storke (D)	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939
Thomas H. Kuchel (R) *	Jan. 2, 1953	Jan. 2, 1969

Longest/Shortest Tenure - Class 1

Hiram Johnson (R) - 28 years, 4 months, 4 days	(4/2/17 - 8/6/45)
Pierre Salinger (D) - 4 months, 27 days	(8/4/64 - 12/31/64)

Longest/Shortest Tenure - Class 3

Alan Cranston (D) - 24 years, 11 months, 30 days	(1/2/69-1/3/93)
Thomas M. Storke (D) - 1 month, 24 days	(11/9/38-1/2/39)

*Subsequently reelected

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

The United States House of Representatives has 435 members elected to serve two-year terms. The number of Representatives allocated to each state is determined by the state's population, as reported in the decennial census. Federal law requires the reshaping of congressional/legislative districts within each state following the census to reflect the changes in population and ensure that the "one-person, one-vote" mandate is obeyed. Since the 1879 State Constitution, the Legislature has been charged with the responsibility of reapportioning legislative, congressional and board of equalization districts. The elections and reapportionment committees of each house use the census tract maps supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and precinct information supplied by the counties to realign the districts. Following this year's census and subsequent reapportionment of districts, it is expected that California will add to its current congressional delegation of 52 members of the House of Representatives.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

The California State Legislature consists of two houses:

The State Senate: the "upper" house is comprised of 40 Senators each elected to four-year terms. As with the U.S. Senate, the terms of the Senators are staggered so that half the membership is elected every two years. The Senators representing the odd-numbered districts are elected in years evenly divisible by four; i.e., presidential election years. The Senators from the even-numbered districts are elected in the intervening even-numbered years, in the gubernatorial election cycle.

The State Assembly: the "lower" house is comprised of 80 members, elected to two-year terms and so are on the ballot at every regularly scheduled statewide election.

Both State Senators and Members of the Assembly are subject to term limits; two four-year terms for Senators, three two-year terms for Assembly members.

PROPOSITIONS

Propositions or measures reach the ballot in a number of different ways. They are:

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (LCA)

An LCA is an amendment to the state constitution proposed by the Legislature. It must be adopted in each house of the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of the membership; it does not require the Governor's signature to be placed on the ballot. Once it has been adopted by the Legislature and chaptered by the Secretary of State, the measure is placed on the next statewide ballot that occurs at least 131 days from the date of chaptering.

Legislative Bond Measure

Any bill calling for the issuance of general obligation bonds must be adopted in each house of the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of the membership, and signed by the Governor (or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature). It is subject to the 131-day qualification deadline.

Initiative

The initiative allows citizens to propose statutes, amendments to the state constitution or general obligation bond measures for voter approval or rejection. An initiative statute requires the signatures of registered voters equal in number to 5% of the votes cast for all candidates for governor in the last election to qualify for the ballot; an initiative constitutional amendment requires signatures equaling 8% of the gubernatorial vote. Initiatives are also subject to the 131-day qualification deadline. Any measure that qualifies after that deadline is placed on the next ensuing statewide ballot.

Referendum

The referendum gives citizens the ability to approve or reject statutes adopted by the Legislature, except those that are urgency, that call for elections, or that provide for tax levies/appropriations for usual current expenses of the state. Citizens wishing to block implementation of a legislatively adopted statute must gather within 90 days of enactment of the bill signatures equal in number to at least 5% of the votes cast for all candidates for governor in the last gubernatorial election. A qualified referendum is placed on the ballot at a statewide election that occurs at least 31 days after the measure qualifies, or at a special election called by the Governor. The Legislature may amend or repeal referendum statutes.

Initiative Amendment

Unless an initiative specifically allows for legislative amendment of its provisions, the Legislature must submit any amendment it proposes to a vote of the people. A legislative initiative amendment requires only a majority vote of each house, unless otherwise specified in the initiative, and must be signed by the Governor or allowed to become law without his/her signature. The 131-day qualification deadline applies. An initiative amendment may also be proposed by another initiative.

All statewide measures require a simple majority for passage.

State ballot measures are numbered consecutively in ten-year cycles; the current cycle began with the eleven measures on the November 1998 general election ballot.