

## **NOMINATING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES (The Primary Election)**

On or before the 120<sup>th</sup> 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 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 53 congressional districts, equal in number to 1% of the district's Democratic registration or 500, whichever is fewer.

By the 120<sup>th</sup> 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 More than 20% of the Vote)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Democratic</b>	<b>Republican</b>
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
2004	John Kerry	George W. Bush

## 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 2000.

### A History of California's United States Senators

<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Took office</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) <sup>1</sup>	Mar. 4, 1857	Sept. 16, 1859
Henry P. Haun (D) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>3</sup>	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) <sup>4</sup>	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 8, 1886
George Hearst (D) <sup>5</sup>	Mar. 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886
Abram P. Williams (R)	Aug. 4, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887
George Hearst (D) <sup>6</sup>	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) <sup>7</sup>	Apr. 2, 1917	Aug. 6, 1945
William F. Knowland (R) <sup>8</sup>	Aug. 26, 1945	Jan. 2, 1959
Clair Engle (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	July 30, 1964
Pierre Salinger (D) <sup>10</sup>	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) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 1983	Jan. 6, 1991
John Seymour (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 8, 1991	Nov. 5, 1992
Dianne Feinstein (D)	Nov. 6, 1992	

<sup>1</sup>Died Sept. 16, 1859

<sup>2</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

<sup>3</sup>Resigned Nov. 29, 1873

<sup>4</sup>Died March 8, 1886

<sup>5</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

<sup>6</sup>Died Feb. 28, 1891

<sup>7</sup>Died Aug. 6, 1945

<sup>8</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

<sup>9</sup>Died July 30, 1964

<sup>10</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

<sup>11</sup>Resigned Jan. 6, 1991 - elected Governor

<sup>12</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

**Class 3**

William M. Gwin (D)  
 William M. Gwin (D)<sup>1</sup>  
 James A. McDougall (D)  
 Cornelius Cole (R)  
 Aaron A. Sargent (R)  
 James T. Farley (D)  
 Leland Stanford (R)<sup>2</sup>  
 George C. Perkins (R)<sup>3</sup>  
 James D. Phelan (D)  
 Samuel M. Shortridge (R)  
 William Gibbs McAdoo (D)<sup>4</sup>  
 Thomas M. Storke (D)<sup>5</sup>  
 Sheridan Downey (D)<sup>6</sup>  
 Richard M. Nixon (R)<sup>7</sup>  
 Thomas H. Kuchel (R)<sup>8</sup>  
 Alan Cranston (D)  
 Barbara Boxer (D)

**Took Office**

Sept. 9, 1850  
 Jan. 13, 1857  
 Mar. 4, 1861  
 Mar. 4, 1867  
 Mar. 4, 1873  
 Mar. 4, 1879  
 Mar. 4, 1885  
 July 26, 1893  
 Mar. 4, 1915  
 Mar. 4, 1921  
 Mar. 4, 1933  
 Nov. 9, 1938  
 Jan. 3, 1939  
 Dec. 4, 1950  
 Jan. 2, 1953  
 Jan. 3, 1969  
 Jan. 3, 1993

**Left Office**

Mar. 3, 1855  
 Mar. 3, 1861  
 Mar. 3, 1867  
 Mar. 3, 1873  
 Mar. 3, 1879  
 Mar. 3, 1885  
 June 21, 1893  
 Mar. 3, 1915  
 Mar. 3, 1921  
 Mar. 3, 1933  
 Nov. 8, 1938  
 Jan. 2, 1939  
 Nov. 30, 1950  
 Jan. 1, 1953  
 Jan. 2, 1969  
 Jan. 2, 1993

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

<sup>2</sup>Died June 21, 1893.

<sup>3</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

<sup>4</sup>Resigned Nov. 8, 1938

<sup>5</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy

<sup>6</sup>Resigned Nov. 30, 1950

<sup>7</sup>Resigned Jan. 1, 1953 - elected Vice President

<sup>8</sup>Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

**APPOINTED INCUMBENTS****Class 1**

Henry P. Haun (D)  
 George Hearst (D)  
 William F. Knowland (R) \*  
 Pierre Salinger (D)  
 John Seymour (R)

**Appointed**

Nov. 3, 1859  
 Mar. 23, 1886  
 Aug. 26, 1945  
 Aug. 4, 1964  
 Jan. 8, 1991

**Left Office**

Mar. 4, 1860  
 Aug. 4, 1886  
 Jan. 2, 1959  
 Dec. 31, 1964  
 Nov. 5, 1992

**Class 3**

George C. Perkins (R) \*  
 Thomas M. Storke (D)  
 Thomas H. Kuchel (R) \*

July 26, 1893  
 Nov. 9, 1938  
 Jan. 2, 1953

Mar. 3, 1915  
 Jan. 2, 1939  
 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. California has 53 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.