ELECTION SYSTEMS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE AMERICAN STATES

Official Florida Presidential Ballot
Follow the arrow and punch the appropriate dot.

Now Playing:
Greg Kurstin,
“Action Figure Party” (2001)
ELECTION SYSTEMS
FROM PRIVATE TO QUASI-PUBLIC ACTORS

- Party Tickets (19th c.)
- Australian Ballot (secret)
# SAMPLE GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

**ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**NOVEMBER 6, 2012**

- TO VOTE COMPLETELY FILL IN THE OVAL ☑️ NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE.
- Use the marking device provided, a pencil, or a ballpoint pen.
- If you make a mistake, don't hesitate to ask for a new ballot. If you erase or make other marks, your vote may not count.
- To vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the ballot, fill in the oval, and write in the candidate's name on the blank line provided for a write-in candidate.

## PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

(Vote for One)

- Mitt Romney
  - Paul Ryan
- Barack Obama
  - Joe Biden
- Thomas Robert Stevens
  - Aiden Link
- Gary Johnson
  - James P. Gray
- Virgii H. Goode, Jr.
  - James N. Clymer
- Jill Stein
  - Cheri Honkala
- Andre Bemert
  - Kenneth Cross
- Stewart Alexander
  - Alex Mendoza
- Peta Lindsay
  - Yani Cortez
- Roseanne Barr
  - Cindy Sheehan
- Tom Hofting
  - Jonathan D. Ellis
- Ross C. "Rocky" Anderson
  - Lars J. Rodriguez
  - Write-in

## STATE SENATOR

(District 7)

(Vote for One)

- Rob Bradley
  - William Mazzotta
- Keith Perry
  - Andrew Morey
- Sadie Carnell
  - John Annarumma
- Write-in

## JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Shall Justice R. Fred Lewis of the Florida Supreme Court be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

Shall Justice Barbara J. Pariente of the Florida Supreme Court be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

## SHERIFF

(Vote for One)

Shall Justice Peggy A. Quinn of the Florida Supreme Court be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

## DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL

PROPERTY APPRAISER

(Vote for One)

Shall Judge Simone Marstiller of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(District 1)

(Vote for One)

Shall Judge Stephanie Ray of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(District 3)

(Vote for One)

Shall Judge Ron Swanson of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(District 5)

(Vote for One)

Shall Judge Brad Thomas of the First District Court of Appeal be retained in office?

- Yes ☑️
- No

SCHOOL BOARD

(District 4)

(Vote for One)

- Leannita McNealy
- Barbara Sharpe

## UNITED STATES SENATOR

(Vote for One)

- Connie Mack
  - Bill Nelson
  - Bill Gaylor
  - Chris Borgia
  - Write-in

## REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

(District 3)

(Vote for One)

- Ted Yoho
  - J.R. Gallott
  - Philip Dodds
  - Write-in

## VOTE BOTH SIDES OF BALLOT
CAUCUSES & PRIMARIES

2 METHODS TO NOMINATE A PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION

1. CAUCUSES

• 15 STATES USE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

• EXPRESS PREFERENCE FOR CANDIDATES AND DELEGATES
PRIMARIES

2. PRIMARIES

• Legacy of Progressive Era
• Parties set rules for nominating candidates
• 3 types of Primaries
Figure 5.1  States with Closed Primaries, Open Primaries, and Top-Two Blanket Primaries
Alaska’s Ballot Choices for Primary Elections

2010 Primary Election Ballot Choices

There are three ballot types— you may vote ONE

Your party affiliation listed on the precinct register will determine the ballot type you are eligible to vote.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ballot Type</th>
<th>Candidates on Ballot</th>
<th>Who Can Vote This Ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-D-L Candidate</td>
<td>Alaskan Independence Democrat Libertarian</td>
<td>Any registered voter&lt;br&gt;Party affiliation listed on register is:&lt;br&gt;A-D-G-L-M-R-N-U-V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Ballot Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Candidate</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Voters Registered as:&lt;br&gt;Republican, Undeclared and Nonpartisan&lt;br&gt;Party affiliation listed on register is:&lt;br&gt;R-U-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Ballot Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures Only</td>
<td>No Candidates&lt;br&gt;This ballot contains ballot measures only.</td>
<td>Any registered voter&lt;br&gt;If you request a primary ballot type that you are not eligible to vote, you must vote a questioned ballot.&lt;br&gt;If you would like to vote for just the ballot measures and not vote for any candidates, you may request the measures only ballot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FUSION

Party Fusion

- ALLOWED IN 10 STATES
- ANTI-FUSION LAWS
- SCOTUS: TIMMONS V. TWIN CITIES AREA NEW PARTY (1997)
ELECTION SYSTEMS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE AMERICAN STATES

Now Playing:
Prince,
WHY PARTIES?

• **What do parties do?**
• **What do parties stand for?**
• **Functional vs. Ideological**
  • **Leon Epstein: Same labels; different wine**
  • **V.O. Key: Tripartite Framework**
    • Party-in-the-Electorate (PIE)
    • Party Organization (PO)
    • Party-in-Government (PIG)
PARTY IN THE ELECTORATE (PIE)

- Parties are voluntary associations
  - Potential voters who identify with a party
- Party Identification (PID)
  - Decline and Resurgence of PID
- Are PID and Political Ideology Correlated?
  - Ideological Sorting

Figure 5.4

Party Identification by State, 2012

States categorized based on net Democratic advantage/disadvantage
- Solid Democratic
- Lean Democratic
- Competitive
- Lean Republican
- Solid Republican

Note
REGISTERING TO VOTE IS EASY!

Complete the attached form, including your original signature, with a black ballpoint pen.

Be sure to register to vote as a Republican!

Mail your completed form with a first class stamp. Then look for your voter information card to be mailed to you as your official notification of your registration. If you have questions or have not received your voter information card within eight weeks, call your county Supervisor of Elections.

REMEMBER:
Registration for the presidential primary closes on December 31st.

Has being a Florida Democrat brought you to tears?

You’re not alone.
The Democrats in Washington are out of touch...

Now – thanks to their egos and political in-fighting – you, as a Florida Democrat, may lose your vote.

The Democratic Party bosses in Washington are pandering Florida Democrats by taking away their seats on the floor of the Democratic National Convention.

“The DNC (Democratic National Committee) apparently wants us to campaign on the slogan, ‘Make sure not a single vote counts.’”

― Steven Galer, Democratic leader in the State Senate, foxnews.com, 9/10/15

No delegates. No votes.

Democratic Party bosses in Washington don’t want Florida to hold a presidential primary in January. They know that Florida Democrats completely cut themselves out of the Democratic delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

“I think it’s atrocious, what they’re doing to us. They can’t disenfranchise our people.”

― Democratic National Committeewoman Diane Glasser, St. Petersburg Times, 1/13/15

Because of the Democrat rules, Democratic presidential candidates say they won’t campaign in Florida – they’ll only raise money here.

“When you’re coming for our money, not our votes, I resent that, and I think the voters resent that. If you’re too good to campaign in Florida, you’re not going to use us as an ATM.”

― Steven Galer, Democratic leader in the State Senate, News-Press.com, 1/13/15 & Tampa Tribune, 1/13/15

There is hope. You’ll find it at the Republican Party of Florida.

This is your opportunity to join the party that believes there’s hope for our future: that government should learn to do more with less, that our paychecks belong in our own pockets, and that our individual freedoms must be preserved and protected for generations to come.

Join the Republican Party of Florida today.

Use the attached voter registration form to register as a Republican and vote in the Republican primary on January 29th.
## Florida Party Registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>August 2008</th>
<th>August 2012</th>
<th>August 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>4.45M</td>
<td>4.63M</td>
<td>4.58M (38.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>3.95M</td>
<td>4.17M</td>
<td>4.17M (34.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPA &amp; Third</td>
<td>2.34M</td>
<td>2.78M</td>
<td>3.25M (27.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.74M</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.58M</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.00M</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Party Affiliation August 2013*

Legend: Republican: 36%, Democrat: 40%, Minor: 3%, None: 21%
FL VOTER REGISTRATION, 1972-2012

Voter Registration in Florida
1972 - Current

December-2012      GOP 4,263,587     Dems 4,821,859     Other 2,953,125     Total 12,038,571
PARTY ORGANIZATION

• **Ebb & Flow of party organizational strength**
• **Parties in the “Party Era”**
• **Urban Party Machines**
• **Rebirth of Parties?**
Figure 5.4 Organizational Structure of the California Democratic Party

Democratic National Committee

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Democratic State Central Committee

Elected Officials
Nominees & Appointments

Assembly District Delegates

U.S. Congress
U.S. Senate
House of Representatives

California Statewide Officers
(Constitutional)

California Legislature
State Senate
State Assembly

STANDING COMMITTEES
- Credentials
- Elections & Organizations: (Campaign Services, Candidate Recruitment, Organizational Development)
- Finance
- Legislative Action & Equal Opportunity: (Affirmative Action; Legislation)
- Platform
- Resolutions
- Rules

OFFICERS
Chair
First Vice-Chair
Second Vice-Chair
Secretary
Controller
Regional Directors (21)

EXECUTIVE BOARD OFFICERS
Members of Congress
Statewide Officials
Legislators
Standing Committee Chairs
Caucus Chairs
Democratic National Committee
County Committee Representatives
Assembly District Representatives
California Democratic Council President
California Young Democrats President

STAFF
Executive Director
Finance, Political, Party Services, Accounting/Political Reporting Departments

DNC Members
(19)

CAUCUSES
- African-American
- Arab-American
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Business & Professional
- Chicano/Latino
- Children
- Computer & Internet
- Disabilities
- Environmental
- Filipino-American
- Irish-American
- Labor
- Lesbian/Gay
- Native-American
- Rural
- Senior
- Veterans
- Women

7.1 Million Democratic Voters
(Downloaded from www.ca-dem.org)
Figure 5.6

Party Competition 1938–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Republican Dominance</th>
<th>State Party Control</th>
<th>State Party Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Two-Party Competition</th>
<th>State Party Control</th>
<th>State Party Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Democratic Dominance</th>
<th>State Party Control</th>
<th>State Party Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 state average: 55.6, 48.6

Note: State party control ranges from 0 (complete Republican control) to 100 (complete Democratic control).
Sources: Morehouse and Jewell (2003), Table 4.1; Holbrook and La Raja (2012), Table 3-4.
WHY TWO PARTIES?

• LACK OF THIRD PARTIES IN GOVERNMENT

• WHY WEAK 3RD PARTIES?
  • HISTORICAL
  • BEHAVIORAL
  • INSTITUTIONAL

• FLUCTUATION IN SUPPORT FOR 3RD PARTIES