

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

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HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2001 - 2002

Scenario Ten

All parties allow only their members to vote on their candidates.

Republican
R candidates

Democratic
D candidates

AIP
AIP candidates

Green
G candidates

Rep. Moderate
RM candidates

Libertarian
L candidates

Opinion of the Court

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 99-401

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ET AL., PETITIONERS
v. BILL JONES, SECRETARY OF
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF
APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

[June 26, 2000]

JUSTICE SCALIA delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case presents the question whether the State of California may, consistent with the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, use a so-called "blanket" primary to determine a political party's nominee for the general election.

I

Under California law, a candidate for public office has two routes to gain access to the general ballot for most state and federal elective offices. He may receive the nomination of a qualified political party by winning its primary,¹ see Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §§15451, 13105(a)

¹A party is qualified if it meets one of three conditions: (1) in the last gubernatorial election, one of its statewide candidates polled at least two percent of the statewide vote; (2) the party's membership is at least one percent of the statewide vote at the last preceding gubernatorial election; or (3) voters numbering at least 10 percent of the statewide vote at the last gubernatorial election sign a petition stating that they intend to form a new party. See Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §5100 (West 1996)

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(West 1996); or he may file as an independent by obtaining (for a statewide race) the signatures of one percent of the State's electorate or (for other races) the signatures of three percent of the voting population of the area represented by the office in contest, see §8400.

Until 1996, to determine the nominees of qualified parties California held what is known as a "closed" partisan primary, in which only persons who are members of the political party—*i.e.*, who have declared affiliation with that party when they register to vote, see Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §§2150, 2151 (West 1996 and Supp. 2000)— can vote on its nominee, see Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §2151 (West 1996). In 1996 the citizens of California adopted by initiative Proposition 198. Promoted largely as a measure that would "weaken" party "hard-liners" and ease the way for "moderate problem-solvers," App. 89–90 (reproducing ballot pamphlet distributed to voters), Proposition 198 changed California's partisan primary from a closed primary to a blanket primary. Under the new system, "[a]ll persons entitled to vote, including those not affiliated with any political party, shall have the right to vote . . . for any candidate regardless of the candidate's political affiliation." Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §2001 (West Supp. 2000); see also §2151. Whereas under the closed primary each voter received a ballot limited to candidates of his own party, as a result of Proposition 198 each voter's primary ballot now lists every candidate regardless of party affiliation and allows the voter to choose freely among them. It remains the case, however, that the candidate of each party who wins the greatest number of votes "is the nominee of that party at the ensuing general election." Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §15451 (West 1996).²

and Supp. 2000).

² California's new blanket primary system does not apply directly to

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Petitioners in this case are four political parties—the California Democratic Party, the California Republican Party, the Libertarian Party of California, and the Peace and Freedom Party—each of which has a rule prohibiting persons not members of the party from voting in the party's primary.³ Petitioners brought suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California against respondent California Secretary of State, alleging, *inter alia*, that California's blanket primary violated their First Amendment rights of association, and seeking declaratory and injunctive relief. The group Californians for an Open Primary, also respondent, intervened as a party defendant. The District Court recognized that the new law would inject into each party's primary substantial numbers of voters unaffiliated with the party. 984 F. Supp. 1288, 1298–1299 (1997). It further recognized that this might result in selection of a nominee different from the one party members would select, or at the least cause the same nominee to commit himself to different positions. *Id.*, at 1299. Nevertheless, the District Court held that the burden on petitioners' rights of association was not a severe one, and was justified by state interests ultimately reducing to this: 'enhanc[ing] the democratic

the apportionment of presidential delegates. See Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §§15151, 15375, 15500 (West Supp. 2000). Instead, the State tabulates the presidential primary in two ways: according to the number of votes each candidate received from the entire voter pool and according to the amount each received from members of his own party. The national parties may then use the latter figure to apportion delegates. Nor does it apply to the election of political party central or district committee members; only party members may vote in these elections. See Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §2151 (West 1996 and Supp. 2000).

³Each of the four parties was qualified under California law when they filed this suit. Since that time, the Peace and Freedom Party has apparently lost its qualified status. See Brief for Petitioners 15 (citing *Child of the 60s Slips*, Los Angeles Times, Feb. 17, 1999, p. B-6).

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nature of the election process and the representativeness of elected officials." *Id.*, at 1301. The Ninth Circuit, adopting the District Court's opinion as its own, affirmed. 169 F.3d 646 (1999). We granted certiorari. 528 U. S. 1133 (2000).

II

Respondents rest their defense of the blanket primary upon the proposition that primaries play an integral role in citizens' selection of public officials. As a consequence, they contend, primaries are public rather than private proceedings, and the States may and must play a role in ensuring that they serve the public interest. Proposition 198, respondents conclude, is simply a rather pedestrian example of a State's regulating its system of elections.

We have recognized, of course, that States have a major role to play in structuring and monitoring the election process, including primaries. See *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U. S. 428, 433 (1992); *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479 U. S. 208, 217 (1986). We have considered it "too plain for argument," for example, that a State may require parties to use the primary format for selecting their nominees, in order to assure that intraparty competition is resolved in a democratic fashion. *American Party of Tex. v. White*, 415 U. S. 767, 781 (1974); see also *Tashjian*, *supra*, at 237 (SCALIA, J., dissenting). Similarly, in order to avoid burdening the general election ballot with frivolous candidacies, a State may require parties to demonstrate "a significant modicum of support" before allowing their candidates a place on that ballot. See *Jenness v. Fortson*, 403 U. S. 431, 442 (1971). Finally, in order to prevent "party raiding"—a process in which dedicated members of one party formally switch to another party to alter the outcome of that party's primary—a State may require party registration a reasonable period of time before a primary election. See *Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410

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U. S. 752 (1973). Cf. *Kusper v. Pontikes*, 414 U. S. 51 (1973) (23-month waiting period unreasonable).

What we have not held, however, is that the processes by which political parties select their nominees are, as respondents would have it, wholly public affairs that States may regulate freely.⁴ To the contrary, we have continually stressed that when States regulate parties' internal processes they must act within limits imposed by the Constitution. See, e.g., *Eu v. San Francisco County Democratic Central Comm.*, 489 U. S. 214 (1989); *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. La Follette*, 450 U. S. 107 (1981). In this regard, respondents' reliance on *Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U. S. 649 (1944), and *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U. S. 461 (1953), is misplaced. In *Allwright*, we invalidated the Texas Democratic Party's rule limiting participation in its primary to whites; in *Terry*, we invalidated the same rule promulgated by the Jaybird Democratic Association, a "self-governing voluntary club," 345 U. S., at 463. These cases held only that, when a State prescribes an election process that gives a special role to political parties, it "endorses, adopts and enforces the discrimination against Negroes," that the parties (or, in the case of the Jaybird Democratic Association, organizations that are "part and parcel" of the parties, see *id.*, at 482 (Clark, J., concurring)) bring into the process— so that the parties' discriminatory action becomes state action under the Fifteenth Amendment. *Allwright, supra*, at

⁴On this point, the dissent shares respondents' view, at least where the selection process is a state-run election. The right not to associate, it says, "is simply inapplicable to participation in a state election." "[A]n election, unlike a convention or caucus, is a public affair." *Post*, at 6 (opinion of STEVENS, J.). Of course it is, but when the election determines a party's nominee it is a party affair as well, and, as the cases to be discussed in text demonstrate, the constitutional rights of those composing the party cannot be disregarded.

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664; see also *Terry*, 345 U. S., at 484 (Clark, J., concurring); *id.*, at 469 (opinion of Black, J.). They do not stand for the proposition that party affairs are public affairs, free of First Amendment protections—and our later holdings make that entirely clear.⁵ See, e.g., *Tashjian, supra*.

Representative democracy in any populous unit of governance is unimaginable without the ability of citizens to band together in promoting among the electorate candidates who espouse their political views. The formation of national political parties was almost concurrent with the formation of the Republic itself. See Cunningham, *The Jeffersonian Republican Party*, in 1 *History of U. S. Political Parties* 239, 241 (A. Schlesinger ed., 1973). Consistent with this tradition, the Court has recognized that the First Amendment protects "the freedom to join together in furtherance of common political beliefs," *Tashjian, supra*, at 214–215, which "necessarily presupposes the freedom to

⁵The dissent is therefore wrong to conclude that *Allwright* and *Terry* demonstrate that "[t]he protections that the First Amendment affords to the internal processes of a political party do not encompass a right to exclude nonmembers from voting in a state-required, state-financed primary election." *Post*, at 6 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Those cases simply prevent exclusion that violates some independent constitutional proscription. The closest the dissent comes to identifying such a proscription in this case is its reference to "the First Amendment associational interests" of citizens to participate in the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and the "fundamental right" of citizens "to cast a meaningful vote for the candidate of their choice." *Post*, at 13. As to the latter: Selecting a candidate is quite different from voting for the candidate of one's choice. If the "fundamental right" to cast a meaningful vote were really at issue in this context, Proposition 198 would be not only constitutionally permissible but constitutionally required, which no one believes. As for the associational "interest" in selecting the candidate of a group to which one does not belong, that falls far short of a constitutional right, if indeed it can even fairly be characterized as an interest. It has been described in our cases as a "desire"—and rejected as a basis for disregarding the First Amendment right to exclude. See *infra*, at 16.

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identify the people who constitute the association, and to limit the association to those people only," *La Follette*, 450 U. S., at 122. That is to say, a corollary of the right to associate is the right not to associate. "Freedom of association would prove an empty guarantee if associations could not limit control over their decisions to those who share the interests and persuasions that underlie the associations' being." *Id.*, at 122, n. 22 (quoting L. Tribe, *American Constitutional Law* 791 (1978)). See also *Roberts v. United States Jaycees*, 468 U. S. 609, 623 (1984).

In no area is the political associations' right to exclude more important than in the process of selecting its nominee. That process often determines the party's positions on the most significant public policy issues of the day, and even when those positions are predetermined it is the nominee who becomes the party's ambassador to the general electorate — winning it over to the party's views. See *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U. S. 351, 372 (1997) (STEVENS, J., dissenting) ("But a party's choice of a candidate is the most effective way in which that party can communicate to the voters what the party represents and, thereby, attract voter interest and support"). Some political parties— such as President Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party, the La Follette Progressives of 1924, the Henry Wallace Progressives of 1948, and the George Wallace American Independent Party of 1968— are virtually inseparable from their nominees (and tend not to outlast them). See generally E. Kruschke, *Encyclopedia of Third Parties in the United States* (1991).

Unsurprisingly, our cases vigorously affirm the special place the First Amendment reserves for, and the special protection it accords, the process by which a political party 'select[s] a standard bearer who best represents the party's ideologies and preferences." *Eu, supra*, at 224 (internal quotation marks omitted). The moment of choosing the party's nominee, we have said, is 'the crucial

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junction at which the appeal to common principles may be translated into concerted action, and hence to political power in the community." *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 216; see also *id.*, at 235–236 (SCALIA, J., dissenting) ("The ability of the members of the Republican Party to select their own candidate . . . unquestionably implicates an associational freedom"); *Timmons*, 520 U. S., at 359 ("[T]he New Party, and not someone else, has the right to select the New Party's standard bearer" (internal quotation marks omitted)); *id.*, at 371 (STEVENS, J., dissenting) ("The members of a recognized political party unquestionably have a constitutional right to select their nominees for public office").

In *La Follette*, the State of Wisconsin conducted an open presidential preference primary.⁶ Although the voters did not select the delegates to the Democratic Party's National Convention directly— they were chosen later at caucuses of party members— Wisconsin law required these delegates to vote in accord with the primary results. Thus allowing nonparty members to participate in the selection of the party's nominee conflicted with the Democratic Party's rules. We held that, whatever the strength of the state interests supporting the open primary itself, they could not justify this "substantial intrusion into the associational freedom of members of the National Party."⁷ 450

⁶An open primary differs from a blanket primary in that, although as in the blanket primary any person, regardless of party affiliation, may vote for a party's nominee, his choice is limited to that party's nominees for all offices. He may not, for example, support a Republican nominee for Governor and a Democratic nominee for attorney general.

⁷The dissent, in attempting to fashion its new rule— that the right not to associate does not exist with respect to primary elections, see *post*, at 6— rewrites *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. La Follette*, 450 U. S. 107 (1981), to stand merely for the proposition that a political party has a First Amendment right to "defin[e] the organization and composition of its governing units," *post*, at 3. In fact, however, the state-imposed burden at issue in *La Follette* was the "intrusion by those

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U. S., at 126.

California's blanket primary violates the principles set forth in these cases. Proposition 198 forces political parties to associate with— to have their nominees, and hence their positions, determined by— those who, at best, have refused to affiliate with the party, and, at worst, have expressly affiliated with a rival. In this respect, it is qualitatively different from a closed primary. Under that system, even when it is made quite easy for a voter to

with adverse political principles" upon the selection of the party's nominee (in that case its presidential nominee). 450 U. S., at 122 (quoting *Ray v. Blair*, 343 U. S. 154, 221–222 (1952) (*per curiam*)). See also 450 U. S., at 125 (comparing asserted state interests with burden created by the "imposition of voting requirements upon" delegates). Of course *La Follette* involved the burden a state regulation imposed on a national party, but that factor affected only the weight of the State's interest, and had no bearing upon the existence *vel non* of a party's First Amendment right to exclude. 450 U. S., at 121–122, 125–126. Although JUSTICE STEVENS now considers this interpretation of *La Follette* "specious", see *post*, at 4, n. 3, he once subscribed to it himself. His dissent from the order dismissing the appeals in *Bellotti v. Connolly* described *La Follette* thusly: "There this Court rejected Wisconsin's requirement that delegates to the party's Presidential nominating convention, selected in a primary open to nonparty voters, must cast their convention votes in accordance with the primary election results. In our view, the interests advanced by the State . . . did not justify its substantial intrusion into the associational freedom of members of the National Party. . . . Wisconsin required convention delegates to cast their votes for candidates who might have drawn their support from nonparty members. The results of the party's decisionmaking process might thereby have been distorted." 460 U. S. 1057, 1062–1063 (1983) (emphasis in original).

Not only does the dissent's principle of no right to exclude conflict with our precedents, but it also leads to nonsensical results. In *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479 U. S. 208 (1986), we held that the First Amendment protects a party's right to invite independents to participate in the primary. Combining *Tashjian* with the dissent's rule affirms a party's constitutional right to allow outsiders to select its candidates, but denies a party's constitutional right to reserve candidate selection to its own members. The First Amendment would thus guarantee a party's right to lose its identity, but not to preserve it.

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change his party affiliation the day of the primary, and thus, in some sense, to "cross over," at least he must formally *become a member of the party*; and once he does so, he is limited to voting for candidates of that party.⁸

The evidence in this case demonstrates that under California's blanket primary system, the prospect of having a party's nominee determined by adherents of an opposing party is far from remote—indeed, it is a clear and present danger. For example, in one 1997 survey of California voters 37 percent of Republicans said that they planned to vote in the 1998 Democratic gubernatorial primary, and 20 percent of Democrats said they planned to vote in the 1998 Republican United States Senate primary. Tr. 668–669. Those figures are comparable to the results of studies in other States with blanket primaries. One expert testified, for example that in Washington the number of voters crossing over from one party to another can rise to as high as 25 percent, *id.*, at 511, and another that only 25 to 33 percent of all Washington voters limit themselves to candidates of one party throughout the ballot, App. 136. The impact of voting by nonparty members is much greater upon minor parties, such as the Libertarian Party and the Peace and Freedom Party. In the first primaries these parties conducted following California's implementation of Proposition 198, the total votes

⁸In this sense, the blanket primary also may be constitutionally distinct from the open primary, see n. 6, *supra*, in which the voter is limited to one party's ballot. See *La Fallette, supra*, at 130, n. 2 (Powell, J., dissenting) ("[T]he act of voting in the Democratic primary fairly can be described as an act of affiliation with the Democratic Party. . . . The situation might be different in those States with blanket primaries—*i.e.*, those where voters are allowed to participate in the primaries of more than one party on a single occasion, selecting the primary they wish to vote in with respect to each individual elective office"). This case does not require us to determine the constitutionality of open primaries.

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cast for party candidates in some races was more than *double* the total number of *registered party members*. California Secretary of State, Statement of Vote, Primary Election, June 2, 1998, http://primary98.ss.ca.gov/Final/Official_Results.htm; California Secretary of State, Report of Registration, May 1998, http://www.ss.ca.gov/elections/elections_u.htm.

The record also supports the obvious proposition that these substantial numbers of voters who help select the nominees of parties they have chosen not to join often have policy views that diverge from those of the party faithful. The 1997 survey of California voters revealed significantly different policy preferences between party members and primary voters who "crossed over" from another party. Pl. Exh. 8 (Addendum to Mervin Field Report). One expert went so far as to describe it as "inevitable [under Proposition 198] that parties will be forced in some circumstances to give their official designation to a candidate who's not preferred by a majority or even plurality of party members." Tr. 421 (expert testimony of Bruce Cain).

In concluding that the burden Proposition 198 imposes on petitioners' rights of association is not severe, the Ninth Circuit cited testimony that the prospect of malicious crossover voting, or raiding, is slight, and that even though the numbers of "benevolent" crossover voters were significant, they would be determinative in only a small number of races.⁹ 169 F. 3d, at 656-657. But a single election in which the party nominee is selected by non-party members could be enough to destroy the party. In the 1860 presidential election, if opponents of the fledgling

⁹The Ninth Circuit defined a crossover voter as one "who votes for a candidate of a party in which the voter is not registered. Thus, the cross-over voter could be an independent voter or one who is registered to a competing political party." 169 F. 3d 646, 656 (1999).

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Republican Party had been able to cause its nomination of a pro-slavery candidate in place of Abraham Lincoln, the coalition of intraparty factions forming behind him likely would have disintegrated, endangering the party's survival and thwarting its effort to fill the vacuum left by the dissolution of the Whigs. See generally, 1 *Political Parties & Elections in the United States: An Encyclopedia* 398–408, 587 (L. Maisel ed. 1991). Ordinarily, however, being saddled with an unwanted, and possibly antithetical, nominee would not destroy the party but severely transform it. "[R]egulating the identity of the parties' leaders," we have said, "may . . . color the parties' message and interfere with the parties' decisions as to the best means to promote that message." *Eu*, 489 U. S., at 231, n. 21.

In any event, the deleterious effects of Proposition 198 are not limited to altering the identity of the nominee. Even when the person favored by a majority of the party members prevails, he will have prevailed by taking somewhat different positions— and, should he be elected, will continue to take somewhat different positions in order to be renominated. As respondents' own expert concluded, "[t]he policy positions of Members of Congress elected from blanket primary states are . . . more moderate, both in an absolute sense and relative to the other party, and so are more reflective of the preferences of the mass of voters at the center of the ideological spectrum." App. 109 (expert report of Elisabeth R. Gerber). It is unnecessary to cumulate evidence of this phenomenon, since, after all, the whole *purpose* of Proposition 198 was to favor nominees with "moderate" positions. *Id.*, at 89. It encourages candidates— and officeholders who hope to be renominated— to curry favor with persons whose views are more "centrist" than those of the party base. In effect, Proposition 198 has simply moved the general election one step earlier in the process, at the expense of the parties' ability to perform the "basic function" of choosing their own leaders. *Kusper*, 414 U. S., at 58.

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Nor can we accept the Court of Appeals' contention that the burden imposed by Proposition 198 is minor because petitioners are free to endorse and financially support the candidate of their choice in the primary. 167 F. 3d, at 659. The ability of the party leadership to endorse a candidate is simply no substitute for the party members' ability to choose their own nominee. In *Eu*, we recognized that party-leadership endorsements are not always effective—for instance, in New York's 1982 gubernatorial primary, Edward Koch, the Democratic Party leadership's choice, lost out to Mario Cuomo. 489 U. S., at 228, n. 18. One study has concluded, moreover, that even when the leadership-endorsed candidate has won, the effect of the endorsement has been negligible. *Ibid.* (citing App. in *Eu v. San Francisco County Democratic Central Comm.*, O. T. 1988, No. 87-1269, pp. 97-98). New York's was a closed primary; one would expect leadership endorsement to be even less effective in a blanket primary, where many of the voters are unconnected not only to the party leadership but even to the party itself. In any event, the ability of the party leadership to endorse a candidate does not assist the party rank and file, who may not themselves agree with the party leadership, but do not want the party's choice decided by outsiders.

We are similarly unconvinced by respondents' claim that the burden is not severe because Proposition 198 does not limit the parties from engaging fully in *other* traditional party behavior, such as ensuring orderly internal party governance, maintaining party discipline in the legislature, and conducting campaigns. The accuracy of this assertion is highly questionable, at least as to the first two activities. That party nominees will be equally observant of internal party procedures and equally respectful of party discipline when their nomination depends on the general electorate rather than on the party faithful seems

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to us improbable. Respondents themselves suggest as much when they assert that the blanket primary system "will lead to the election of more representative problem solvers' *who are less beholden to party officials.*" Brief for Respondents 41 (emphasis added) (quoting 169 F. 3d, at 661). In the end, however, the effect of Proposition 198 on these other activities is beside the point. We have consistently refused to overlook an unconstitutional restriction upon some First Amendment activity simply because it leaves other First Amendment activity unimpaired. See, e.g., *Spence v. Washington*, 418 U. S. 405, 411, n. 4 (1974) (*per curiam*); *Kusper*, 414 U. S., at 58. There is simply no substitute for a party's selecting its own candidates.

In sum, Proposition 198 forces petitioners to adulterate their candidate-selection process— the 'basic function of a political party," *ibid.*— by opening it up to persons wholly unaffiliated with the party. Such forced association has the likely outcome— indeed, in this case the *intended* outcome— of changing the parties' message. We can think of no heavier burden on a political party's associational freedom. Proposition 198 is therefore unconstitutional unless it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. See *Timmons*, 520 U. S., at 358 ('Regulations imposing severe burdens on [parties] rights must be narrowly tailored and advance a compelling state interest'). It is to that question which we now turn.

III

Respondents proffer seven state interests they claim are compelling. Two of them— producing elected officials who better represent the electorate and expanding candidate debate beyond the scope of partisan concerns— are simply circumlocution for producing nominees and nominee positions other than those the parties would choose if left to their own devices. Indeed, respondents admit as much. For instance, in substantiating their interest in "represent-

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tativeness," respondents point to the fact that "officials elected under blanket primaries stand closer to the median policy positions of their districts" than do those selected only by party members. Brief for Respondents 40. And in explaining their desire to increase debate, respondents claim that a blanket primary forces parties to reconsider long standing positions since it "compels [their] candidates to appeal to a larger segment of the electorate." *Id.*, at 46. Both of these supposed interests, therefore, reduce to nothing more than a stark repudiation of freedom of political association: Parties should not be free to select their own nominees because those nominees, and the positions taken by those nominees, will not be congenial to the majority.

We have recognized the inadmissibility of this sort of "interest" before. In *Hurley v. Irish-American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston, Inc.*, 515 U. S. 557 (1995), the South Boston Allied War Veterans Council refused to allow an organization of openly gay, lesbian, and bisexual persons (GLIB) to participate in the council's annual St. Patrick's Day parade. GLIB sued the council under Massachusetts' public accommodation law, claiming that the council impermissibly denied them access on account of their sexual orientation. After noting that parades are expressive endeavors, we rejected GLIB's contention that Massachusetts' public accommodation law overrode the council's right to choose the content of its own message. Applying the law in such circumstances, we held, made apparent that its "object [was] simply to require speakers to modify the content of their expression to whatever extent beneficiaries of the law choose to alter it with messages of their own. . . . [I]n the absence of some further, legitimate end, this object is merely to allow exactly what the general rule of speakers' autonomy forbids." *Id.*, at 578.

Respondents' third asserted compelling interest is that

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the blanket primary is the only way to ensure that disenfranchised persons enjoy the right to an effective vote. By "disenfranchised," respondents do not mean those who cannot vote; they mean simply independents and members of the minority party in "safe" districts. These persons are disenfranchised, according to respondents, because under a closed primary they are unable to participate in what amounts to the determinative election—the majority party's primary; the only way to ensure they have an "effective" vote is to force the party to open its primary to them. This also appears to be nothing more than reformulation of an asserted state interest we have already rejected—recharacterizing nonparty members' keen desire to participate in selection of the party's nominee as "disenfranchisement" if that desire is not fulfilled. We have said, however, that a nonmember's desire to participate in the party's affairs is overborne by the countervailing and legitimate right of the party to determine its own membership qualifications." *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 215–216, n. 6 (citing *Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U. S. 752 (1973), and *Nader v. Schaffer*, 417 F. Supp. 837 (Conn.), summarily aff'd, 429 U. S. 989 (1976)). The voter's desire to participate does not become more weighty simply because the State supports it. Moreover, even if it were accurate to describe the plight of the non-party-member in a safe district as "disenfranchisement," Proposition 198 is not needed to solve the problem. The voter who feels himself disenfranchised should simply join the party. That may put him to a hard choice, but it is not a state-imposed restriction upon *his* freedom of association, whereas compelling party members to accept his selection of their nominee *is* a state-imposed restriction upon theirs.

Respondents' remaining four asserted state interests—promoting fairness, affording voters greater choice, increasing voter participation, and protecting privacy—are not, like the others, automatically out of the running; but

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neither are they, *in the circumstances of this case*, compelling. That determination is not to be made in the abstract, by asking whether fairness, privacy, etc., are highly significant values; but rather by asking whether the *aspect* of fairness, privacy, etc., addressed by the law at issue is highly significant. And for all four of these asserted interests, we find it not to be.

The aspect of fairness addressed by Proposition 198 is presumably the supposed inequity of not permitting nonparty members in "safe" districts to determine the party nominee. If that is unfair at all (rather than merely a consequence of the eminently democratic principle that—except where constitutional imperatives intervene—the majority rules), it seems to us less unfair than permitting nonparty members to hijack the party. As for affording voters greater choice, it is obvious that the net effect of this scheme—indeed, its avowed purpose—is to *reduce* the scope of choice, by assuring a range of candidates who are all more "centrist." This may well be described as broadening the range of choices *avored by the majority*—but that is hardly a compelling state interest, if indeed it is even a legitimate one. The interest in increasing voter participation is just a variation on the same theme (more choices favored by the majority will produce more voters), and suffers from the same defect. As for the protection of privacy: The specific privacy interest at issue is not the confidentiality of medical records or personal finances, but confidentiality of one's party affiliation. Even if (as seems unlikely) a scheme for administering a closed primary could not be devised in which the voter's declaration of party affiliation would not be public information, we do not think that the State's interest in assuring the privacy of this piece of information in all cases can conceivably be considered a "compelling" one. If such information were generally so sacrosanct, federal statutes would not require a declaration of party affiliation as a condition of appoint-

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neither are they, *in the circumstances of this case*, compelling. That determination is not to be made in the abstract, by asking whether fairness, privacy etc., are highly significant values; but rather by asking whether the *aspect* of fairness, privacy, etc., addressed by the law at issue is highly significant. And for all four of these asserted interests, we find it not to be.

The aspect of fairness addressed by Proposition 198 is presumably the supposed inequity of not permitting non-party members in "safe" districts to determine the party nominee. If that is unfair at all (rather than merely a consequence of the eminently democratic principle that—except where constitutional imperatives intervene—the majority rules), it seems to us less unfair than permitting nonparty members to hijack the party. As for affording voters greater choice, it is obvious that the net effect of this scheme—indeed, its avowed purpose—is to *reduce* the scope of choice, by assuring a range of candidates who are all more "centrist." This may well be described as broadening the range of choices *avored by the majority*—but that is hardly a compelling state interest, if indeed it is even a legitimate one. The interest in increasing voter participation is just a variation on the same theme (more choices favored by the majority will produce more voters), and suffers from the same defect. As for the protection of privacy: The specific privacy interest at issue is not the confidentiality of medical records or personal finances, but confidentiality of one's party affiliation. Even if (as seems unlikely) a scheme for administering a closed primary could not be devised in which the voter's declaration of party affiliation would not be public information, we do not think that the State's interest in assuring the privacy of this piece of information in all cases can conceivably be considered a "compelling" one. If such information were generally so sacrosanct, federal statutes would not require a declaration of party affiliation as a condition of appoint-

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ment to certain offices. See, *e.g.*, 47 U. S. C. §154(b)(5) ("[M]aximum number of commissioners [of the Federal Communications Commission] who may be members of the same political party shall be a number equal to the least number of commissioners which constitutes a majority of the full membership of the Commission"); 47 U. S. C. §396(c)(1) (1994 ed., Supp. III) (no more than five members of Board of Directors of Corporation for Public Broadcasting may be of same party); 42 U. S. C. §2000e-4(a) (no more than three members of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may be of same party).

Finally, we may observe that even if all these state interests were compelling ones, Proposition 198 is not a narrowly tailored means of furthering them. Respondents could protect them all by resorting to a *nonpartisan* blanket primary. Generally speaking, under such a system, the State determines what qualifications it requires for a candidate to have a place on the primary ballot— which may include nomination by established parties and voter-petition requirements for independent candidates. Each voter, regardless of party affiliation, may then vote for any candidate, and the top two vote getters (or however many the State prescribes) then move on to the general election. This system has all the characteristics of the partisan blanket primary, save the constitutionally crucial one: Primary voters are not choosing a party's nominee. Under a nonpartisan blanket primary, a State may ensure more choice, greater participation, increased "privacy," and a sense of "fairness"— all without severely burdening a political party's First Amendment right of association.

* * *

Respondents' legitimate state interests and petitioners' First Amendment rights are not inherently incompatible. To the extent they are in this case, the State of California has made them so by forcing political parties to associate

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with those who do not share their beliefs. And it has done this at the "crucial juncture" at which party members traditionally find their collective voice and select their spokesman. *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 216. The burden Proposition 198 places on petitioners' rights of political association is both severe and unnecessary. The judgment for the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit is reversed.

It is so ordered.

KENNEDY, J., concurring

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 99-401

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ET AL., PETITIONERS *v.* BILL JONES, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

[June 26, 2000]

JUSTICE KENNEDY, concurring.

Proposition 198, the product of a statewide popular initiative, is a strong and recent expression of the will of California's electorate. It is designed, in part, to further the object of widening the base of voter participation in California elections. Until a few weeks or even days before an election, many voters pay little attention to campaigns and even less to the details of party politics. Fewer still participate in the direction and control of party affairs, for most voters consider the internal dynamics of party organization remote, partisan, and of slight interest. Under these conditions voters tend to become disinterested, and so they refrain from voting altogether. To correct this, California seeks to make primary voting more responsive to the views and preferences of the electorate as a whole. The results of California's blanket primary system may demonstrate the efficacy of its solution, for there appears to have been a substantial increase in voter interest and voter participation. See Brief for Respondents 45-46.

Encouraging citizens to vote is a legitimate, indeed essential, state objective; for the constitutional order must be preserved by a strong, participatory democratic process. In short, there is much to be said in favor of California's

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law; and I might find this to be a close case if it were simply a way to make elections more fair and open or addressed matters purely of party structure.

The true purpose of this law, however, is to force a political party to accept a candidate it may not want and, by so doing, to change the party's doctrinal position on major issues. *Ante*, at 14. From the outset the State has been fair and candid to admit that doctrinal change is the intended operation and effect of its law. See, *e.g.*, Brief for Respondents 40, 46. It may be that organized parties, controlled— in fact or perception— by activists seeking to promote their self-interest rather than enhance the party's long term support, are shortsighted and insensitive to the views of even their own members. A political party might be better served by allowing blanket primaries as a means of nominating candidates with broader appeal. Under the First Amendment's guarantee of speech through free association, however, this is an issue for the party to resolve, not for the State. Political parties advance a shared political belief, but to do so they often must speak through their candidates. When the State seeks to direct changes in a political party's philosophy by forcing upon it unwanted candidates and wresting the choice between moderation and partisanship away from the party itself, the State's incursion on the party's associational freedom is subject to careful scrutiny under the First Amendment. For these reasons I agree with the Court's opinion.

I add this separate concurrence to say that Proposition 198 is doubtful for a further reason. In justification of its statute California tells us a political party has the means at hand to protect its associational freedoms. The party, California contends, can simply use its funds and resources to support the candidate of its choice, thus defending its doctrinal positions by advising the voters of its own preference. To begin with, this does not meet the parties' First Amendment objection, as the Court well

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explains. *Ante*, at 13. The important additional point, however, is that, by reason of the Court's denial of First Amendment protections to a political party's spending of its own funds and resources in cooperation with its preferred candidate, see *Colorado Republican Federal Campaign Comm. v. Federal Election Comm.*, 518 U. S. 604 (1996), the Federal Government or the State has the power to prevent the party from using the very remedy California now offers up to defend its law.

Federal campaign finance laws place strict limits on the manner and amount of speech parties may undertake in aid of candidates. Of particular relevance are limits on coordinated party expenditures, which the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 deems to be contributions subject to specific monetary restrictions. See 90 Stat. 488, 2 U. S. C. §441a(a)(7)(B)(i) ('[E]xpenditures made by any person in cooperation, consultation, or concert, with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, his authorized political committees, or their agents, shall be considered to be a contribution to such candidate'). Though we invalidated limits on independent party expenditures in *Colorado Republican*, the principal opinion did not question federal limits placed on coordinated expenditures. See 518 U. S., at 624–625 (opinion of BREYER, J.). Two Justices in dissent said that 'all money spent by a political party to secure the election of its candidate' would constitute coordinated expenditures and would have upheld the statute as applied in that case. See *id.*, at 648 (opinion of STEVENS, J.). Thus, five Justices of the Court subscribe to the position that Congress or a State may limit the amount a political party spends in direct collaboration with its preferred candidate for elected office.

In my view, as stated in both *Colorado Republican*, *supra*, at 626 (opinion concurring in judgment and dissenting in part), and in *Nixon v. Shrink Missouri Government P.C.*, 528 U. S. ___, __ (2000) (dissenting opinion),

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these recent cases deprive political parties of their First Amendment rights. Our constitutional tradition is one in which political parties and their candidates make common cause in the exercise of political speech, which is subject to First Amendment protection. There is a practical identity of interests between parties and their candidates during an election. Our unfortunate decisions remit the political party to use of indirect or covert speech to support its preferred candidate, hardly a result consistent with free thought and expression. It is a perversion of the First Amendment to force a political party to warp honest, straightforward speech, exemplified by its vigorous and open support of its favored candidate, into the covert speech of soft money and issue advocacy so that it may escape burdensome spending restrictions. In a regime where campaign spending cannot otherwise be limited—the structure this Court created on its own in *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U. S. 1 (1976) (*per curiam*)—restricting the amounts a political party may spend in collaboration with its own candidate is a violation of the political party's First Amendment rights.

Were the views of those who would uphold both California's blanket primary system and limitations on coordinated party expenditures to become prevailing law, the State could control political parties at two vital points in the election process. First, it could mandate a blanket primary to weaken the party's ability to defend and maintain its doctrinal positions by allowing nonparty members to vote in the primary. Second, it could impose severe restrictions on the amount of funds and resources the party could spend in efforts to counteract the State's doctrinal intervention. In other words, the First Amendment injury done by the Court's ruling in *Colorado Republican* would be compounded were California to prevail in the instant case.

When the State seeks to regulate a political party's

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nomination process as a means to shape and control political doctrine and the scope of political choice, the First Amendment gives substantial protection to the party from the manipulation. In a free society the State is directed by political doctrine, not the other way around. With these observations, I join the opinion of the Court.

STEVENS, J., dissenting

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 99-401

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ET AL., PETI-
TIONERS *v.* BILL JONES, SECRETARY OF
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF
APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

[June 26, 2000]

JUSTICE STEVENS, with whom JUSTICE GINSBURG joins
as to Part I, dissenting.

Today the Court construes the First Amendment as a limitation on a State's power to broaden voter participation in elections conducted by the State. The Court's holding is novel and, in my judgment, plainly wrong. I am convinced that California's adoption of a blanket primary pursuant to Proposition 198 does not violate the First Amendment, and that its use in primary elections for state offices is therefore valid. The application of Proposition 198 to elections for United States Senators and Representatives, however, raises a more difficult question under the Elections Clause of the United States Constitution, Art. I, §4, cl. 1. I shall first explain my disagreement with the Court's resolution of the First Amendment issue and then comment on the Elections Clause issue.

I

A State's power to determine how its officials are to be elected is a quintessential attribute of sovereignty. This case is about the State of California's power to decide who may vote in an election conducted, and paid for, by the

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State.¹ The United States Constitution imposes constraints on the States' power to limit access to the polls, but we have never before held or suggested that it imposes any constraints on States' power to authorize additional citizens to participate in any state election for a state office. In my view, principles of federalism require us to respect the policy choice made by the States' voters in approving Proposition 198.

The blanket primary system instituted by Proposition 198 does not abridge "the ability of citizens to band together in promoting among the electorate candidates who espouse their political views." *Ante*, at 6.² The Court's contrary conclusion rests on the premise that a political

¹See *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479 U. S. 208, 217 (1986) (observing that the United States Constitution grants States a broad power to prescribe the manner of elections for certain federal offices, which power is matched by state control over the election process for state offices). In California, the Secretary of State administers the provisions of the State Elections Code and has some supervisory authority over county election officers. Cal. Govt. Code Ann. §12172.5 (West 1992 and Supp. 2000). Primary and other elections are administered and paid for primarily by county governments. Cal. Elec. Code Ann. §§13000-13001 (West 1996 and Supp. 2000). Anecdotal evidence suggests that each statewide election in California (whether primary or general) costs governmental units between \$45 million and \$50 million.

²Prominent members of the founding generation would have disagreed with the Court's suggestion that representative democracy is "unimaginable" without political parties, *ante*, at 6, though their anti-party thought ultimately proved to be inconsistent with their partisan actions. See, e.g., R. Hofstadter, *The Idea of a Party System* 2-3 (1969) (noting that "the creators of the first American party system on both sides, Federalists and Republicans, were men who looked upon parties as sores on the body politic"). At best, some members of that generation viewed parties as an unavoidable product of a free state that were an evil to be endured, though most viewed them as an evil to be abolished or suppressed. *Id.*, at 16-17, 24. Indeed, parties ranked high on the list of evils that the Constitution was designed to check. *Id.*, at 53; see *The Federalist* No. 10 (J. Madison).

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party's freedom of expressive association includes a "right not to associate," which in turn includes a right to exclude voters unaffiliated with the party from participating in the selection of that party's nominee in a primary election. *Ante*, at 6–7. In drawing this conclusion, however, the Court blurs two distinctions that are critical: (1) the distinction between a private organization's right to define itself and its messages, on the one hand, and the State's right to define the obligations of citizens and organizations performing public functions, on the other; and (2) the distinction between laws that abridge participation in the political process and those that encourage such participation.

When a political party defines the organization and composition of its governing units, when it decides what candidates to endorse, and when it decides whether and how to communicate those endorsements to the public, it is engaged in the kind of private expressive associational activity that the First Amendment protects. *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U. S. 351, 354–355, n. 4, 359 (1997) (recognizing party's right to select its own standard-bearer in context of minor party that selected its candidate through means other than a primary); *id.*, at 371 (STEVENS, J., dissenting); *Eu v. San Francisco County Democratic Central Comm.*, 489 U. S. 214 (1989); *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. La Follette*, 450 U. S. 107, 124 (1981) ("A political party's choice among the various ways of determining the makeup of a State's delegation to the party's national convention is protected by the Constitution"); *Cousins v. Wigoda*, 419 U. S. 477, 491 (1975) ("Illinois' interest in protecting the integrity of its electoral process cannot be deemed compelling in the context of the selection of delegates to the *National Party Con-*

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vention" (emphasis added)).³ A political party could, if a majority of its members chose to do so, adopt a platform advocating white supremacy and opposing the election of any non-Caucasians. Indeed, it could decide to use its funds and oratorical skills to support only those candidates who were loyal to its racist views. Moreover, if a State permitted

³The Court's disagreement with this interpretation of *La Follette* is specious. *Ante*, at 8-9, n. 7 (claiming that state-imposed burden actually at issue in *La Follette* was intrusion of those with adverse political principles into party's primary). A more accurate characterization of the nature of *La Follette's* reasoning is provided by Justice Powell: "In analyzing the burden imposed on associational freedoms in this case, the Court treats the Wisconsin law as the equivalent of one regulating delegate selection, and, relying on *Cousins v. Wigoda*, 419 U. S. 477 (1975), concludes that any interference with the National Party's accepted delegate-selection procedures impinges on constitutionally protected rights." *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. La Follette*, 450 U. S. 107, 123 (1981) (dissenting opinion). Indeed, the *La Follette* Court went out of its way to characterize the Wisconsin law in this manner in order to avoid casting doubt on the constitutionality of open primaries. *Id.*, at 121 (majority opinion) (noting that the issue was not whether an open primary was constitutional but "whether the State may compel the National Party to seat a delegation chosen in a way that violates the rules of the Party"). The fact that the *La Follette* Court also characterizes the Wisconsin law at one point as a law "impos[ing] . . . voting requirements" on delegates, *id.*, at 125, does not alter the conclusion that *La Follette* is a case about state regulation of internal party processes, not about regulation of primary elections. State-mandated intrusion upon either delegate selection or delegate voting would surely implicate the affected party's First Amendment right to define the organization and composition of its governing units, but it is clear that California intrudes upon neither in this case. *Ante*, at 2-3, n. 2.

La Follette and *Cousins* also stand for the proposition that a State's interest in regulating at the national level the types of party activities mentioned in the text is outweighed by the burden that state regulation would impose on the parties' associational rights. See *Bellotti v. Connolly*, 460 U. S. 1057, 1062-1063, and n. 3 (1983) (STEVENS, J., dissenting) (quoted in part *ante*, at 9, n. 7). In this case, however, California does not seek to regulate such activities at all, much less to do so at the national level.

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its political parties to select their candidates through conventions or caucuses, a racist party would also be free to select only candidates who would adhere to the party line.

As District Judge Levi correctly observed in an opinion adopted by the Ninth Circuit, however, the associational rights of political parties are neither absolute nor as comprehensive as the rights enjoyed by wholly private associations. 169 F. 3d 646, 654–655 (1999); cf. *Timmons*, 520 U. S., at 360 (concluding that while regulation of endorsements implicates political parties' internal affairs and core associational activities, regulation of access to election ballot does not); *La Follette*, 450 U. S., at 120–121 (noting that it "may well be correct" to conclude that party associational rights are not unconstitutionally infringed by state open primary); *id.*, at 131–132 (Powell, J., dissenting) (concluding that associational rights of major political parties are limited by parties' lack of defined ideological orientation and political mission). I think it clear— though the point has never been decided by this Court— "that a State may require parties to use the primary format for selecting their nominees." *Ante*, at 4. The reason a State may impose this significant restriction on a party's associational freedoms is that both the general election and the primary are quintessential forms of state action.⁴ It is because the primary is state action that an organization— whether it calls itself a political party or just a "Jaybird" association— may not deny non-Caucasians the right to participate in the selection of its nominees. *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U. S. 461 (1953); *Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U. S.

⁴Indeed, the primary serves an essential public function given that, "[a]s a practical matter, the ultimate choice of the mass of voters is predetermined when the nominations [by the major political parties] have been made." *Morse v. Republican Party of Va.*, 517 U. S. 186, 205–206 (1996) (opinion of STEVENS, J.); see also *United States v. Classic*, 313 U. S. 299, 319 (1941).

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649, 663-664 (1944). The Court is quite right in stating that those cases "do not stand for the proposition that party affairs are [*wholly*] public affairs, free of First Amendment protections." *Ante*, at 6. They do, however, stand for the proposition that primary elections, unlike most "party affairs," are state action.⁵ The protections that the First Amendment affords to the "internal processes" of a political party, *ibid.*, do not encompass a right to exclude nonmembers from voting in a state-required, state-financed primary election.

The so-called "right not to associate" that the Court relies upon, then, is simply inapplicable to participation in a state election. A political party, like any other association, may refuse to allow non-members to participate in the party's decisions when it is conducting its own affairs;⁶ California's blanket primary system does not infringe this principle. *Ante*, at 2-3, n. 2. But an election, unlike a convention or caucus, is a public affair. Although it is true that we have extended First Amendment protection to a party's right to invite independents to participate in its primaries, *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479

⁵Contrary to what the Court seems to think, I do not rely on *Terry* and *Allwright* as the basis for an argument that state accommodation of the parties' desire to exclude nonmembers from primaries would necessarily violate an independent constitutional proscription such as the Equal Protection Clause (though I do not rule that out). Cf. *ante*, at 6, n. 5. Rather, I cite them because our recognition that constitutional proscriptions apply to primaries illustrates that primaries— as integral parts of the election process by which the people select their government— are state affairs, not internal party affairs.

⁶The State asserts a compelling interest in preserving the overall integrity of the electoral process, providing secrecy of the ballot, increasing voter participation in primaries, and preventing harassment of voters. But all of those interests go to the conduct of the Presidential preference primary— not to the imposition of voting requirements upon those who, in a separate process, are eventually selected as delegates." *La Follette*, 450 U. S., at 124-125.

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U. S. 208 (1986), neither that case nor any other has held or suggested that the "right not to associate" imposes a limit on the State's power to open up its primary elections to all voters eligible to vote in a general election. In my view, while state rules abridging participation in its elections should be closely scrutinized,⁷ the First Amendment does not inhibit the State from acting to broaden voter access to state-run, state-financed elections. When a State acts not to limit democratic participation but to expand the ability of individuals to participate in the democratic process, it is acting not as a foe of the First Amendment but as a friend and ally.

Although I would not endorse it, I could at least understand a constitutional rule that protected a party's associational rights by allowing it to refuse to select its candidates through state-regulated primary elections. See *Marchioro v. Chaney*, 442 U. S. 191, 199 (1979) ("There can be no complaint that [a] party's [First Amendment] right to govern itself has been substantially burdened by [state regulation] when the source of the complaint is the party's own decision to confer critical authority on the [party governing unit being regulated]"); cf. *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 237 (SCALIA, J., dissenting) ("It is beyond my understanding why the Republican Party's delegation of its democratic choice [of candidates] to a Republican Convention [rather than a primary] can be proscribed [by the State], but its delegation of that choice to nonmembers of the Party cannot"). A meaningful "right not to associate," if there is such a right in the context of limiting an electorate, ought to enable a party to insist on choosing its nominees at a convention or caucus where non-members could be excluded. In

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⁷See *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U. S. 351, 370 (1997) (STEVENS, J., dissenting) (general election ballot access restriction); *Bullock v. Carter*, 405 U. S. 134 (1972) (primary election ballot access restriction).

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the real world, however, anyone can "join" a political party merely by asking for the appropriate ballot at the appropriate time or (at most) by registering within a state-defined reasonable period of time before an election; neither past voting history nor the voter's race, religion, or gender can provide a basis for the party's refusal to "associate" with an unwelcome new member. See 169 F. 3d, at 655, and n. 20. There is an obvious mismatch between a supposed constitutional right "not to associate" and a rule that turns on nothing more than the state-defined timing of the new associate's application for membership. See *La Follette*, 450 U. S., at 133 (Powell, J., dissenting) ("As Party affiliation becomes . . . easy for a voter to change [shortly before a particular primary election] in order to participate in [that] election, the difference between open and closed primaries loses its practical significance").

The Court's reliance on a political party's "right not to associate" as a basis for limiting a State's power to conduct primary elections will inevitably require it either to draw unprincipled distinctions among various primary configurations or to alter voting practices throughout the Nation in fundamental ways. Assuming that a registered Democrat or independent who wants to vote in the Republican gubernatorial primary can do so merely by asking for a Republican ballot, the Republican Party's constitutional right "not to associate" is pretty feeble if the only cost it imposes on that Democrat or independent is a loss of his right to vote for non-Republican candidates for other offices. Cf. *ante*, at 10, n. 8. Subtle distinctions of this minor import are grist for state legislatures, but they demean the process of constitutional adjudication. Or, as JUSTICE SCALIA put the matter in his dissenting opinion in *Tashjian*:

The . . . voter who, while steadfastly refusing to register as a Republican, casts a vote in [a non-closed] Republican primary, forms no more meaningful an

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association with the Party than does the independent or the registered Democrat who responds to questions by a Republican Party pollster. If the concept of freedom of association is extended to such casual contacts, it ceases to be of any analytic use." 479 U. S., at 235.

It is noteworthy that the bylaws of each of the political parties that are petitioners in this case unequivocally state that participation in partisan primary elections is to be limited to registered members of the party only. App. 7, 15, 16, 18. Under the Court's reasoning, it would seem to follow that conducting anything but a closed partisan primary in the face of such bylaws would necessarily burden the parties' "freedom to identify the people who constitute the association." *Ante*, at 6–7. Given that open primaries are supported by essentially the same state interests that the Court disparages today and are not as "harrow" as nonpartisan primaries, *ante*, at 14–18, there is surely a danger that open primaries will fare no better against a First Amendment challenge than blanket primaries have.

By the District Court's count, 3 States presently have blanket primaries, while an additional 21 States have open primaries and 8 States have semi-closed primaries in which independents may participate. 169 F. 3d, at 650. This Court's willingness to invalidate the primary schemes of 3 States and cast serious constitutional doubt on the schemes of 29 others at the parties' behest is, as the District Court rightly observed, "an extraordinary intrusion into the complex and changing election laws of the States [that] . . . remove[s] from the American political system a method for candidate selection that many States consider beneficial and which in the uncertain future could take on new appeal and importance." *Id.*, at 654.⁸

⁸When coupled with our decision in *Tashjian* that a party may re-

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In my view, the First Amendment does not mandate that a putatively private association be granted the power to dictate the organizational structure of state-run, state-financed primary elections. It is not this Court's constitutional function to choose between the competing visions of what makes democracy work— party autonomy and discipline versus progressive inclusion of the entire electorate in the process of selecting their public officials— that are held by the litigants in this case. *Callaghan v. State*, 914 P. 2d 1250, 1263 (Alaska 1996); see also *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 222–223; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How. 1, 40–42 (1849). That choice belongs to the people. *U. S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U. S. 779, 795 (1995).

Even if the "right not to associate" did authorize the Court to review the State's policy choice, its evaluation of the competing interests at stake is seriously flawed. For example, the Court's conclusion that a blanket primary severely burdens the parties' associational interests in selecting their standard bearers does not appear to be borne out by experience with blanket primaries in Alaska and Washington. See, e.g., 169 F. 3d, at 656–659, and n. 23. Moreover, that conclusion rests substantially upon the

quire a State to open up a closed primary, this intrusion has even broader implications. It is arguable that, under the Court's reasoning combined with *Tashjian*, the only nominating options open for the States to choose without party consent are: (1) not to have primary elections, or (2) to have what the Court calls a "nonpartisan primary"— a system presently used in Louisiana— in which candidates previously nominated by the various political parties and independent candidates compete. *Ante*, at 18. These two options are the same in practice because the latter is not actually a "primary" in the common, partisan sense of that term at all. Rather, it is a general election with a runoff that has few of the benefits of democratizing the party nominating process that led the Court to declare the State's ability to require nomination by primary "too plain for argument." *Ante*, at 4; see *Lightfoot v. Eu*, 964 F. 2d 365, 872–873 (CA9 1992) (explaining state interest in requiring direct partisan primary).

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Court's claim that "[t]he evidence before the District Court" disclosed a "clear and present danger" that a party's nominee may be determined by adherents of an opposing party. *Ante*, at 10. This hyperbole is based upon the Court's liberal view of its appellate role, not upon the record and the District Court's factual findings. Following a bench trial and the receipt of expert witness reports, the District Court found that "there is little evidence that raiding [by members of an opposing party] will be a factor under the blanket primary. On this point there is almost unanimity among the political scientists who were called as experts by the plaintiffs and defendants." 169 F. 3d, at 656. While the Court is entitled to test this finding by making an independent examination of the record, the evidence it cites— including the results of the June 1998 primaries, *ante*, at 10–11, which should not be considered because they are not in the record— does not come close to demonstrating that the District Court's factual finding is clearly erroneous. *Bose Corp. v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.*, 466 U. S. 485, 498–501 (1984).

As to the Court's concern that benevolent crossover voting impinges on party associational interests, *ante*, at 11, the District Court found that experience with a blanket primary in Washington and other evidence "suggest[ed] that there will be particular elections in which there will be a substantial amount of cross-over voting . . . although the cross-over vote will rarely change the outcome of any election and in the typical contest will not be at significantly higher levels than in open primary states." 169 F. 3d, at 657. In my view, an empirically debatable assumption about the relative number and effect of likely crossover voters in a blanket primary, as opposed to an open primary or a nominally closed primary with only a brief pre-registration requirement, is too thin a reed to support a credible First Amendment distinction. See *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 219 (rejecting State's interest in

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keeping primary closed to curtail benevolent crossover voting by independents given that independents could easily cross over even under closed primary by simply registering as party members).

On the other side of the balance, I would rank as "substantial, indeed compelling," just as the District Court did, California's interest in fostering democratic government by "[i]ncreasing the representativeness of elected officials, giving voters greater choice, and increasing voter turnout and participation in [electoral processes]." 169 F. 3d, at 662;⁹ cf. *Timmons*, 520 U. S., at 364 ("[W]e [do not] require elaborate, empirical verification of the weightiness of the State's asserted justifications"). The Court's glib rejection of the State's interest in increasing voter participation, *ante*, at 17, is particularly regrettable. In an era of dramatically declining voter participation, States should be free to experiment with reforms designed to make the democratic process more robust by involving the entire electorate in the process of selecting those who will serve as government officials. Opening the nominating process to all and encouraging voters to participate in any election that draws their interest is one obvious means of achieving this goal. See Brief for Respondents 46 (noting that study presented to District Court showed higher voter turnout levels in blanket primary states than in open or closed primary states); *ante*, at 1 (KENNEDY, J., concur-

⁹In his concurrence, JUSTICE KENNEDY argues that the State has no valid interest in changing party doctrine through an open primary, and suggests that the State's assertion of this interest somehow irrevocably taints its blanket primary system. *Ante*, at 2. The *Timmons* balancing test relied upon by the Court, *ante*, at 14, however, does not support that analysis. *Timmons* and our myriad other constitutional cases that weigh burdens against state interests merely ask whether a state interest justifies the burden that the State is imposing on a constitutional right; the fact that one of the asserted state interests may not be valid or compelling under the circumstances does not end the analysis.

STEVENS, J., dissenting

ring). I would also give some weight to the First Amendment associational interests of nonmembers of a party seeking to participate in the primary process,¹⁰ to the fundamental right of such nonmembers to cast a meaningful vote for the candidate of their choice, *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U. S. 428, 445 (1992) (KENNEDY, J., dissenting), and to the preference of almost 60% of California voters—including a majority of registered Democrats and Republicans—for a blanket primary. 169 F.3d, at 649; see *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 236 (SCALIA, J., dissenting) (preferring information on whether majority of rank-and-file party members support a particular proposition than whether state party convention does so). In my view, a State is unquestionably entitled to rely on this combination of interests in deciding who may vote in a primary election conducted by the State. It is indeed strange to find that the First Amendment forecloses this decision.

II

The Elections Clause of the United States Constitution, Art. I, §4, cl. 1, provides that "[t]he Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the *Legislature* thereof" (emphasis added). This broad constitutional grant of power to state legislatures is "matched by state control over the election process for state offices." *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 217. For the reasons given in Part I, *supra*, I believe it would be a proper exercise of these powers and would not violate the First Amendment for the

¹⁰See *La Follette*, 450 U. S., at 135-136 (Powell, J., dissenting); cf. *Tashjian*, 479 U. S., at 215-216, n. 6 (discussing cases such as *Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U. S. 752 (1973), in which nonmembers' associational interests were overborne by state interests that coincided with party interests); *Bellotti v. Connolly*, 460 U. S., at 1062 (STEVENS, J., dissenting) (discussing associational rights of voters).

STEVENS, J., dissenting

California Legislature to adopt a blanket primary system. This particular blanket primary system, however, was adopted by popular initiative. Although this distinction is not relevant with respect to elections for state offices, it is unclear whether a state election system not adopted by the legislature is constitutional insofar as it applies to the manner of electing United States Senators and Representatives.

The California Constitution empowers the voters of the State to propose statutes and to adopt or reject them. Art. 2, §8. If approved by a majority vote, such "initiative statutes" generally take effect immediately and may not be amended or repealed by the California Legislature unless the voters consent. Art. 2, §10. The amendments to the California Election Code that changed the state primary from a closed system to the blanket system presently at issue were the result of the voters' March 1996 adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute.

The text of the Elections Clause suggests that such an initiative system, in which popular choices regarding the manner of state elections are unreviewable by independent legislative action, may not be a valid method of exercising the power that the Clause vests in state "Legislature[s]." It could be argued that this reasoning does not apply in California, as the California Constitution further provides that "[t]he legislative power of this State is vested in the California Legislature . . . , but the people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum." Art. 4, §1. The vicissitudes of state nomenclature, however, do not necessarily control the meaning of the Federal Constitution. Moreover, the United States House of Representatives has determined in an analogous context that the Elections Clause's specific reference to "the Legislature" is not so broad as to encompass the general

STEVENS, J., dissenting

'legislative power of the State."¹¹ Under that view, California's classification of voter-approved initiatives as an exercise of legislative power would not render such initiatives the act of the California Legislature within the meaning of the Elections Clause. Arguably, therefore, California's blanket primary system for electing United States Senators and Representatives is invalid. Because the point was neither raised by the parties nor discussed by the courts below, I reserve judgment on it. I believe, however, that the importance of the point merits further attention.

* * *

For the reasons stated in Part I of this opinion, as well as those stated more fully in the District Court's excellent opinion, I respectfully dissent.

¹¹ *Baldwin v. Trowbridge*, 2 Bartlett Contested Election Cases, H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 152, 41st Cong., 2d Sess., 46, 47 (1866) ("Under the Elections Clause,] power is conferred upon the *legislature*. But what is meant by the legislature?" Does it mean the legislative power of the State, which would include a convention authorized to prescribe fundamental law; or does it mean the legislature *eo nomine*, as known in the political history of the country? The [C]ommittee [of Elections for the U. S. House of Representatives] have adopted the latter construction).

Syllabus

NOTE: Where it is feasible, a syllabus (headnote) will be released, as is being done in connection with this case, at the time the opinion is issued. The syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader. See *United States v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co.*, 200 U. S. 321, 337.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Syllabus

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY ET AL. *v.* JONES,
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ET AL.

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE NINTH CIRCUIT

No. 99-401. Argued April 24, 2000— Decided June 26, 2000

One way that candidates for public office in California gain access to the general ballot is by winning a qualified political party's primary. In 1996, Proposition 198 changed the State's partisan primary from a closed primary, in which only a political party's members can vote on its nominees, to a blanket primary, in which each voter's ballot lists every candidate regardless of party affiliation and allows the voter to choose freely among them. The candidate of each party who wins the most votes is that party's nominee for the general election. Each of petitioner political parties prohibits nonmembers from voting in the party's primary. They filed suit against respondent state official, alleging, *inter alia*, that the blanket primary violated their First Amendment rights of association. Respondent Californians for an Open Primary intervened. The District Court held that the primary's burden on petitioners' associational rights was not severe and was justified by substantial state interests. The Ninth Circuit affirmed.

Held: California's blanket primary violates a political party's First Amendment right of association. Pp. 4-19.

(a) States play a major role in structuring and monitoring the primary election process, but the processes by which political parties select their nominees are not wholly public affairs that States may regulate freely. To the contrary, States must act within limits imposed by the Constitution when regulating parties' internal processes. See, e.g., *Eu v. San Francisco County Democratic Central Comm.*, 489 U. S. 214. Respondents misplace their reliance on *Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U. S. 649, and *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U. S. 461, which held not that party affairs are public affairs, free of First Amendment protections, see, e.g., *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479 U. S.

Syllabus

208, but only that, when a State prescribes an election process that gives a special role to political parties, the parties' discriminatory action becomes state action under the Fifteenth Amendment. This Nation has a tradition of political associations in which citizens band together to promote candidates who espouse their political views. The First Amendment protects the freedom to join together to further common political beliefs, *id.*, at 214–215, which presupposes the freedom to identify those who constitute the association, and to limit the association to those people, *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. La Follette*, 450 U. S. 107, 122. In no area is the political association's right to exclude more important than in its candidate-selection process. That process often determines the party's positions on significant public policy issues, and it is the nominee who is the party's ambassador charged with winning the general election over to its views. The First Amendment reserves a special place, and accords a special protection, for that process, *Eu, supra*, at 224, because the moment of choosing the party's nominee is the crucial juncture at which the appeal to common principles may be translated into concerted action, and hence to political power, *Tashjian, supra*, at 216. California's blanket primary violates these principles. Proposition 198 forces petitioners to adulterate their candidate-selection process—a political party's basic function—by opening it up to persons wholly unaffiliated with the party, who may have different views from the party. Such forced association has the likely outcome—indeed, it is Proposition 198's intended outcome—of changing the parties' message. Because there is no heavier burden on a political party's associational freedom, Proposition 198 is unconstitutional unless it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. See *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U. S. 351, 358. Pp. 4–14.

(b) None of respondents' seven proffered state interests—producing elected officials who better represent the electorate, expanding candidate debate beyond the scope of partisan concerns, ensuring that disenfranchised persons enjoy the right to an effective vote, promoting fairness, affording voters greater choice, increasing voter participation, and protecting privacy—is a compelling interest justifying California's intrusion into the parties' associational rights. Pp. 14–18.

169 F. 3d 646, reversed.

SCALIA, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which REHNQUIST, C. J., and O'CONNOR, KENNEDY, SOUTER, THOMAS, and BREYER, JJ., joined. KENNEDY, J., filed a concurring opinion. STEVENS, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which GINSBURG, J., joined as to Part I.

HB

193

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT

MAY 04 2001

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

DATE: 5/1/01

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE:

5 May 2001

Finance Committee considered

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 193(FIN)

MODIFIED BLANKET PRIMARY ELECTION

"An Act relating to the primary election and to the nomination of candidates for the general election; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with S CS CS HB 193 (FIN)
- adopt previous CS CS forth coming ()
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:

- same title
- new title

House Bill:

- same title
- technical title
- new: SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
Elections	5/1/01	5.2		

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>			—	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>			(X)	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

MAY 04 2001

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
Bill Version: SCS CS HB193(FIN)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affect: OCG
Title: An Act relating to the primary election BRU: Elective Operations
Component: Elections
Sponsor: Rules Committee
Requester: Governor Component Number: 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5	5.2	269.5

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2002 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
This bill will require the division to print six ballots, one for each recognized political party. The cost above is what would be required in addition to the division's annual budgets. These include: additional ballot printing costs (\$90.0); revision and printing of forms (\$5.2); voter education (\$150.0); additional election workers (\$29.5).

Prepared by: Gail Fenunial
Division: Division of Election
Approved by: Sally Rue / MAN
Agency: Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Phone 465-3935
Date/Time: 05/04/01 8:40 PM
Date: 05/04/01

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Amendment Number: #1
Bill Number: HB 193
Sponsor: Hoffman Date: 5/4/01
Logged In By: [Signature] Offered by: HOFFMAN

Amendment #

SCS CS HB 193 (JUD)

Amend AS 15.13.110(f) (2) to read:

(2) a person who has filed a nominating petition under AS 15.25.140 - 15.25.200 to become a candidate at the general (PRIMARY) election for elective state executive or legislative office;

1 election ballots shall be prepared and distributed by the director in the manner
 2 prescribed in this section. The director shall prepare and provide a primary election
 3 ballot for each political party that contains all of the candidates of that party for
 4 elective state executive and state and national legislative offices. The director shall
 5 print the ballots on white paper and place the names of all candidates who have
 6 properly filed in groups according to offices. The order of the placement of the names
 7 for each office shall be as provided for the general election ballot. Blank spaces may
 8 not be provided on the ballot for the writing or pasting in of names.

9 (b) A voter may vote only one primary election ballot. A voter may vote a
 10 political party ballot only if the voter is registered as affiliated with that party, or is
 11 allowed to participate in the party primary under the party's bylaws. For the purpose
 12 of determining which primary election ballot a voter may use, a voter's party
 13 affiliation is considered to be the affiliation registered with the director as of the 30th
 14 day before the primary election. If a voter changes party affiliation within the 30 days
 15 before the primary election, the voter's previous party affiliation shall be used for the
 16 determination under this subsection.

17 * Sec. 5. AS 15.25.150 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 15.25.150. Date of filing petition. A candidate seeking nomination by
 19 petition shall submit the information required under AS 15.25.180(a)(1) - (8) and
 20 (11) - (17) to the director in the time and manner specified in AS 15.25.040. The
 21 full petition with voter signatures shall be [THE PETITION IS] filed with the
 22 director by actual physical delivery in person at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing time,
 23 on the day of the primary election [JUNE 1] in the year in which a general election
 24 is held for the office, or by actual physical delivery to the director by registered or
 25 certified mail return receipt requested which is postmarked at or before 5:00 p.m.,
 26 prevailing time, on the day of the primary election [JUNE 1] in the year in which a
 27 general election is held for the office, and received not more than 15 days after that
 28 time. If the postmark is illegible, a dated receipt from the post office where dispatched
 29 shall be acceptable as evidence of mailing. [IF JUNE 1 IS A SUNDAY OR
 30 HOLIDAY, THE DEADLINES FOR POSTMARKING AND RECEIPT OF THE
 31 PETITION SHALL BE EXTENDED 24 HOURS IN EACH INSTANCE.]

Delete: Sec. 5 of CSHB 193 (FIN)

1 * Sec. 6. AS 15.25.180(a) is amended to read:

2 (a) The petition must state in substance

3 (1) the full name of the candidate;

4 (2) the full residence address of the candidate and the date on which
5 residency at that address began;

6 (3) the full mailing address of the candidate;

7 (4) the name of the political group, if any, supporting the candidate;

8 (5) if the candidacy is for the office of state senator or state
9 representative, the house or senate district of which the candidate is a resident;

10 (6) the office for which the candidate is nominated;

11 (7) the date of the election at which the candidate seeks election;

12 (8) the length of residency in the state and in the district of the
13 candidate;

14 (9) that the subscribers are qualified voters of the state or house or
15 senate district in which the candidate resides;

16 (10) that the subscribers request that the candidate's name be placed on
17 the primary election ballot;

18 (11) that the proposed candidate accepts the nomination and will serve
19 if elected, with the statement signed by the proposed candidate;

20 (12) the name of the candidate as the candidate wishes it to appear on
21 the ballot;

22 (13) that the candidate is not a candidate for any other office to be
23 voted on at the primary or general election and that the candidate is not a candidate for
24 this office under any other nominating petition or declaration of candidacy;

25 (14) that the candidate meets the specific citizenship requirements of
26 the office for which the person is a candidate;

27 (15) that the candidate will meet the specific age requirements of the
28 office for which the person is a candidate by the time that the candidate, if elected, is
29 sworn into office; [AND]

30 (16) that the candidate is a qualified voter; and

31 (17) if the candidacy is for the office of the governor, the name of

Amended &
adopted as
SCS
22-GH1089P

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 193(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered: 4/11/01
Referred: Rules

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the primary election and to the nomination of candidates for the
2 general election; and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
5 to read:

6 PURPOSE. The purpose of this Act is to

7 (1) comply with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in California
8 Democratic Party v. Jones, 530 U.S. 567 (2000); and

9 (2) have a new system in place in time to conduct the next primary election in
10 an orderly and efficient manner consistent with this court decision

11 * Sec. 2. AS 15.25.010 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 15.25.010. Provision for primary election. Candidates for the elective
13 state executive and state and national legislative offices shall be nominated in a
14 primary election by direct vote of the people in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

1 The director shall prepare and provide a primary election ballot for each
2 political party. A voter registered as affiliated with a political party may vote
3 that party's ballot. A voter registered as nonpartisan or undeclared rather than
4 as affiliated with a particular political party may vote the political party ballot of
5 the voter's choice unless prohibited from doing so under AS 15.25.014. A voter
6 registered as affiliated with a political party may not vote the ballot of a different
7 political party unless permitted to do so under AS 15.25.014.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 15.25 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 Sec. 15.25.014. Participation in primary election selection of a political
10 party's candidates. (a) Not later than 5:00 p.m., Alaska time, on September 1 of the
11 calendar year before the calendar year in which a primary election is to be held, a
12 political party shall submit a notice in writing to the director stating whether the party
13 bylaws expand or limit who may participate in the primary election for selection of the
14 party's candidates for elective state executive and state and national legislative offices.
15 A copy of the party's bylaws expanding or limiting who may participate in the primary
16 election for selection of the party's candidates, documentation required under (b) of
17 this section, and other information required by the director, must be submitted along
18 with the notice. The notice, bylaws, documentation, and other information required by
19 the director shall be provided by the party's chairperson or another party official
20 designated by the party's bylaws.

21 (b) Once a political party timely submits a notice and bylaws under (a) of this
22 section and the director finds that the party has met the requirements of this chapter
23 and other applicable laws, the director shall permit a voter registered as affiliated with
24 another party to vote the party's ballot if the voter is permitted by the party's bylaws to
25 participate in the selection of the party's candidates and may not permit a voter
26 registered as nonpartisan or undeclared to vote a party's ballot if the party's bylaws
27 restrict participation by nonpartisan or undeclared voters in the party's primary.
28 However, for a subsequent primary election, the party shall timely submit another
29 notice, bylaws, documentation, and other information under (a) of this section if the
30 party's bylaws regarding who may participate in the primary election for selection of
31 the party's candidates change.

1 (c) Party bylaws required to be submitted under (a) of this section must be
 2 precleared by the United States Department of Justice under 42 U.S.C. 1973c (sec. 5,
 3 Voting Rights Act of 1965) before submission. Documentation of the preclearance
 4 must accompany the bylaws submitted under (a) of this section.

5 * Sec. 4. AS 15.25.060 is repealed and reenacted to read:

6 **Sec. 15.25.060. Preparation and distribution of ballots.** (a) The primary
 7 election ballots shall be prepared and distributed by the director in the manner
 8 prescribed in this section. The director shall prepare and provide a primary election
 9 ballot for each political party that contains all of the candidates of that party for
 10 elective state executive and state and national legislative offices. The director shall
 11 print the ballots on white paper and place the names of all candidates who have
 12 properly filed in groups according to offices. The order of the placement of the names
 13 for each office shall be as provided for the general election ballot. Blank spaces may
 14 not be provided on the ballot for the writing or pasting in of names.

15 (b) A voter may vote only one primary election ballot. A voter may vote a
 16 political party ballot only if the voter is registered as affiliated with that party, is
 17 allowed to participate in the party primary under the party's bylaws, or is registered as
 18 nonpartisan or undeclared rather than as affiliated with a particular political party and
 19 the party's bylaws do not restrict participation by nonpartisan or undeclared voters in
 20 the party's primary. For the purpose of determining which primary election ballot a
 21 voter may use, a voter's party affiliation is considered to be the affiliation registered
 22 with the director as of the 30th day before the primary election. If a voter changes
 23 party affiliation within the 30 days before the primary election, the voter's previous
 24 party affiliation shall be used for the determination under this subsection.

25 * Sec. 5. AS 15.25.150 is amended to read:

26 **Sec. 15.25.150. Date of filing petition.** The petition is filed with the director
 27 by actual physical delivery in person at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing time, on the
 28 day of the primary election [JUNE 1] in the year in which a general election is held
 29 for the office, or by actual physical delivery to the director by registered or certified
 30 mail return receipt requested which is postmarked at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing
 31 time, on the day of the primary election [JUNE 1] in the year in which a general

1 election is held for the office, and received not more than 15 days after that time. If the
2 postmark is illegible, a dated receipt from the post office where dispatched shall be
3 acceptable as evidence of mailing. [IF JUNE 1 IS A SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY, THE
4 DEADLINES FOR POSTMARKING AND RECEIPT OF THE PETITION SHALL
5 BE EXTENDED 24 HOURS IN EACH INSTANCE.]

6 * Sec. 6. AS 15.25.180(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) The petition must state in substance

8 (1) the full name of the candidate;

9 (2) the full residence address of the candidate and the date on which
10 residency at that address began;

11 (3) the full mailing address of the candidate;

12 (4) the name of the political group, if any, supporting the candidate;

13 (5) if the candidacy is for the office of state senator or state
14 representative, the house or senate district of which the candidate is a resident;

15 (6) the office for which the candidate is nominated;

16 (7) the date of the election at which the candidate seeks election;

17 (8) the length of residency in the state and in the district of the
18 candidate;

19 (9) that the subscribers are qualified voters of the state or house or
20 senate district in which the candidate resides;

21 (10) that the subscribers request that the candidate's name be placed on
22 the primary election ballot;

23 (11) that the proposed candidate accepts the nomination and will serve
24 if elected, with the statement signed by the proposed candidate;

25 (12) the name of the candidate as the candidate wishes it to appear on
26 the ballot;

27 (13) that the candidate is not a candidate for any other office to be
28 voted on at the primary or general election and that the candidate is not a candidate for
29 this office under any other nominating petition or declaration of candidacy;

30 (14) that the candidate meets the specific citizenship requirements of
31 the office for which the person is a candidate;

1 (15) that the candidate will meet the specific age requirements of the
 2 office for which the person is a candidate by the time that the candidate, if elected, is
 3 sworn into office; [AND]

4 (16) that the candidate is a qualified voter; and

5 (17) if the candidacy is for the office of the governor, the name of
 6 the candidate for lieutenant governor running jointly with the candidate for
 7 governor.

8 * Sec. 7. AS 15.25.185 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 15.25.185. Eligibility of candidate. The provisions of AS 15.25.042 and
 10 15.25.043 apply to determinations of a candidate's eligibility when a candidate seeks
 11 nomination by petition under AS 15.25.140 - 15.25.200 [AS 15.25.140 - 15.25.205].

12 * Sec. 8. AS 15.25.190 is amended to read:

13 Sec. 15.25.190. Placement of names on general [PRIMARY] election
 14 ballot. The director shall place the names and the political group affiliation of persons
 15 who have been properly nominated by petition on the general [PRIMARY] election
 16 ballot.

17 * Sec. 9. AS 15.25.200 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 15.25.200. Withdrawal of candidate's name. If a candidate nominated
 19 by petition dies or withdraws

20 [(1)] after the petition has been filed [AND AT LEAST 48 DAYS
 21 BEFORE THE DATE OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION, THE DIRECTOR MAY
 22 NOT PLACE THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE ON THE PRIMARY ELECTION
 23 BALLOT; OR

24 (2) ON OR AFTER THE DATE OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION]
 25 and 48 days or more before the general election, the director may not place the name
 26 of the candidate on the general election ballot.

27 * Sec. 10. AS 15.25.205 is repealed.

28 * Sec. 11. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

**SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 193(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the primary election and to the nomination of candidates for the**
2 **general election; and providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
5 to read:

6 **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this Act is to

7 (1) comply with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in California
8 Democratic Party v. Jones, 530 U.S. 567 (2000); and

9 (2) have a new system in place in time to conduct the next primary election in
10 an orderly and efficient manner consistent with this court decision.

11 *** Sec. 2.** AS 15.13.110(f) is amended to read:

12 (f) During the year in which the election is scheduled, each of the following
13 shall file the campaign disclosure reports in the manner and at the times required by
14 this section:

1 (1) a person who, under the regulations adopted by the commission to
2 implement AS 15.13.100, indicates an intention to become a candidate for elective
3 state executive or legislative office;

4 (2) a person who has filed a nominating petition under AS 15.25.140 - #1
5 15.25.200 to become a candidate at the general [PRIMARY] election for elective state
6 executive or legislative office;

7 (3) a person who campaigns as a write-in candidate for elective state
8 executive or legislative office at the general election; and

9 (4) a group that receives contributions or makes expenditures on behalf
10 of or in opposition to a person described in (1) - (3) of this subsection.

11 * Sec. 3. AS 15.25.010 is amended to read:

12 **Sec. 15.25.010. Provision for primary election.** Candidates for the elective
13 state executive and state and national legislative offices shall be nominated in a
14 primary election by direct vote of the people in the manner prescribed by this chapter.
15 The director shall prepare and provide a primary election ballot for each
16 political party. A voter registered as affiliated with a political party may vote
17 that party's ballot. A voter registered as nonpartisan or undeclared rather than
18 as affiliated with a particular political party may vote the political party ballot of
19 the voter's choice unless prohibited from doing so under AS 15.25.014. A voter
20 registered as affiliated with a political party may not vote the ballot of a different
21 political party unless permitted to do so under AS 15.25.014.

22 * Sec. 4. AS 15.25 is amended by adding a new section to read:

23 **Sec. 15.25.014. Participation in primary election selection of a political**
24 **party's candidates.** (a) Not later than 5:00 p.m., Alaska time, on September 1 of the
25 calendar year before the calendar year in which a primary election is to be held, a
26 political party shall submit a notice in writing to the director stating whether the party
27 bylaws expand or limit who may participate in the primary election for selection of the
28 party's candidates for elective state executive and state and national legislative offices.
29 A copy of the party's bylaws expanding or limiting who may participate in the primary
30 election for selection of the party's candidates, documentation required under (b) of
31 this section, and other information required by the director, must be submitted along

1 with the notice. The notice, bylaws, documentation, and other information required by
 2 the director shall be provided by the party's chairperson or another party official
 3 designated by the party's bylaws.

4 (b) Once a political party timely submits a notice and bylaws under (a) of this
 5 section and the director finds that the party has met the requirements of this chapter
 6 and other applicable laws, the director shall permit a voter registered as affiliated with
 7 another party to vote the party's ballot if the voter is permitted by the party's bylaws to
 8 participate in the selection of the party's candidates and may not permit a voter
 9 registered as nonpartisan or undeclared to vote a party's ballot if the party's bylaws
 10 restrict participation by nonpartisan or undeclared voters in the party's primary.
 11 However, for a subsequent primary election, the party shall timely submit another
 12 notice, bylaws, documentation, and other information under (a) of this section if the
 13 party's bylaws regarding who may participate in the primary election for selection of
 14 the party's candidates change.

15 (c) Party bylaws required to be submitted under (a) of this section must be
 16 precleared by the United States Department of Justice under 42 U.S.C. 1973c (sec. 5,
 17 Voting Rights Act of 1965) before submission. Documentation of the preclearance
 18 must accompany the bylaws submitted under (a) of this section.

19 * **Sec. 5.** AS 15.25.060 is repealed and reenacted to read:

20 **Sec. 15.25.060. Preparation and distribution of ballots.** (a) The primary
 21 election ballots shall be prepared and distributed by the director in the manner
 22 prescribed in this section. The director shall prepare and provide a primary election
 23 ballot for each political party that contains all of the candidates of that party for
 24 elective state executive and state and national legislative offices. The director shall
 25 print the ballots on white paper and place the names of all candidates who have
 26 properly filed in groups according to offices. The order of the placement of the names
 27 for each office shall be as provided for the general election ballot. Blank spaces may
 28 not be provided on the ballot for the writing or pasting in of names.

29 (b) A voter may vote only one primary election ballot. A voter may vote a
 30 political party ballot only if the voter is registered as affiliated with that party, is
 31 allowed to participate in the party primary under the party's bylaws, or is registered as

1 nonpartisan or undeclared rather than as affiliated with a particular political party and
 2 the party's bylaws do not restrict participation by nonpartisan or undeclared voters in
 3 the party's primary. For the purpose of determining which primary election ballot a
 4 voter may use, a voter's party affiliation is considered to be the affiliation registered
 5 with the director as of the 30th day before the primary election. If a voter changes
 6 party affiliation within the 30 days before the primary election, the voter's previous
 7 party affiliation shall be used for the determination under this subsection.

8 * Sec. 6. AS 15.25.150 is amended to read:

9 **Sec. 15.25.150. Date of filing petition. A candidate seeking nomination by**
 10 **petition shall submit the information required under AS 15.25.180(a)(1) - (8) and**
 11 **(11) - (17) to the director in the time and manner specified in AS 15.25.040. The**
 12 **full petition with voter signatures shall be** [THE PETITION IS] filed with the
 13 director by actual physical delivery in person at or before 5:00 p.m., prevailing time,
 14 **on the day of the primary election** [JUNE 1] in the year in which a general election
 15 is held for the office, or by actual physical delivery to the director by registered or
 16 certified mail return receipt requested which is postmarked at or before 5:00 p.m.,
 17 prevailing time, **on the day of the primary election** [JUNE 1] in the year in which a
 18 general election is held for the office, and received not more than 15 days after that
 19 time. If the postmark is illegible, a dated receipt from the post office where dispatched
 20 shall be acceptable as evidence of mailing. [IF JUNE 1 IS A SUNDAY OR
 21 HOLIDAY, THE DEADLINES FOR POSTMARKING AND RECEIPT OF THE
 22 PETITION SHALL BE EXTENDED 24 HOURS IN EACH INSTANCE.]

23 * Sec. 7. AS 15.25.180(a) is amended to read:

- 24 (a) The petition must state in substance
- 25 (1) the full name of the candidate;
- 26 (2) the full residence address of the candidate and the date on which
 27 residency at that address began;
- 28 (3) the full mailing address of the candidate;
- 29 (4) the name of the political group, if any, supporting the candidate;
- 30 (5) if the candidacy is for the office of state senator or state
 31 representative, the house or senate district of which the candidate is a resident;

Amend
 Sec. 5
 of
 SCS CSIB

- 1 (6) the office for which the candidate is nominated;
- 2 (7) the date of the election at which the candidate seeks election;
- 3 (8) the length of residency in the state and in the district of the
- 4 candidate;
- 5 (9) that the subscribers are qualified voters of the state or house or
- 6 senate district in which the candidate resides;
- 7 (10) that the subscribers request that the candidate's name be placed on
- 8 the primary election ballot;
- 9 (11) that the proposed candidate accepts the nomination and will serve
- 10 if elected, with the statement signed by the proposed candidate;
- 11 (12) the name of the candidate as the candidate wishes it to appear on
- 12 the ballot;
- 13 (13) that the candidate is not a candidate for any other office to be
- 14 voted on at the primary or general election and that the candidate is not a candidate for
- 15 this office under any other nominating petition or declaration of candidacy;
- 16 (14) that the candidate meets the specific citizenship requirements of
- 17 the office for which the person is a candidate;
- 18 (15) that the candidate will meet the specific age requirements of the
- 19 office for which the person is a candidate by the time that the candidate, if elected, is
- 20 sworn into office; [AND]
- 21 (16) that the candidate is a qualified voter; and
- 22 (17) if the candidacy is for the office of the governor, the name of
- 23 the candidate for lieutenant governor running jointly with the candidate for
- 24 governor.

25 * Sec. 8. AS 15.25.185 is amended to read:

26 **Sec. 15.25.185. Eligibility of candidate.** The provisions of AS 15.25.042 and

27 15.25.043 apply to determinations of a candidate's eligibility when a candidate seeks

28 nomination by petition under AS 15.25.140 - 15.25.200 [AS 15.25.140 - 15.25.205].

29 * Sec. 9. AS 15.25.190 is amended to read:

30 **Sec. 15.25.190. Placement of names on general [PRIMARY] election**

31 **ballot.** The director shall place the names and the political group affiliation of persons

1 who have been properly nominated by petition on the general [PRIMARY] election
2 ballot.

3 * **Sec. 10.** AS 15.25.200 is amended to read:

4 **Sec. 15.25.200. Withdrawal of candidate's name.** If a candidate nominated
5 by petition dies or withdraws

6 [(1)] after the petition has been filed [AND AT LEAST 48 DAYS
7 BEFORE THE DATE OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION, THE DIRECTOR MAY
8 NOT PLACE THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE ON THE PRIMARY ELECTION
9 BALLOT; OR

10 (2) ON OR AFTER THE DATE OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION]
11 and 48 days or more before the general election, the director may not place the name
12 of the candidate on the general election ballot.

13 * **Sec. 11.** AS 15.25.205 is repealed.

14 * **Sec. 12.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).



Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Official Business

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

UPDATED

discard 1st fax
FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 5/4/01 TIME: 8:35 pm

TO: Legal Services

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

FROM: MINDY ROWLAND
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY
PHONE: 465-4935
FAX: 465-2187

NOTES: Final Please

new SCS CS HB 193 (FIN)

consists of: CS HB 193 (FIN) 22-Gtt1089\A

plus Sec 5 pg 3 line 17 - pg 4 line 2

of SCS CS HB 193 (JUD) 22-Gtt1089\B

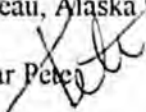
plus attached amendment ^{this} ^{Mindy}



FRAN ULMER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE OF ALASKA

May 2, 2001

The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol Building, Room 518
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Pete 

I am writing to request that you schedule SCS CS HB 193(JUD), "An Act relating to the primary election and to the nomination of candidates for the general election; and providing for an effective date" for a Finance Committee hearing as soon as possible. It is essential that the Senate act on this bill so that the Alaska Legislature decides how the 2002 primary election will be conducted.

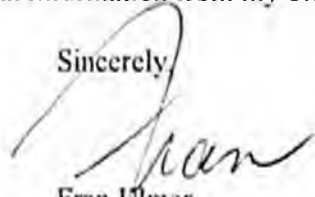
The version of HB 193 before your committee differs from the original version recommended by the Primary Elections Task Force (PETF) in one significant way: it removes the blanket primary ballot for undeclareds and nonpartisans. That ballot would have allowed those voters to choose among all of the parties' candidates, if permitted by the parties' rules, just as they did prior to the Jones decision. Under the current version, those voters must pick a party ballot and can only vote for candidates of one party.

I would urge the Senate to consider the PETF version as it is the closest to what Alaska's blanket primary system has been for many years, it conforms to the requirements of the Jones case, and it maximizes freedom of choice for voters, which is what Alaskans want. I have enclosed a copy of the Task Force's recommendations.

The Senate Judiciary Committee made a minor change in the House version pertaining to the date that petition candidates must file their candidacy. The House version required that petition candidates would appear only on the general election ballot and would file by June 1 in the year in which the general election is held. SCS CS SB 193 (JUD) requires that these candidates file a declaration of candidacy by June 1 and allows the full petition with voter signatures to be filed on the day of the primary election.

Please let me know if you need any additional information from my office.

Sincerely


Fran Ulmer
Lieutenant Governor

Enclosure

cc: Members, Senate Finance Committee

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

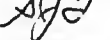
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION
P.O. BOX 110300
DIAMOND COURT HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907)465-3600
FAX: (907)465-2520

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Sarah J. Felix 
Assistant Attorney General

DATE: May 3, 2001

RE: Primary Election Legislation -
Sectional Analysis of SCS CSHB 193(JUD)

Sec. 1: Purpose section, explains that bill is needed so Alaska can comply with *Cal. Dem. Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567 (2000) in time for next primary election.

Sec. 2: Amends AS 15.25.010, which formerly required a blanket primary, to require the director of elections to prepare a primary election ballot for each political party, and to specify that only voters registered as party members may vote that party's ballot, unless the party rules provide otherwise.

Sec. 3: Adds a new section AS 15.25.014 describing how the primary will be conducted. Subsection (a) describes how political parties notify the director of elections of who may participate in the party's primary, sets a deadline of September 1, for this notice, describes required documents, and who is to give the notice. Subsection (b) describes how the director determines who may vote in a party's primary, and how the party would notify the director of changes in party bylaws on who may vote in their primary. Subsection (c) explains that party bylaws on primary participation must be precleared in advance by the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

- Sec. 4:** Repeals and reenacts AS 15.25.060. Subsection (a) explains that a separate primary ballot will be prepared for each political party containing that party's candidates. Subsection (b) explains that a voter may vote only one primary ballot. The voter must be affiliated with a party in order to vote its ballot, unless party rules provide otherwise. A voter is considered affiliated with a party if registered with that party no less than 30 days before the primary.
- Sec. 5:** Amends AS 15.25.150 on the date of filing for petition-candidates. Candidates seeking nomination by petition must file a declaration of candidacy on June 1, and must file the full petition with voter signatures on the date of the primary.
- Sec. 6:** Amends AS 15.25.180(a) to require that petition candidates for governor include in their petition the name of the running mate candidate for lieutenant governor.
- Sec. 7:** Makes a conforming amendment to AS 15.25.185 to show that AS 15.25.205 is repealed.
- Sec. 8:** Amends AS 15.25.190 to reflect that petition candidates will appear on the general election ballot only, not on the primary election ballot.
- Sec. 9:** Amends AS 15.25.200 on withdrawal of a petition candidate's name to reflect that these candidates will no longer appear on the primary election ballot.
- Sec. 10:** Repeals AS 15.25.205 on placement of the names of nominating petition candidates on the general election ballot following the results of the primary election. This section is no longer necessary because petition candidates will not appear on the primary ballot, and because earlier amendments set out in the bill cover the rest of the provisions set out in current AS 15.25.205.
- Sec. 11:** Provides for an immediate effect date for this bill.

March 14, 2001

The Honorable Fran Ulmer
Lieutenant Governor
PO Box 110015
Juneau AK 99811-0015


Dear Lieutenant Governor Ulmer:

On January 25, 2001, the Primary Election Task Force was created in which you invited members to discuss and recommend how Alaska should run its primary election. Last June, in California Democratic Party v. Jones, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that California's blanket primary was unconstitutional. The ruling affected other state's blanket primary election system, including Alaska.

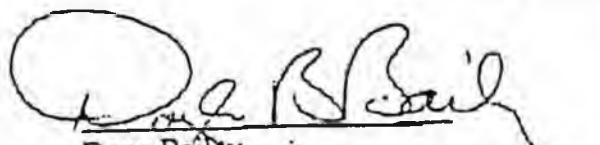
The task force held three meetings. The first was an organizational meeting held on February 9 at which time the purpose of the task force was discussed. Presentations were made by the Division of Elections and the Department of Law which included information concerning the Jones decision, Alaska's primary election and those of other states. On February 27, a hearing to receive statewide public comment was held. Public comments were received from members of both the major and minor political parties, the public, and the League of Women Voters. On March 9, the task force met to formulate a recommendation concerning the conduct of Alaska's primary election system.

We, the members of the Primary Election Task Force, do hereby approve the attached recommendation.

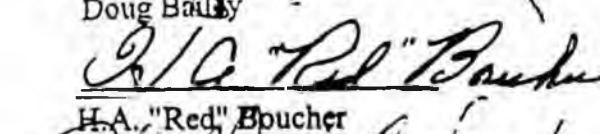
Sincerely,



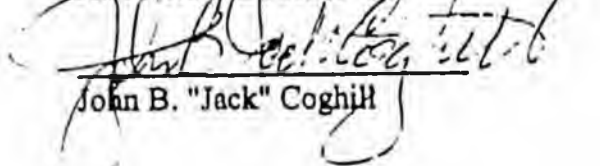
Av Gross, Chairman



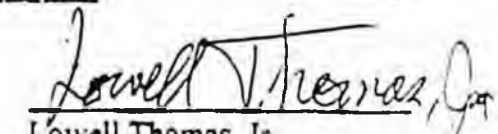
Doug Bailey



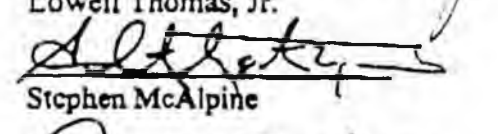
H.A. "Red" Boucher



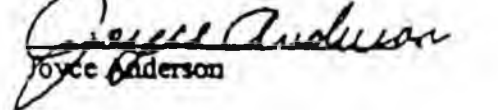
John B. "Jack" Coghill



Lowell Thomas, Jr.



Stephen McAlpine



Joyce Anderson

**PRIMARY ELECTION TASK FORCE
RECOMMENDATION TO
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRAN ULMER**

The Primary Election Task Force has reviewed the U.S. Supreme Court decision in California Democratic Party v. Jones and the state's primary election procedures. We believe it is in the best interests of the voters of Alaska to have legislation introduced and adopted this legislative session to resolve the conflict between Alaska's primary election system and the Jones decision. We recommend that the legislation be formulated around these four points.

1. If a political party chooses not to participate in a blanket primary, the party must submit its party rules governing primary elections to the lieutenant governor not later than September 1 in the year prior to a primary election. These party rules must have received preclearance by the U.S. Department of Justice by this date. If a party fails to submit their party primary preference to the lieutenant governor by this date, the party's candidates will appear on the blanket primary.

For the first election following enactment of this legislation, the parties must notify the Lieutenant Governor of their party primary plans by September 1. In subsequent years, if the party rules governing primary elections have not changed, there is no need to notify the Lieutenant Governor. The party's primary will be conducted in the manner which the Lieutenant Governor was last notified.

2. Voters cannot change their party registration within 30 days of a primary election. Voters should not be allowed to change their political party affiliation at the polling place on election day.
3. The design of the ballot should be centered around a blanket primary ballot. The blanket primary ballot will list all candidates regardless of party affiliation. If a political party chooses to exclude voters not registered with their parties from participating in their primary election, then a ballot listing appropriate candidates shall be prepared for members of that party.
4. The lieutenant governor or director of elections shall have the authority to adopt regulations necessary to implement this legislation.

Note: While this is not a recommendation of the task force, it is noted for the record that there was discussion by members whether political parties should or should not be able to opt out of the primary system and nominate candidates by convention. The task force determined this was beyond the scope of the task force's purpose. It is suggested that the legislature discuss this issue.

Notice: This opinion is subject to correction before publication in the Pacific Reporter. Readers are requested to bring errors to the attention of the Clerk of the Appellate Courts, 303 K Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, phone (907) 264-0608, fax (907) 264-0878.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN,

Appellant,

v.

STATE OF ALASKA, DIRECTOR
OF ELECTIONS JANET KOWALSKI,

Appellee.

)
) Supreme Court No. S-9768

)
) Superior Court No.
) JAN-00-8488 CI

) OPINION

) [No. 5310 - August 16, 2000]

Appeal from the Superior Court of the State of
Alaska, Third Judicial District, Anchorage,
Eric T. Sanders, Judge.

NOTICE TO COUNSEL: This opinion will be released to the press and public at 12:30 p.m. (Anch. time) on the date indicated. This copy is provided to counsel of record in advance. Prior to the release time, please do not inform persons other than your clients in this case of the outcome.

Clerk of the Appellate Courts

Appearances: Mike O'Callaghan, pro se, Anchorage. James L. Baldwin, Assistant Attorney General, and Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General, Juneau, for Appellee. Max F. Gruenberg, Jr., Gruenberg, Clover and Holland, Anchorage, for Amicus Curiae Alaskan Voters for an Open Primary.

Before: Matthews, Chief Justice, Eastaugh, Fabe, Bryner, and Carpeneti, Justices.

PER CURIAM.

1. Mike O'Callaghan appeals the superior court's order denying his challenge to emergency regulations¹ promulgated by the Alaska Division of Elections that temporarily adopt a partially

¹

6 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 28.101-.900.

Provided by the .
Lt. Gaerman's office.

closed ballot primary election to replace the blanket primary election prescribed in AS 15.25.060.

2. In O'Callaghan v. Coghill, (O'Callaghan I), we concluded that the blanket primary election prescribed in AS 15.25.060 did not clearly deprive political parties of their right of free association, as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.² In O'Callaghan v. State, (O'Callaghan II), after considering supplemental briefing requested in O'Callaghan I, we found AS 15.25.060 to be constitutional.³ We therefore invalidated regulations promulgated by the Division of Elections implementing a partially closed ballot primary.⁴

3. On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court decided in California Democratic Party v. Jones that California's blanket primary statute violates the First Amendment's guarantee of associational freedom.⁵

4. Having reviewed Jones, we find no constitutionally significant differences between Alaska's primary election law and the California law declared unconstitutional in Jones. Nor do we find any principled basis for concluding that Alaska's blanket primary election statute remains constitutional in light of Jones. Because the United States Constitution's Supremacy Clause requires states to adhere to the Supreme Court's constitutional

² See 888 P.2d 1302, 1305-06 (Alaska 1995).

³ See 914 P.2d 1250, 1263 (Alaska 1996).

⁴ See id. at 1264.

⁵ See 120 S. Ct. 2402, 2414 (2000).

interpretation in Jones,⁶ we hold that O'Callaghan II's ruling that AS 15.25.060 is constitutional is no longer tenable.

5. In O'Callaghan I, we determined that the Division of Elections, as an executive branch agency, would have authority to "abrogate a statute which is clearly unconstitutional under a United States Supreme Court decision dealing with a similar law, without having to wait for another court decision specifically declaring the statute unconstitutional."⁷ We conclude that AS 15.25.060 is clearly unconstitutional and that, given Jones, the ~~division had authority to abrogate the statute~~ *nullify statute*

6. By acknowledging in O'Callaghan I and O'Callaghan II that the validity of the challenged regulations turned on the unconstitutionality of AS 15.25.060, we implicitly determined that the division's power to abrogate a clearly unconstitutional statute triggered its authority to regulate on a temporary basis in an emergent situation like the situation we face here.⁸ The Supreme Court issued Jones less than two months before the Alaska primary's scheduled date. The Alaska Legislature is out of session and will not reconvene until January 2001. Given these circumstances, we conclude that the division has authority to promulgate emergency regulations to implement a primary election that complies with the constitutional mandate of Jones. We find that the division's power

⁶ See U.S. Const. art. VI.

⁷ 888 P.2d at 1304.

⁸ See O'Callaghan II, 914 P.2d at 1264; O'Callaghan I, 888 P.2d at 1305.

to take the temporary action needed to ensure a timely and constitutional primary is solidly rooted in the principle of necessity and in the division's statutory powers of supervision over elections.⁹ Accordingly, we reject O'Callaghan's contention that the division lacked authority to adopt curative emergency regulations in response to the decision in Jones.

7. We also reject O'Callaghan's argument that the division's emergency regulations prescribe an unlawful form of ballot, "the same ballot type declared unlawful by this Court" in O'Callaghan II. In that case we declared the partially closed ballot unlawful only because it was inconsistent with AS 15.25.060; in no other context did we even consider the validity of that form of ballot. Because we found AS 15.25.060 to be constitutional, we simply ruled that the division lacked authority to adopt or implement any other form of primary ballot -- including the partially closed ballot.¹⁰ Now that Jones overturns O'Callaghan II's constitutional ruling, our decision in that case provides no basis for questioning the division's new emergency regulations; nor did it ever support the conclusion that a partially closed ballot primary is inherently an unlawful form of election.

8. We are similarly unpersuaded by O'Callaghan's reliance on O'Callaghan II for the proposition that a partially

⁹ See AS 15.15.010 (giving the director of elections authority over the conduct of state elections); AS 15.25.090 (extending this authority to primary elections); and AS 44.62.250 (authorizing adoption of emergency regulations).

¹⁰ See O'Callaghan II, 914 P.2d at 1263-64.

closed ballot primary extinguishes his right to vote for candidates of his choice, regardless of party affiliation. O'Callaghan quotes language from O'Callaghan II supporting this proposition; but the language he quotes simply paraphrased provisions of the Alaska Statutes establishing Alaska's "blanket primary" system¹¹ -- a system that Jones has now declared unconstitutional. As the state correctly notes, the United States Supreme Court, in Jones, expressly considered and rejected the notion of a fundamental right to vote in a primary election for all candidates, regardless of party affiliation.¹²

9. O'Callaghan raises a closer question in contending that the partially closed primary violates the Alaska Constitution's guarantee that "[s]ecrecy of voting shall be preserved."¹³ By requiring voters who opt for the Republican ballot to disclose their party affiliation as a condition of receiving their ballots, the partially closed ballot system implicates legitimate privacy concerns. But party affiliation has traditionally been a matter of public record.¹⁴ While the partially closed ballot system requires voters to disclose their ballot preference in addition to their party affiliation, case law in other jurisdictions addressing the secrecy issue firmly establishes

¹¹ See O'Callaghan II, 914 P.2d at 1252.

¹² See Jones, 120 S. Ct. at 2407 n.5, 2413.

¹³ Alaska Const. art. V, § 3.

¹⁴ See AS 15.07.127 (requiring director to compile list of registered voters that includes party affiliation, and to provide this list to "[a]ny person").

that, in the context of primary elections -- elections whose central purpose is to select parties' nominees¹⁵ -- this marginally greater demand for disclosure falls well outside the Constitution's core concern for preserving the secrecy of voting, as opposed to the secrecy of party preference.¹⁶ On balance, then, we conclude that, as long as the division takes necessary steps to prevent individual voters' ballot preferences from becoming a matter of public record,¹⁷ the partially closed ballot does not impermissibly infringe the Constitution's voting secrecy clause.

10. We reject as meritless O'Callaghan's contention that inclusion of a "statutory ballot" in the partially closed ballot system is impermissible because Jones declared AS 15.25.060 -- the

¹⁵ See AS 15.25.010 ("Candidates for the elective state executive and state and national legislative offices shall be nominated in a primary election by direct vote of the people") (emphasis added); AS 15.25.100 ("The director shall place the name of the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for an office by a political party on the general election ballot.") (emphasis added).

¹⁶ See, e.g., Lett v. Dennis, 129 So. 33, 34-35 (Ala. 1930) ("[I]t is the secrecy of the ballot which the [Alabama statute] protects and not secrecy as to the political party with which the voters intend to act."); Katz v. Fitzgerald, 93 P. 112, 113 (Cal. 1907) ("[I]t is the secrecy of the ballot which [the California constitution] protects, and not secrecy as to the political party with which the voter desires to act."); State v. Beggs, 271 P. 400, 402 (Kan. 1928) ("The secrecy required [by the Kansas constitution] is as to his vote for candidates, not as to political leaning or party affiliation."); Ferency v. Secretary of State, 476 N.W.2d 417, 424-25 (Mich. App. 1991), rev'd on other grounds, 486 N.W.2d 664 (Mich. 1992) (ballot secrecy requirement of Michigan constitution not violated by requiring voters to declare publicly their party affiliation in order to vote in primary).

¹⁷ O'Callaghan has not contended or shown that ballot preference would become a matter of public record under the challenged emergency regulations.

statute at issue -- unconstitutional. Jones holds that the freedom of ~~association~~ guaranteed by the First Amendment prohibits a statutory ~~ballot~~ that, like the ballot prescribed in AS 15.25.060, allows voters who are not party members to vote in a primary election for candidates of a party that does not consent to the ~~non-members voting.~~¹⁸ But this constitutional prohibition dissipates when, as here, an emergency regulation prescribes a reformed "statutory ballot" that omits all candidates of the non-consenting party. Since the "statutory ballot" at issue here refers to the ballot that the division has reformed to comply with Jones's mandate, we find nothing impermissible in the division's specification that the partially closed ballot system include a "statutory ballot."

11. We similarly find no merit in O'Callaghan's claim that the division ignored the "clear mandate" of Jones by adopting a partially closed primary ballot instead of a non-partisan blanket primary ballot.

a. Although Jones does expressly point out that a non-partisan blanket primary would pass constitutional muster, Jones says nothing to suggest that this is the only constitutionally permissible form of primary ballot or that the non-partisan ballot form deserves preference over other constitutionally permissible forms.¹⁹

¹⁸ See Jones, 120 S. Ct. at 2409-10.

¹⁹ See id. at 2414.

b. Publication of Jones on June 26 left the division less than two months to adopt, implement, and carry out a new form of primary election that would not violate the Republican Party's associational rights. A non-partisan blanket ballot of the kind described in Jones would have forced the division to set in motion an unfamiliar process that would have required it to call upon each political party to nominate the party's own slate of candidates for the non-partisan primary ballot.²⁰

c. The viability of this non-partisan system presupposes adequate time for its implementation by the division and by political parties alike -- time that scarcely existed in this case.²¹

~~Moreover,~~ the non-partisan primary's central assumption that political parties should select their candidates directly conflicts with a fundamental policy long embedded in Alaska's election law: the notion that party candidates should be nominated by an open public process -- that candidates "be nominated in a primary election by direct vote of the people"²² and

²⁰ See id.

²¹ O'Callaghan filed suit on July 5, 2000, the superior court issued its ruling on July 12, we heard oral argument on July 25 following expedited briefing, and issued a preliminary order affirming on July 25.

²² AS 15.25.010.

that "the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for an office by a political party" appear on the general election ballot.²³

e. In sum, given the time constraints facing the division, the untried and relatively elaborate demands it would face in implementing a non-partisan primary, and the basic incompatibility of that process with Alaska's statutory goal of requiring -- to the maximum permissible extent -- that political parties nominate their candidates through an open and public electoral process, we find no basis for concluding that the division overstepped its emergency powers by opting for the partially closed primary ballot.

12. For the foregoing reasons, we AFFIRM the superior court's decision denying O'Callaghan's request for injunctive and declaratory relief.

²³ AS 15.25.100.

Supreme Court of the United States

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, et al.,
Petitioners,

v.

BILL JONES, Secretary of State of California, et
al.

No. 99-401.

Argued April 24, 2000.

Decided June 26, 2000.

Action was brought challenging constitutionality of California proposition which converted State's primary election from closed to blanket primary in which voters could vote for any candidate regardless of voter's or candidate's party affiliation. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, David F. Levi, J., 984 F.Supp. 1288, upheld proposition. On appeal, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, 169 F.3d 646, affirmed. Certiorari was granted. The Supreme Court, Justice Scalia, held that California's blanket primary violated political parties' First Amendment right of association.

Reversed.

Justice Kennedy filed concurring opinion.

Justice Stevens filed dissenting opinion in which Justice Ginsburg joined in part.

West Headnotes

[1] Elections ⇨21
144k21

In order to avoid burdening general election ballot with frivolous candidacies, State may require parties to demonstrate significant modicum of support before allowing their candidates a place on that ballot.

[2] Elections ⇨105
144k105

In order to prevent "party raiding," a process in which dedicated members of one party formally

switch to another party to alter outcome of that party's primary, State may require party registration a reasonable period of time before primary election.

[3] Constitutional Law ⇨91
92k91

[3] Elections ⇨120
144k120

California's "blanket primary," in which voters could vote for any candidate regardless of voter's or candidate's party affiliation, violated political parties' First Amendment right of association; blanket primary forced political parties to associate with those who, at best, had refused to affiliate with the party, and, at worst, had expressly affiliated with a rival, and state interests in producing elected officials who better represented electorate, expanding candidate debate beyond scope of partisan concerns, ensuring that disenfranchised persons enjoyed right to effective vote, promoting fairness, affording voters greater choice, increasing voter participation, and protecting privacy, were illegitimate or not sufficiently compelling to justify California's intrusion into parties' associational rights. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1; West's Ann.Cal.Elec.Code §§ 2150, 2151.

[4] Constitutional Law ⇨91
92k91

[4] Elections ⇨120
144k120

California's blanket primary, in which voters could vote for any candidate regardless of voter's or candidate's party affiliation, could not be justified by state's interests in producing elected officials who better represented electorate and expanding candidate debate beyond scope of partisan concerns; such "interests" reduced to nothing more than stark repudiation of freedom of association. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1; West's Ann.Cal.Elec.Code §§ 2150, 2151.

[5] Constitutional Law ⇨91
92k91

[5] Elections ⇨120

*Provided by the
Lt. Governor's
Office.*

144k120

California's blanket primary, in which voters could vote for any candidate regardless of voter's or candidate's party affiliation, could not be justified by state's interests in ensuring that disenfranchised persons enjoyed right to effective vote; nonmember's desire to participate in party's affairs was overborne by countervailing and legitimate associational right of party to determine its own membership qualifications. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1; West's Ann.Cal.Elec.Code §§ 2150, 2151.

[6] Constitutional Law ⇐91
92k91

[6] Elections ⇐120
144k120

State interests in promoting fairness, affording voters greater choice, increasing voter participation, and protecting privacy were not sufficiently compelling to justify intrusion into political parties' associational rights through California's blanket primary, in which voters could vote for any candidate regardless of voter's or candidate's party affiliation, and even if interests were compelling, blanket primary was not narrowly tailored means of furthering them. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1; West's Ann.Cal.Elec.Code §§ 2150, 2151.

2404 Syllabus [FN]

FN* The syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader. See *United States v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co.*, 200 U.S. 321, 337, 26 S.Ct. 282, 50 L.Ed. 499.

One way that candidates for public office in California gain access to the general ballot is by winning a qualified political party's primary. In 1996, Proposition 198 changed the State's partisan primary from a closed primary, in which only a political party's members can vote on its nominees, to a blanket primary, in which each voter's ballot lists every candidate regardless of party affiliation and allows the voter to choose freely among them. The candidate of each party who wins the most votes is that party's nominee for the general election. Each of petitioner political parties prohibits

nonmembers from voting in the party's primary. They filed suit against respondent state official, alleging, inter alia, that the blanket primary violated their First Amendment rights of association. Respondent Californians for an Open Primary intervened. The District Court held that the primary's burden on petitioners' associational rights was not severe and was justified by substantial state interests. The Ninth Circuit affirmed.

Held: California's blanket primary violates a political party's First Amendment right of association. Pp. 2406-2414.

(a) States play a major role in structuring and monitoring the primary election process, but the processes by which political parties select their nominees are not wholly public affairs that States may regulate freely. To the contrary, States must act within limits imposed by the Constitution when regulating parties' internal processes. See, e.g., *Eu v. San Francisco County Democratic Central Comm.*, 489 U.S. 214, 109 S.Ct. 1013, 103 L.Ed.2d 271. Respondents misplace their reliance on *Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649, 64 S.Ct. 757, 88 L.Ed. 987, and *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U.S. 461, 73 S.Ct. 809, 97 L.Ed. 1152, which held not that party affairs are public affairs, free of First Amendment protections, see, e.g., *Tashjian v. Republican Party of Conn.*, 479 U.S. 208, 107 S.Ct. 544, 93 L.Ed.2d 514, but only that, when a State prescribes an election process that gives a special role to political parties, the parties' discriminatory action becomes state action under the Fifteenth Amendment. This Nation has a tradition of political associations in which citizens band together to promote candidates who espouse their political views. The First Amendment protects the freedom to join together to further common political beliefs, *id.*, at 214-215, 107 S.Ct. 544, which presupposes the freedom to identify those who constitute the association, and to limit the association to those people, *Democratic Party of United States v. Wisconsin ex rel. La Follette*, 450 U.S. 107, 122, 101 S.Ct. 1010, 67 L.Ed.2d 82. In no area is the political association's right to exclude more important than in its candidate-selection process. That process often determines the party's positions on significant public policy issues, and it is the nominee who is the party's ambassador charged with winning the general electorate over to its views. The First Amendment reserves a special place, and