* The Electoral Process
* The Nominating Process
* Naming of those who will seek office
* General elections - regularly scheduled elections to select officeholders
* Ways to Nominate a candidate
* Self-announcement -
* Caucus -
* Conventions -
* Direct Primary -
	+ Closed -
	+ Open -
		- Blanket Primary -
		- Runoff Primary
* Nonpartisan Primary -
	+ School and municipal offices
* Evaluation of the Primary
* 1/2 of general voters
* Vote primary =vote in general
* $, fighting and name recognition
* Presidential Primary &Nomination Petition
* Pres. - election that is held as a part of the process by which presidential candidates are chosen
* Number of qualified voters sign a petition
* Elections
* Administration of Elections
	+ Protect integrity of the election process
	+ Congress’s power
	+ Coattail Effect -
	+ Precinct -
	+ Polling Place
		- County clerk or board
* Ballot - device by which a voter registers a choice in an election
* Secret ballots - 1800’s
* Australian Ballot - 1900’s
* Office-Group Ballot -
* Party-Column Ballot
* Sample Ballots -
* Long vs. Short Ballots -
* Voting Machines and Innovations
* Electronic Vote Counting -
* Vote-by-Mail Elections -
	+ Oregon 1998
	+ Possible fraud, increase in voters
* Money and the Election Process
* $ is needed
* Sources of Campaign Funding
	+ Private Givers
	+ Public subsidies from State & Fed. Gov’t.
* Why People give - believe in the Party or issue and wanting something in return
* Regulating Campaign Finance
* Federal Election Commission -
* Disclosure Requirements -
* PACs Role -
* Limits on Contributions -
* Limits on Expenditures -
* Public funding of Pres. Campaigns
	+ Reconvention -
	+ Conventions
	+ Presidential Campaigns