

## State-by-State Process Comparison – Based on the Process Used By Each State in 2004

The table below groups each state by the type of process it used for the 2004 nominating cycle. For the 2004 cycle, the DNC identified processes as one of three types: (1) state-run presidential primaries; (2) State Democratic Party-run presidential primaries; and (3) caucuses. Please note that the distinction between a Party-run primary and a caucus was sometimes blurred based on what the State Party called its system and the staff's analysis of the type of nominating event being conducted.

| STATE  | District-Level Sel'n | NOTES   |
|--|----------------------|---|
| <b>STATE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES</b>  |                      |   |
| <p><i>These are state-administered primaries that may or may not be held in conjunction with other state or local elections. In some states, the ballot also includes district-level delegate candidates that are subsequently allocated to the presidential candidates in accordance with the Party's procedures. Other states use pre-primary caucuses where district-level delegates are slated for presidential candidates in advance of the primary and then allocated in accordance with the Party's procedures based on the primary election results. In post-primary caucus states, the Party meets after the primary to elect the number of district-level delegates each presidential candidate received as a result of the primary.</i></p> |                      |   |
| Alabama  | Two-part Primary     |   |
| Arizona  | Post-primary caucus  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>! 2004 was the first year Arizona Democrats were able to participate in the state primary.</li> <li>! In 2000, the State Party held a Party-run primary featuring Internet voting because the date of the state primary violated the window.</li> <li>! In prior cycles, the state used a caucus system.</li> </ul>  |
| Arkansas   | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| California   | Pre-primary caucus   |   |
| Connecticut  | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Delaware   | Post-primary caucus  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>! Delaware created its primary in 1996. However, in 1996 and 2000, the date of the primary – the Saturday immediately following New Hampshire – violated Rule 10.A. As a result, the State Party participated in the primary, but then held a caucus system in those cycles to determine the allocation of delegates to presidential candidates.</li> <li>! For 2004, the state moved the date of the primary the window.</li> </ul> |
| Florida  | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Georgia  | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Illinois   | Two-part primary     |   |
| Indiana  | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Kentucky   | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Louisiana  | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Maryland   | Two-part primary     |   |
| Massachusetts  | Post-primary caucus  |   |
| Mississippi  | Post-primary caucus  |   |

| STATE  | District-Level Sel'n | NOTES  |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Missouri   | Post-primary caucus  | Missouri Democrats used a primary system in 1998, 2000, and 2004. In other cycles, the state has used a caucus system.   |
| Montana  | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| Nebraska   | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| New Hampshire  | Pre-primary caucus   |  |
| New Jersey   | Two-part primary     |  |
| New York   | Two-part primary     |  |
| Ohio   | Pre-primary caucus   |  |
| Oklahoma   | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| Oregon   | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| Pennsylvania   | Two-part primary     |  |
| Rhode Island   | Two-part primary     |  |
| South Dakota   | Pre-primary caucus   |  |
| Tennessee  | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| Texas  | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| Vermont  | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| Virginia   | Post-primary caucus  | Virginia Democrats used a primary in 2004 for the first time since 1998. In other cycles the state has used a caucus system.   |
| West Virginia  | Two-part primary     |  |
| Wisconsin  | Post-primary caucus  |  |
| <p><b>PARTY-RUN PRIMARIES</b></p> <p><i>Individuals cast ballots or sign caucus registration pledge forms at a central polling location. The cumulative vote totals determine the allocation of delegates among presidential preferences. There are no subsequent tiers or levels, i.e. no election from precinct level to county level. All components of this process are entirely administered and run by the State Democratic Party. (See descriptions above regarding the selection of district-level delegates).</i></p> |                      |  |
| Michigan   | Post-primary caucus  | <p>! Because the state holds an "open" primary which conflicts with National Party rules on participation, Michigan Democrats can not participate in the state-funded presidential primary.</p> <p>! The State Party sometimes calls its event a "firehouse primary" or even a "caucus."</p> |
| South Carolina   | Post-primary caucus  | <p>! The state government does not pay for either party's primary.</p> <p>! In 2004 and 1992, the State Party conducted a Party-run primary.</p> <p>! Other cycles the State Party used a caucus system.</p>   |
| Utah   | Post-primary caucus  | <p>! In 2004, the State Party conducted a Party-run primary, because the state de-funded the presidential primary.</p> <p>! In 2000, the state used a presidential primary.</p> <p>! Prior to 2000, the state used a caucus system.</p>  |

| STATE  | <i>District-Level Sel'n</i> | NOTES  |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <p><b>CAUCUSES</b></p> <p><i>These pure State Party run events feature multiple tiers of meetings. Often the first steps begins at the precinct or county level. At each stage, local delegates are elected to the next level. The proportionate share of support by the participants for the presidential candidates determines the number of delegates awarded to each candidate. For Caucus states, the "District-Level Section" column shows the step where the allocation of district-level delegates to presidential candidates is determined.</i></p> |                             |  |
| Alaska   | <i>State convention</i>     |  |
| American Samoa   | <i>n/a</i>                  |  |
| Colorado   | <i>District convention</i>  | <p>! State Democrats participated in the state primary in 1992, 1996, and 2000.</p> <p>! For the 2004 cycle, the state de-funded the presidential primary and the State Party reverted to the traditional caucus process it had used prior to 1992.</p>  |
| Democrats Abroad   |                             |  |
| District of Columbia   | <i>District caucus</i>      | <p>! While called a "caucus" by District Democrats, the 2004 nominating event was actually a Party-run primary.</p> <p>! The DC Democratic Party was required to used this system in 2004, after its traditional May primary was moved to January – which violated the window. The January primary was subsequently considered a non-binding beauty contest.</p>   |
| Guam   |                             |  |
| Hawaii   | <i>State convention</i>     |  |
| Idaho  | <i>State convention</i>     |  |
| Iowa   | <i>District convention</i>  |  |
| Kansas   | <i>District caucus</i>      | <p>! The state conducted presidential primaries in 1980 and 1992.</p> <p>! In both the 2000 and 2004 cycles, the state did not fund the presidential primary, and Kansas Democrats were forced to conduct a caucus process.</p>  |
| Maine  | <i>State convention</i>     | <p>! Maine had traditionally used a caucus system until the 1996 cycle and routinely used a special exception from the window that allowed it to hold its first-tier caucuses the Saturday immediately following the New Hampshire primary.</p> <p>! In 1996 and 2000, the state conducted a presidential primary.</p> <p>! In 2004, Maine's timing exception in Rule 10 was removed, although ironically, Maine Democrats later decided to again use a caucus system.</p> |
| Minnesota  | <i>District caucus</i>      |  |
| Nevada   | <i>State convention</i>     |  |

| STATE          | <i>District-Level Sel'n</i> | NOTES  |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| New Mexico     | <i>District convention</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>! While called a "caucus" by New Mexico Democrats, the 2004 nominating event was actually a Party-run primary.</li> <li>! In using its "caucus" system for the first time in 2004, New Mexico Democrats abandoned the state's traditional June presidential primary which they had used since 1972.</li> </ul>  |
| North Carolina | <i>District convention</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>! Because of litigation concerning state legislative district redistricting, the date of the 2004 state presidential primary, which included other state primary contests, was pushed back to after the 2004 Convention.</li> <li>! Subsequently, the State Party used a caucus system for 2004.</li> <li>! In all other presidential nominating cycles, North Carolina Democrats participated in the state's May presidential primary.</li> </ul>  |
| North Dakota   | <i>State convention</i>     |  |
| Puerto Rico    | <i>District caucus</i>      |  |
| Virgin Islands | <i>n/a</i>                  |  |
| Washington     | <i>District caucus</i>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>! Washington State Democrats have tried to participate in the state presidential primary in 2000 and 2004.</li> <li>! In 2000, the date of the primary was outside of the window and there were questions raised about who could participate in the primary. Subsequently, the State Party used its traditional caucus process.</li> <li>! In 2004, the State Party wanted to use a combination primary / caucus system, like Texas. However, the DNC required the State Party to pick one sole method, and the state once again used its traditional caucus system, although the date of the primary was inside the window.</li> </ul> |
| Wyoming        | <i>State convention</i>     |  |