

IN THE OREGON SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON  
STATE EX REL MARY LEE NELSON, MICHAEL NELSON, JUDY HUFF,  
SAMUEL JOHNSON, and CHAD SULLIVAN, electors of Oregon,

Plaintiffs-Relators,

v.

LAVONNE GRIFFIN-VALADE, Secretary of State of Oregon,  
Defendant.

S070658

**MANDAMUS PROCEEDING:  
SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING OF PLAINTIFFS-RELATORS**

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Relators respond to the questions posed by the Court on January 2, 2024. The Court's questions pertain only to the Oregon presidential primary ballot. The Petition for Peremptory or Alternative Writ of Mandamus [hereinafter Petition for Mandamus] also seeks to require the Secretary of State ("Secretary") to determine that Donald Trump is not qualified to appear on Oregon's general election ballot for President of the United States. Relators ask the Court to address the general election as well as the primary election.

**I. RELATORS HAVE STANDING TO BRING THIS PUBLIC ACTION BY PETITION FOR MANDAMUS.**

The Court's first question is:

Do relators have standing to bring this mandamus action?

Summary of Response:

- (1) This mandamus is justiciable before this Court under its Article VII, § 2, original jurisdiction and does not require an inquiry into standing, particularly so in this case of great public concern;
- (2) Relators are beneficially interested in protecting their personal liberty and other fundamental rights, which are "interests" within the meaning of ORS 34.105(4), so that they may enjoy the benefits of participating in a lawful presidential election uncontaminated by candidates who are not qualified to serve in the offices sought.

**A. RELATORS HAVE STANDING, TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED, IN THIS CASE.**

Trump's standing argument erroneously conflates the procedural requirements and limited statutory mandamus jurisdiction of Oregon's Circuit Courts (and Tax Court) to hear actions brought to enforce duties owed to relators personally (ORS 34.120) with this Court's common law and state Constitutional mandamus jurisdiction to exercise judicial power over matters of extreme public importance or urgency--voting in particular. Under Oregon Constitution, Article VII, "there are no justiciability limitations on the exercise of judicial power in public actions of cases informing matters of public interest \* \* \*." *Couey v. Atkins*, 357 Or 460, 520, 355 P3d 866 (2015) ("*Couey*").

*Couey* summarized the common understanding of the state of the law of "standing" when the Article VII amendments were adopted:

[I]n 1857, when the original state constitution was adopted, and in 1910, when the people adopted Article VII (Amended), section 1, the general rule was that persons with no personal stake could initiate public actions to vindicate public rights.

*Couey*, 357 Or at 498.

English courts recognized the right of "strangers"--those with no personal interest in a particular dispute to enforce public rights by prerogative writs, such as prohibition, certiorari, quo warranto, and mandamus. See generally Raoul Berger, *Standing to Sue in Public Actions: Is It a Constitutional Requirement?*, 78 YALE LAW JOURNAL 816, 827 (1969).

*Couey, supra*, 357 Or at 493.

[A]s with the English authorities, American courts recognized that strangers with no particular personal interest could bring such actions to vindicate public rights.

*Couey*, 357 Or at 496.



**B. CONVENTIONAL STRICTURES OF STANDING DO NOT APPLY TO MANDAMUS ACTIONS TO VINDICATE PUBLIC RIGHTS.**

Relators seek a writ requiring the Secretary to perform her duties to administer the 2024 presidential election under Oregon laws, which, along with her oath of office under the Oregon Constitution, require her to apply § 3 of the 14th Amendment correctly in preparing ballots for the presidential primary and general elections. This Court has original mandamus jurisdiction over the issues presented and the judicial power to grant relief. Oregon Constitution, Article VII, § 2, provides:

The courts, jurisdiction, and judicial system of Oregon, except so far as expressly changed by this amendment, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by law. But the supreme court may, in its own discretion, take original jurisdiction in mandamus, quo warranto and habeas corpus proceedings. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910]

Mandamus actions under Article VII do not require relators with "standing," which is not an Oregon constitutional requirement for a party to invoke a court's jurisdiction or power. Oregon courts are established by and under Article VII of the Oregon Constitution. They are not governed by Article III, § 2, of the United States Constitution. "[T]he constraints of Article III do not apply to state courts \* \* \*." *ASARCO Inc. v. Kadish*, 490 US 605, 617, 109 SCt 2037, 104 LEd2d 696 (1989). As this Court explained,

[W]e cannot import federal law regarding justiciability into our analysis of the Oregon Constitution and rely on it to fabricate constitutional barriers to litigation with no support in either the text or history of Oregon's charter of government.

*Kellas v. Dept. of Corrections*, 341 Or 471, 478, 145 P3d 139, 143 (2006).

Under the Oregon Constitution, this Court alone has constitutional authority for original jurisdiction to issue the writ of mandamus. Generally, in order to proceed in mandamus before an Oregon court, the "relator must establish that the defendant has an official duty and that the relator has a corresponding right to performance of that duty" *State ex rel. Young v. Keys*, 98 Or App 69, 72, 778 P2d 500 (1989). Relators have done so.

Trump conflates this *original jurisdiction constitutional* mandamus action in this Court with a *statutory* mandamus before a lower Oregon court, where the party seeking relief must have a "beneficial interest" in the outcome. ORS 34.130. But this case is not a statutory mandamus, and the ORS 34.130 standing requirement does not apply to this Court's original mandamus jurisdiction under Oregon Constitution, Article VII, § 2.

### **C. RELATORS HAVE STANDING IN THIS MANDAMUS ACTION BROUGHT PURSUANT TO THE OREGON CONSTITUTION TO VINDICATE PUBLIC RIGHTS.**

The Oregon cases discussing "standing" in the context of mandamus, cited by Intervenor-Respondents' Memorandum in Opposition to Mandamus (December 29, 2023) [hereinafter "Trump" followed by a page number], pp. 3-4, are inapposite. Each example involves *statutory* mandamus initiated at the Circuit Court level. While the Legislature has authority to create lower courts with various powers, describe their subject matter jurisdiction, and establish criteria for stating a claim to invoke their judicial power (*see* ORS 34.110 *et seq.*), it cannot alter or limit this Court's Article VII mandamus powers.

**1. THE SUPREME COURT'S MANDAMUS JURISDICTION UNDER ARTICLE VII OF THE OREGON CONSTITUTION DOES NOT REQUIRE RELATORS TO HAVE PERSONAL INTERESTS IN CASES INVOLVING IMPORTANT "PUBLIC ACTIONS."**

In 1910, Oregon voters adopted initiative measures amending Article VII of the Oregon Constitution designed to make the judicial system more flexible, open and accessible to the people (Measures 362-363).

Section 2 of Article VII (Amended) expressly provides that the Oregon Supreme Court exercises original jurisdiction to hear the great writs.

\* \* \* [T]he supreme court may, in its own discretion, take original jurisdiction in mandamus, quo warranto and habeas corpus proceedings.

As cited on page 2, *ante*, *Couey* discussed how mandamus has been applied historically to assure public rights. This Court went on to quote an influential Illinois Supreme Court decision explaining that "where the object is the enforcement of a public right, the People are regarded as the real party, and the relator need not show that he has any legal interest in the result."

As the Supreme Court of Illinois explained in *Pike County Comm'rs v. People ex rel. Metz*, 11 Ill. 202, 207-08 (1849):

"The question, who shall be the relator \* \* \* depends upon the object to be attained by the writ. Where the remedy is resorted to for the purpose of enforcing a private right, the person interested in having the right enforced, must become the relator. \* \* \* A stranger is not permitted officiously to interfere, and sue out a mandamus in a matter of private concern. But where the object is the enforcement of a public right, the People are regarded as the real party, and the relator need not show that he has any legal interest in the result. It is enough that he is interested, as a citizen, in having the laws executed, and the right in question enforced."<sup>17</sup>

17. See also *Hamilton v. State ex rel. Bates*, 3 Ind. 452, 458 (1852) ("Were this a case merely for private relief, the relator would have to show some special interest. But here the case is different. \* \* \* It is a case for the enforcement, not of a private, but of a public right; and it is not necessary, in such cases, that the relator should have a special interest in the matter, or that he should be a public officer."); *State ex rel. Rice v. Marshall County Judge*, 7 Iowa 186, 187 (1858) ("In a matter of public right, any citizen may be a relator in application for a writ of mandamus."); *People ex rel. Case v. Collins*, 19 Wend. 56, 56 (1837) ("In the matter of a *public right*, any citizen of the state may be a *relator* in an application for a mandamus, (where that is the appropriate remedy,) to enforce the execution of the common law or of an act of the legislature; it is otherwise in cases of *private or corporate rights*." (Emphasis in original.)).

*Couey, supra*, 357 Or at 496-97.

Early Oregon cases similarly recognized the common law public right to mandamus relief. For example, in *State ex rel. Durkheimer v. Grace*, 20 Or 154, 25 P 382 (1890) (*Durkheimer*), relators sought mandamus to enforce a statute requiring the county official to locate offices in the county seat. The Court rejected the argument that plaintiffs/relators lacked sufficient "interest," apart from that of any county resident, allowing them to seek mandamus.

[A]s the question at bar is one of public right, and the object of the mandamus is to enforce the performance of a public duty, the people being regarded as the real parties in interest, it is not necessary that the relators should show any special interest or particular right to be affected by the result.

*Durkheimer*, 20 Or at 158.

Trump (p. 5) wrongly asserts "Relators can point to no precedent in which a generalized interest in election law was held to support standing to seek mandamus relief." To the contrary:

Without exception, however, [the "decisions of this court"] reflect the view that the judicial power of the state broadly includes the authority to hear cases, particularly cases of public importance, without regard

to whether the cases are moot or have been brought by individuals without a personal stake in the outcome.

*Couey*, 357 Or at 508. This Court in *McAlmond v. Myers*, 262 Or 521, 526-27, 500 P2d 457 (1972), stated:

However, we believe such a prohibition from using the writ should not necessarily follow when the right to be vindicated is a public as well as a private one. If petitioner were the only one concerned, we would not allow the use of the writ where he permitted the time to elapse within which he could have brought a statutory contest. However, we believe we should not invoke such a prohibition when the entire voting public has an interest in knowing as soon as possible whether Mrs. Corbett is qualified [to appear on the ballot].

Similarly, in *State v. Ware*, 13 Or 380, 10 P 885 (1886), this Court vindicated the public right of mandamus as to processes for an upcoming election. Relator's standing was questioned. This Court did not need to inquire further of the relator's standing:

The case presented is for the enforcement, not of a private, but of a public, right. The relator has no special interest as distinct from the public to require the performance of this duty, but he has an interest in having the duty performed in common with other members of the community. Is this sufficient? Upon reason and authority we think it is.

*State v. Ware*, 13 Or at 382.

[T]he decided weight of authority supports the proposition that, where the relief is merely for the protection of private rights, the relator must show some personal or special interest in the subject-matter, since he is regarded as the real party in interest, and his right must clearly appear. On the other hand, where the question is one of public right, and the object of the mandamus is to procure the enforcement of a public duty, the people are regarded as the real party, and the relator, at whose instigation the proceedings are instituted, need not show that he has any legal or special interest in the result.

*Id.*, 13 Or at 382-83. *Couey*, 357 Or at 508-09, summarized *State v. Ware*:

Again, the court's description of the law thus was consistent with the common-law tradition concerning initiating public actions, dating back to pre-Revolutionary England. See also *State ex rel. Durkheimer v. Grace*, 20 Or 154, 158, 25 P 382 (1890) ("[A]s the question at bar is one of public right, and the object of the mandamus is to enforce the performance of a public duty \* \* \* it is not necessary that the relators should show any special interest or particular right to be affected by the result.").

The guidance and holdings of *State v. Ware* and *Durkheimer* remain robust. Neither has been overruled or abrogated. Thus, in 1910, the Article VII amendment sponsors and Oregon voters knew that the Oregon Supreme Court had asserted common law powers to consider petitions for mandamus on matters of public importance, regardless of whether the relator suffered actual injury. Voters then amended Article VII to constitutionally vest jurisdiction for special writs in the Supreme Court, thus endorsing the then well-established principle that matters of public urgency could be considered by the state's highest court, regardless of whether relators suffered the "same" harm as others in the general public or any harm to a personal right or interest. *Couey* confirms that ordinary notions of "standing" do not limit this Court's constitutional judicial power to consider this petition.

## **2. CASE AUTHORITY CITED BY TRUMP IS INAPPLICABLE.**

Trump's (pp. 3-4) Oregon case authorities on mandamus standing are easily distinguished, because they involved *statutory* mandamus in lower courts, not this Court's Article VII, § 2, jurisdiction. *Marteeny v. Brown*, 321 Or App 250, 517 P3d 343, 358 (2022) originated in Marion County Circuit Court; *State ex rel. Young v. Keys*, 98 Or App 69, 778 P2d 500 (1989), arose in Multnomah

County Circuit Court. Neither was an original petition invoking the Oregon Supreme Court's mandamus jurisdiction. Each was dismissed by the Court of Appeals, which also lacks this Court's constitutional original jurisdiction over mandamus. None of the cases cited by Trump invokes this Court's Article VII, § 2, mandamus jurisdiction or its inherent judicial power to agree to hear and decide matters of public interest and welfare.

Trump (p. 6) also cites federal courts invoking federal law. But the federal law of standing (which, if anything, is even more restrictive than Oregon principles of standing applicable to the lower Oregon courts) has no bearing on this Court's Article VII, § 2, jurisdiction and is entirely immaterial here. See *ASARCO Inc. v. Kadish, supra*, and *Kellas v. Dept. of Corrections, supra*, at page 3, *ante*.

### **3. VOTERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE THE REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST IN A PUBLIC MANDAMUS ACTION UNDER THE OREGON CONSTITUTION.**

There are strong policy reasons for considering the public the "real parties in interest," especially here, where the election procedures necessarily touch on every citizen's constitutional and foundational rights. *Statutory* mandamus cases seeking to enforce the Secretary's (or local elections clerk's) duty to ensure the proper process to gain ballot access are typically brought by persons with heightened *personal* interests to bring the actions: prospective candidates and Chief Petitioners on initiatives. They are the logical plaintiffs or relators, who claim (1) they have fulfilled prerequisites and (2) consequently are entitled to appear on a ballot. Without their participation, an action brought by others

would be futile (because others could not force someone to be a candidate or force Chief Petitioners to gather and submit sufficient valid signatures on an initiative).

In contrast, in cases seeking to deny ballot access to a candidate, particularly in a primary election, persons with heightened *personal* interests in denying ballot access will not exist. Trump's announced opponents in the Republican presidential primary process have already stated that they oppose exclusion of Trump from any ballots. Their reasons may vary, but the media has reported that they do not want to alienate voters current Trump supporters from later voting for one of them.<sup>1</sup> The same may later be true for his opponents in the general election, should he obtain the Republican nomination.

That absence of plaintiffs or relators with special motivation (and financial resources) to seek enforcement of the 14th Amendment, § 3, against a particular state or federal candidate means that only ordinary voters can protect democracy by seeking such enforcement, when officials do not act. Requiring those ordinary voters to have heightened beneficial interest in democracy would establish an unbalanced system, where the most profound and universal fundamental rights cannot be enforced through mandamus to any court, because

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1. If history is any guide, the ballot issue \* \* \* will leave DeSantis and Haley casting around yet again for a way to attack Trump, without alienating Republicans who still feel warmly toward him.

CNN, *Why Trump's GOP rivals don't dare hit his greatest liability even as time runs out to take him down* (January 3, 2024).  
<https://www.cnn.com/2024/01/03/politics/trump-dominance-gop-primary-rivals/index.html>



the benefits will flow widely and not narrowly to the relators. The result would mean the most important of public rights--including that embodied by Section 3--would risk going unenforced.

**D. THIS MANDAMUS ACTION PRESENTS A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC CONCERN BROUGHT BY RELATORS WHO SEEK TO PROTECT THEIR OWN VOTING AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.**

The present Relators are not required to assert a personal or private interest in the conduct of the 2024 presidential election that is unique to them in order to obtain mandamus relief in this Court. They seek to enforce the fundamental public interest in the conduct of the Secretary's presidential elections-related duties. Nevertheless, proper performance of those duties will affirmatively benefit relators in their capacities as citizens and voters. Granting the petition will protect Relators' liberty interest in voting in a lawfully-conducted election without the risk of major voter confusion or votes "wasted" upon ineligible or disqualified candidates who appear on the ballot.

The duties owed by the Secretary to the public include accurate ballot preparation, the obligation to investigate irregularities under state and federal law, and to exclude from the ballot candidates who are ineligible for office under the requirements of state or federal law, including the 14th Amendment, § 3, which forbids a person from holding any office of the United States of any state, if that person has "previously taken an oath \* \* \* as an officer of the United States \* \* \* to support the Constitution of the United States" but has

then "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."<sup>2</sup>

Defendant has an obligation to assure that a lawful election for President takes place in Oregon in 2024. "Confidence in the integrity of our electoral processes is essential to the functioning of our participatory democracy."

*Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 US 1, 4, 127 SCt 5, 166 LEd2d 1 (2006).

The integrity of a Presidential election depends on the duties undertaken and properly administered by officials in each of the states and territories. Thus, the correct application of election law to the 2024 presidential election in Oregon is of great public interest to all in the United States.

**E. RELATORS ARE "BENEFICIALLY INTERESTED" IN DEMOCRACY AND THEIR LIBERTY INTERESTS IN ELECTING OFFICERS THROUGH FAIR AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES.**

Oregon statutes sharply distinguish between the Circuit Court mandamus jurisdiction under ORS 34.120(1) from this Court's original mandamus jurisdiction under Article VII of the Oregon Constitution. ORS 34.105(4) provides:

"Relator" means the beneficially interested party on whose relation a mandamus proceeding is brought.

But even if the statutory requirement of ORS 34.105(4) applied to this Court's original mandamus jurisdiction (it does not), Relators here would satisfy it because they are "beneficially interested" parties.

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2. Hereinafter we refer to such person as a "previous officer who engaged in insurrection."

The proper administration of the 2024 presidential election (an interest they obviously share with other Oregonians and United States citizens) in this case protects each Relator's own exercise of liberty interests, as well as their own personal fundamental federal and state-created rights to vote and exercise a choice for President in a lawfully conducted election.<sup>3</sup>

Trump (5) discounts as irrelevant Relators' citations to "ballot access cases," because these were "mostly brought by candidates or initiative proponents who themselves sought ballot access." As noted at page 9, *ante*, of course, potential candidates and actual Chief Petitioners can vindicate their own liberty interests and political speech rights under Oregon Constitution, Article IV. But Relators here have personal rights guaranteed by the Oregon and United States Constitutions to protect. As citizens and voters, others hold the same rights to vote in free and fair elections untainted by the Secretary's refusal to investigate the qualifications of Trump. The Secretary owes a duty to conduct the upcoming election respecting those rights. Relators' right to mandamus cannot be extinguished just because many in the general public will also benefit in the same manner as do Relators.

Further, the 14th Amendment, § 3, protects against future tyranny and abuses of power that could directly affect Relators. Section 3 was enacted to protect the republic and recognizes that oath-breaking insurrectionists are too dangerous to be allowed to retake power, thus allowing them to do the same

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3. Relator Mary Lee Nelson is a registered Republican eligible to vote in the 2024 Oregon Republican presidential primary election.

again or worst. *See* Relators' Statement of Facts (December 6, 2023), pp. 74-76, including that on December 3, 2022, Trump called for "termination of all rules, regulations, and articles, even those found in the Constitution."<sup>4</sup>

Thus, Section 3 of the 14th Amendment protects citizens of our constitutional democracy (like Relators) from those (like Trump) who have already demonstrated they will break their oaths and use political violence to achieve their ends. In addition, Relators, all voters and the State of Oregon all have interests in ballots that accurately inform voters. Individual voters should not be misled into "wasting" votes on candidates who cannot serve in the office sought. Presenting ineligible candidates can significantly distort the results of an election. It may cause a voter to "waste" a vote for a candidate who cannot serve or deprive a competing candidate of votes that would have been cast for her, had the barred candidate's name been removed from the ballot. This potential distortion of the outcome of the Oregon Republican primary election affects all voters generally, but, in particular, Relator Mary Lee Nelson, a Republican voter who intends to vote in the Oregon Republican primary.

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4. Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) Truth Social, Dec. 3, 2022, 7:44 AM, <https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/109449803240069864>

**F. TRUMP UNDERMINES HIS OWN ARGUMENT BY CLAIMING THAT THE OREGON PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION IS A NON-BINDING OPINION POLL.**

Trump (pp. 4-5) points out that the Republican presidential nomination is actually decided by delegates to the Republican National Convention ("RNC"). Somewhat similarly, the Memorandum of the Secretary of State in Response to Petition for Writ of Mandamus (December 20, 2023) [hereinafter Secretary's Memorandum] (pp. 10-11, 15-16) emphasizes that the Oregon presidential primary election by itself does not elect or nominate anyone to an office and is actually "a state-sponsored public opinion poll of party members."

Even if that were true, it is immaterial. The statutes requiring the Secretary to exclude disqualified candidates refer to what appears on state "ballots." The issue is which names can lawfully appear on the state-printed ballots. When the state conducts a primary election, it is subject to constitutional requirements--including both 14th Amendment, § 1 (*e.g.*, the Equal Protection Clause) and 14th Amendment, § 3, even if the Republican Party elects to ignore the primary's results.

Trump's argument is self-contradictory. He states that the Oregon Republican presidential primary election is legally meaningless, because the Oregon delegates to the RNC are selected in an entirely different process (by precinct committeepersons already chosen some other way). But if (as Trump claims) the Oregon Republican presidential primary election is legally meaningless, then he has no protected rights in it and suffers no injury from ballot exclusion.

**II. OREGON LAW CONFERS ON THE SECRETARY AN OBLIGATION, OR AT MINIMUM DISCRETION, TO DETERMINE WHETHER CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT ARE ELIGIBLE AND TO EXCLUDE THOSE WHO ARE NOT.**

The Court's second question is:

Does Oregon law confer upon the Secretary of State either discretionary authority or an obligation to (1) determine, for purposes of an Oregon Presidential primary election, whether a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President would qualify for the office of President of the United States if ultimately elected, and (2) remove a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President from the Oregon primary election ballot if the Secretary concludes that the candidate would not qualify for that office if ultimately elected?

**A. OREGON LAW REQUIRES THE SECRETARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT ARE ELIGIBLE TO SERVE.**

The Secretary has authority to determine whether a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President would qualify for the office of President of the United States, if ultimately elected.

This authority is mandatory, as explained at pages 20-29, *post*, in addressing the Court's second subquestion. As the Secretary has an "obligation to \* \* \* remove a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President from the Oregon primary election ballot if the Secretary concludes that the candidate would not qualify for that office if ultimately elected," then the Secretary must have an obligation to make the qualification determination precedent to that removal. The Secretary has exercised the authority to exclude a disqualified candidate in these cases:

> *State ex rel Kristof v. Fagan*, 369 Or 261, 504 P3d 1163 (2022)

- > *McAlmond v. Myers*, 262 Or 521, 500 P2d 457 (1972)
- > *Pense v. McCall*, 243 Or 383, 413 P2d 722 (1966)
- > *Bradley v. Myers*, 255 Or 296, 466 P2d 931 (1970)

*McAlmond v. Myers*, *supra*, 262 Or at 525, stated that the authority to verify the validity of filings "would be meaningless if it was not contemplated that [the Secretary] would take action if facts became known to him which show that the candidate is unqualified."

The Secretary *initially* has discretionary authority to include or exclude anyone from the Oregon presidential primary ballot. ORS 249.078(1) provides:

**249.078 Printing name of candidate for presidential nomination of major party on ballot; discretion of Secretary of State; nominating petition; petition requirements.** (1) The name of a candidate for a major political party nomination for President of the United States shall be printed on the ballot only:

- (a) By direction of the Secretary of State who in the secretary's sole discretion has determined that the candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or is recognized in national news media; or
- (b) By nominating petition described in this section and filed with the Secretary of State.

But the Secretary has not yet used this authority to select candidates for the 2024 Oregon presidential primary ballot.<sup>5</sup> The Court may assume that--unless otherwise ordered by this Court--the Secretary intends in the future to make the determination she forecasts in her Memorandum.

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5. A search of ORESTAR on January 8, 2023, shows no candidates for President in the 2024 Oregon primary election. We have located no official determination by the Secretary that Trump will appear on the Oregon primary ballot.

ORS 249.078(a) grants the Secretary "sole discretion [to] determine[] that the candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or is recognized in national news media." But the Secretary also has the independent discretion and obligation to examine whether a purported presidential candidate, no matter how widely reported in national news media, is nonetheless ineligible. Thus, for example, in denying a non-resident candidate's petition challenging the Secretary's exclusion of his name from the gubernatorial primary ballot, this Court has held that the "legislature has accorded the secretary the responsibility of determining, in the first instance, whether a prospective candidate is qualified to appear on the ballot." *Kristof, supra*, 369 Or at 278. Just as the Secretary investigated gubernatorial candidate Kristof's residency, she surely has the discretion to investigate whether presidential candidates are ineligible.

Most major presidential candidates are eligible, so in most cases this investigation will require only minimal effort (*e.g.*, reviewing the SEL 101 forms the Secretary has consistently required presidential primary candidates to sign and submit). But when a *prima facie* case of ineligibility is presented--such as the determination of two sister states, one after a final decision of its supreme court and the other after a decision by its own Secretary of State--this discretion turns into an obligation. Put another way, the generally-advocated-or-recognized standard includes an inquiry (normally perfunctory, but sometimes requiring more analysis) that the candidate is in fact constitutionally eligible.

Further, the Secretary's statutory discretion cannot be exercised in an unconstitutional manner. The Secretary could not, *e.g.*, announce that she would



exercise her discretion to list only white candidates recognized in national news media, leaving candidates of color to submit nominating petitions. Likewise, the fact of some coverage in the national news media does not authorize the Secretary to exercise her discretion to list a constitutionally ineligible candidate on the primary ballot. The discretionary listing option under ORS 249.078(1) is intended to ensure that Oregon primary voters have on their ballots a complete slate of qualified candidates, even those who may be reluctant to confirm their candidacies. Back in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, candidates entered the presidential race far later than today, and Oregon was one of the few states with party presidential primary elections. Potential candidates would jump into and out of the presidential race during the spring. Some would try not to participate in the Oregon primary; an embarrassing loss there would hurt them in the California primary conducted three weeks later. So the Oregon Legislature decided to allow the Secretary to force reticent or strategically vague candidates onto the Oregon primary ballot. ORS 249.078(1) was not intended to allow the Secretary to place constitutionally unqualified candidates on that ballot.

For example, some appreciable number of voters would prefer Barack Obama, still one of the nation's most popular politicians, for President. But he is constitutionally ineligible under the 22nd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, since he has already served two terms. If Obama sought to return to power--which our Constitution expressly forbids--then news coverage alone could not lawfully justify placing him on the Oregon presidential primary ballot,

due to his disqualification under the U.S. Constitution. The same applies to Trump.

Likewise, national news media suggests that some appreciable number of voters would prefer as President former California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger or former Michigan Governor (and Secretary of Energy) Jennifer Granholm.<sup>6</sup> They are disqualified from serving as President, because they are not "natural born" citizens. News coverage alone cannot lawfully justify placing either of them on the Oregon presidential primary ballot.

**B. THE SECRETARY IS REQUIRED TO REMOVE A CANDIDATE FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY BALLOT, IF THE SECRETARY CONCLUDES THAT THE CANDIDATE WOULD NOT QUALIFY FOR THAT OFFICE IF ULTIMATELY ELECTED.**

**1. OBLIGATION UNDER STATE LAW.**

The Secretary is obligated by state law remove a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President from the Oregon primary election ballot, if the candidate would not qualify for that office if ultimately elected.

The Secretary and this Court have recognized this obligation, as in:

- > *State ex rel Kristof v. Fagan*, 369 Or 261, 504 P3d 1163 (2022)
- > *McAlmond v. Myers*, 262 Or 521, 500 P2d 457 (1972)
- > *Pense v. McCall*, 243 Or 383, 413 P2d 722 (1966)
- > *Bradley v. Myers*, 255 Or 296, 466 P2d 931 (1970)

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6. See, e.g., <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/a-president-not-born-in-the-usa/>; <https://www.nytimes.com/2004/10/26/opinion/a-foreignborn-president.html>

**a. ORS 254.165 OBLIGATES THE SECRETARY TO EXCLUDE DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATES FROM OFFICIAL BALLOTS.**

ORS 254.165 provides:

(1) If the filing officer determines that a candidate has died, withdrawn or become disqualified, or that the candidate will not qualify in time for the office if elected, the name of the candidate may not be printed on the ballots or, if ballots have already been printed, the ballots must be reprinted without the name of the candidate before the ballots are delivered to the electors.

ORS 254.165 makes clear that the Secretary is not to place on the primary ballot the name of a person who is disqualified to serve in the office sought. This Court in 2022 reaffirmed the Secretary's role in removing ineligible candidates from the primary ballot. *Kristof, supra*, 369 Or at 278. In denying a non-resident candidate's petition challenging the Secretary's exclusion of his name from the gubernatorial primary ballot, the Court determined that the "legislature has accorded the secretary the responsibility of determining, in the first instance, whether a prospective candidate is qualified to appear on the ballot" and would otherwise "be meaningless if it was not contemplated that [the Secretary] would take action if facts became known to him which show that the candidate is unqualified." *Id.* Thus, this Court confirmed that the Secretary should treat exclusion of an unqualified candidate from the ballot as mandatory.

Further, on August 8, 2023, the Secretary adopted a temporary rule to implement Measure 113 (2022), which amended the Oregon Constitution to disqualify members of the Oregon Legislature having ten or more unexcused absences during a session from serving in that body for one subsequent term. The Secretary concluded that she was required to exclude those members from

appearing on the ballot, even though Measure 113 contained no provision about ballot access, solely because those members of the Oregon Legislature would not be qualified to serve in the offices sought, should they win the election. As Respondent in *Knopp, et al. v. Lavonne Griffin-Valade* (No. SC S070456), the Secretary treated Measure 113 as requiring their exclusion from the ballot. She stated in her Respondent's Answering Brief in SC S070456 (October 27, 2023), p. 1.<sup>7</sup>

In response to repeated legislative walkouts, voters adopted Measure 113 (2022), amending Article IV, section 15, of the Oregon Constitution. That measure disqualifies legislators with ten or more unexcused absences from holding legislative office "for the term following the election after the member's current term is completed." Information available to voters explained that Measure 113 would disqualify legislators from serving their immediate next term of office. Consistent with that understanding, the Secretary of State promulgated a temporary administrative rule providing that, under Measure 113, disqualified legislators are ineligible for legislative office for "the term immediately following their current term."

She referred (p. 14) to "the disqualification required by Measure 113"; to (p. 15) "the automatic disqualification added by Measure 113"; to (p. 23) "the disqualification required by the measure". She treated the exclusion of those candidates from the 2024 primary ballot as mandatory, not discretionary.

Trump (pp. 10, 14-15) argues that the Court should ignore ORS 254.165 due to ORS 254.115, which states:

**254.115 Official primary election ballot.**

(1) The official primary election ballot shall be styled "Official Primary Nominating Ballot for the \_\_\_\_\_ Party." and shall state:

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7. <https://appellate-public.courts.oregon.gov/public/caseView.do?csIID=190445>

- (a) The name of the county for which it is intended.
- (b) The date of the primary election.
- (c) The names of all candidates for nomination at the primary election whose nominating petitions or declarations of candidacy have been made and filed, and who have not died, withdrawn or become disqualified.
- (d) The names of candidates for election as precinct committeeperson.
- (e) The names of candidates for the party nomination for President of the United States who qualified for the ballot under ORS 249.078.

Claiming that ORS 254.115 negates ORS 254.165 does not make sense. That logic would require the Secretary to print on the Oregon presidential primary ballot the name of a candidate (with national news media coverage) who dies before the primary ballots are printed. Further, if there is a conflict between the two statutes, ORS 254.165 prevails as the statute most recently amended and readopted by the Oregon Legislature (2018 v. 2017).

[A]ccepted principles of statutory construction dictate that the most recent enactment controls. *Anthony et al. v. Veatch et al.*, 189 Or 462, 220 P2d 493 (1950); *Winslow v. Fleischner et al.*, 112 Or 23, 228 P 101 (1924); and see 1 SUTHERLAND, STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION (3RD ED.) § 2012, pp. 463-464.

*Newton v. Cupp*, 3 Or App 434, 439, 474 P2d 532 (1970).

Trump (p. 10) incorrectly states:

Oregon similarly exempts presidential candidates from its statutory procedures for correcting ballots to remove candidate names. ORS 254.115(1)(c), 254.165(1).

There is nothing to support that statement in ORS 254.165.

Trump (p. 11) cites the election laws of other states, immaterial here.

**b. OTHER OREGON STATUTES AND PRIOR CONSISTENT PRACTICES OBLIGATE THE SECRETARY TO EXCLUDE DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATES FROM OFFICIAL BALLOTS.**

The Secretary's longstanding practice has been to require each presidential candidate she selects for the Oregon primary ballot to file a completed SEL 101 form (Exhibit 3, Petition for Mandamus).<sup>8</sup> Relators have now obtained the completed and signed SEL 101 forms from the Oregon presidential primary candidates in 2016 and 2020, including those signed by Donald Trump (Exhibit 1 to this memorandum). As stated in the Petition for Mandamus (pp. 11-12):

When the Secretary makes such a [news media based] determination, she notifies the prospective candidate and requires that the candidate file a completed Form SEL 101, which (as noted above) requires the candidate to attest that "I will qualify for said office if elected." The Secretary then verifies the Form SEL 101 in the same manner as for a candidate who initially filed a nominating petition and is obligated to disqualify the candidate under ORS 254.165(1), if the qualifications are not met.

A document filed with an elections filing officer is subject to verification.

**249.004 Verification of documents.** (1) A filing officer may verify the validity of the contents of the documents filed with the officer under this chapter.

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8. That form implements ORS 249.031, which requires that the declaration of candidacy include:

(e) A statement that the candidate is willing to accept the nomination or election or, regarding a candidate for precinct committeeperson, that the candidate accepts the office if elected.

(f) A statement that the candidate will qualify if elected.

\* \* \*

(h) The signature of the candidate.

This verification is not limited to documents which are required by law to be filed. The filing of a false statement, oath, or affidavit is a violation of ORS 260.715, an election law. ORS 246.046 provides: "The Secretary of State and each county clerk shall diligently seek out any evidence of violation of any election law." Other laws prohibit false statements in documents submitted to the government, including documents pertaining to elections. *See* ORS 162.075, ORS 162.085.

Trump (p. 10) incorrectly states:

As ORS 249.078 instructs, presidential candidates in primary elections are determined "only" by the separate procedures identified in that section (involving media coverage and voter petitions). And none of those procedures involves any statement by the candidate at all, let alone an attestation that he or she is qualified to be President. As a result, nothing in Oregon election statute authorizes or requires the Secretary to determine whether a presidential candidate meets the qualifications for office.

Yet, in the presidential election years, every candidate on the Republican presidential primary ballot--including Donald Trump in 2016 and 2020--has signed and filed the SEL 101 form, which requires the "Candidate Attestation" that "I will qualify for said office if elected." It also informs the candidate:

Supplying false information on this form may result in conviction of a felony with a fine of up to \$125,000 and/or prison for up to 5 years. (ORS 260.715).

Supplying false information on the SEL 101 form is an election law violation, which the Secretary is required to seek out by ORS 246.046.

The Secretary's apparent assertion that she will place Donald Trump on the Oregon Republican primary ballot due to national news media coverage, regardless of his qualifications under the U.S. Constitution, now opens the door

for Trump to not file an SEL 101 for the 2024 Oregon primary election, even though the Secretary has consistently required such filings in past years. Since the Secretary has now publicly declared that signing and filing a completed SEL 101 is not mandatory, Trump likely will not file one for the 2024 Oregon primary election. This announcement by the Secretary to excuse Trump from her prior consistent practice, without any explanation for changing that practice, makes her action unlawful and subject to reversal. ORS 183.482(8) provides for judicial invalidation of agency declaratory rulings and contested case decisions, if the court "finds the agency's exercise of discretion to be: \* \* \* Inconsistent with an agency rule, an officially stated agency position, or a prior agency practice, if the inconsistency is not explained by the agency."

## **2. OBLIGATION UNDER FEDERAL LAW.**

The Secretary is independently obligated by federal law, including the U.S. Constitution, to remove a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President from the Oregon primary election ballot, if the candidate would not qualify for that office if ultimately elected.

The Secretary is required by the Oregon Constitution to take an oath "to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office." Oregon Constitution, Article XV, § 3:

Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.



The Justices of this Court are required to "take and subscribe" a similar oath to support the U.S. Constitution.<sup>9</sup>

The 14th Amendment, § 3, prohibits a previous officer who engaged in insurrection from holding any office of the United States or any state. The Secretary is responsible for enforcing that prohibition as to Oregon elections. ORS 246.110. She has the power to enforce it by excluding the previous officer who engaged in insurrection from any ballot leading to his restoration to federal or state office. That is the only method available to the Secretary of State to enforce 14th Amendment, § 3.

Our Memorandum in Support of: Petition for Peremptory or Alternative Writ of Mandamus (December 6, 2023) [hereinafter Memorandum Supporting Petition for Mandamus], pp. 1-21, establishes that:

- > States can enforce 14th Amendment, § 3, without new federal government permission.
- > States are obligated to directly enforce provisions of the U.S. Constitution.
- > States routinely enforce provisions of the U.S. Constitution, including those in 14th Amendment.

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9. Oregon Constitution, Article VI, § 7:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a judge of the supreme court of this state, according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected."

Oregon courts have affirmed that the "test of eligibility [for a candidate for federal office] must be \* \* \* laid down in the federal Constitution."<sup>10</sup> Here, that test is provided by the 14th Amendment, § 3. Allowing a known insurrectionist who has previously taken an oath of office to appear on a ballot is inconsistent with the Secretary's obligation and oath of office to support the U.S. Constitution as "the supreme Law of the Land." U.S. Constitution, Article VI, cl. 2-3. Even if state law *did* purport to require the Secretary of State to list Mr. Trump's name, the U.S. Constitution supersedes any state law that would ostensibly require such approval of an insurrectionist who has previously taken an oath of office as a valid candidate for federal office. No state authority, including the state legislature or even the state constitution, could compel a state official to violate the U.S. Constitution. "[A]ny conflicting obligations" of state law "must give way" to federal law when there is a conflict. *Washington v. Wash. State Comm'l Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass'n*, 443 US 658, 691-92, 99 SCt 3055, 61 LEd2d 823 (1979).

Under longstanding U.S. Supreme Court precedent from the "white primary" cases, the 14th Amendment applies to state-conducted primary elections, regardless of the desires of the party involved. *See, e.g., Nixon v. Condon*, 286 US 73; 52 SCt 484, 76 LEd 984 (1932) (holding that state-run whites-only primary violated Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment).

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10. *Ekwall v. Stadelman*, 146 Or 439, 445, 30 P2d 1037 (1934) (quoting *State v. Howell*, 175 P 569, 570, (Wash. 1918)); *see also McAlmond v. Myers*, 262 Or 521, 500 P2d 457 (1972) (court sustained candidate petition challenging opposing candidate based on violation of Corrupt Practices Act and denied ballot access).

Obviously, state law should be construed where possible in a manner that avoids a conflict with the U.S. Constitution. *State v. McNally*, 361 Or 314, 337, 392 P3d 721 (2017); *Easton v. Hurita*, 290 Or 689, 694, 625 P2d 1290 (1981). But in the event of a purported conflict between Oregon law and the U.S. Constitution, any state law that purports to require or allow the Secretary of State to use her official powers to aid a constitutionally ineligible insurrectionist in obtaining office must give way to the 14th Amendment.

**C. THE SECRETARY ALSO HAS DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY TO REMOVE DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATES FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY BALLOT.**

At minimum, no party disputes that the Secretary has at least discretionary authority to remove a candidate for a major political party's nomination for President from the Oregon primary election ballot, if the candidate would not qualify for that office if ultimately elected. No one has cited any Oregon law that requires the Secretary to place the names of unqualified candidates on that ballot, whether or not the candidate is mentioned in the national news media.

### III. CONCLUSION.

The Court should conclude that:

- (1) Relators have standing to bring this public action by petition for mandamus, and
- (2) Oregon law confers on the Secretary of State an obligation to determine whether candidates for President are eligible to serve in office and to exclude from ballots those who are not.

January 9, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Daniel Meek

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Of Attorneys for Plaintiffs-Relators

## EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1	SEL 101 forms completed and filed by candidates for the Oregon presidential primary elections in 2016 and 2020
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# Candidate Filing

Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 09/15  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates	Candidate Filing	State Voters' Pamphlet	Candidate Withdrawal
<b>Primary Election May 17, 2016</b>		<b>Filed electronically using ORESTAR</b>	
First Day to File	September 10, 2015	January 18, 2016	
Last Day to File	March 08, 2016	March 10, 2016	March 11, 2016
<b>General Election November 8, 2016</b>			
First Day to File	June 1, 2016	July 11, 2016	
Last Day to File	August 30, 2016	August 30, 2016	September 2, 2016

**All Information must be completed or the form will be rejected.**

This filing is an  Original  Amendment

**Filing Officer**

Secretary of State  County Elections Official  City Recorder (Auditor)

**Office Information**

Filing for Office of: **PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES**

District, Position or County: **NOT APPLICABLE**

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Independent Party  Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge:  Yes  No  Nondisclosure on file

**Paying by Declaration or Petition**

Declaration, with the required fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition  Petition circulators will be paid  Yes  No

**Candidate Information**

**Name of Candidate**

First	MI	Last	Suffix	Title
HILLARY	R	CLINTON		

**How you would like your name to appear on the ballot**

HILLARY CLINTON

**Candidate Residence/Route Address**

Street Address	City	State	Zip	County
15 OLD HOUSE LANE	CHAPPAQUA	NY	10514	WESTCHESTER

**Candidate Mailing Address**

Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip
P.O. BOX 5256	NEW YORK	NY	10185

Continued on the reversed side of this form

Contact Information (Only one phone number is required)

Work Phone | Home Phone | Cell Phone | Fax  
(646) 853-1432

Email Address | Web Site, if applicable  
INFO@HILLARYCLINTON.COM | WWW.HILLARYCLINTON.COM

Occupation (Present employment) (If no relevant experience, None or N/A must be entered)  
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE N/A

Occupations/Background (Previous employment) (If no relevant experience, None or N/A must be entered)  
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

Educational Background (Schools attended) (If no relevant experience, None or N/A must be entered)

Complete name of School (no acronyms)	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
MAINE SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL	N/A	HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA	N/A
WELLESLEY COLLEGE	N/A	BACHELOR OF ARTS	POLITICAL SCIENCE
YALE LAW SCHOOL	N/A	JURIS DOCTOR	LAW
Educational Background (other) Attach a separate sheet if necessary.			

Prior Governmental Experience (If no relevant experience, None or N/A must be entered)  
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

Candidate's Information (Has political party and date of registration)  
Candidate's committee

Yes, I have a candidate committee.  
 No, I do not expect to spend more than \$750 or receive more than \$750 during each calendar year. I understand I must still keep records of all campaign transactions and if total contributions or total expenditures exceed \$750 during a calendar year, I must follow the requirements detailed in the Campaign Finance Manual.  
 No, but will be filing a Statement of Organization for Candidate Committee (SEL 220).

By signing this document, I hereby state that:

- I will accept the nomination for the office indicated above
- I will qualify for said office if elected
- all information provided by me on this form is true to the best of my knowledge and
- no circulators will be compensated based on the number of signatures obtained by the circulator on a prospective petition

For Major Political Party Candidates

- If not nominated, I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any political party other than the one named
- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.

WARNING: Supply of false information on this form may result in conviction of a crime. Any willful filing of up to \$125,000 and/or approval for up to 6 years (ORS 249.046) and/or money only. If the candidate is not a member of the political party, the candidate must be a member of the political party at the time of filing. If the candidate is not a member of the political party at the time of filing, the candidate must be a member of the political party at the time of filing. If the candidate is not a member of the political party at the time of filing, the candidate must be a member of the political party at the time of filing. (ORS 249.013 and ORS 249.170)

Hillary Clinton  
Candidate's Signature

1/14/16  
Date Signed

Office Use Only: Initials JAW Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/Receipt Number \_\_\_\_\_

# Candidate Filing

Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 09/15  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates	Candidate Filing	State Voters' Pamphlet	Candidate Withdrawal
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First Day to File	June 1, 2016	July 11, 2016	
Last Day to File	August 30, 2016	August 30, 2016	September 2, 2016

**1** All information must be completed or the form will be rejected.

This filing is an

Original

Amendment

## Filing Officer

Secretary of State

County Elections Official

City Recorder (Auditor)

## Office Information

Filing for Office of: **United States President**

District, Position or County:

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Independent Party

Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge:

Yes

No

Non-disclosure on file

## Paying by Declaration or Petition

Declaration, with the required fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition

Petition circulators will be paid

Yes

No

## Candidate Information

### Name of Candidate

First	MI	Last	Suffix	Title
Rafael	E	Cruz		Senator

### How you would like your name to appear on the ballot

Ted Cruz

## Candidate Residence/Route Address

Street Address	City	State	Zip	County
3333 Allen Pkwy, APT 1906	Houston	TX	77019	Harris

## Candidate Mailing Address

Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip
24 Greenway Plaza, Suite 725	Houston	TX	77046-2446

Continued on the reversed side of this form



**Contact Information:** Only one phone number is required.

Work Phone	Home Phone	Cell Phone (816) 294-7671	Fax
Email Address btaylor@tedcruz.org		Web Site, if applicable www.tedcruz.org	

**Occupation (present employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
United States Senator (R-TX)

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
2004 to 2009 - Adjunct Professor of law at the University of Texas School of Law  
2003 to 2008 - Solicitor General of Texas  
1999 to 2003 - Director of the Office of Policy Planning at the Federal Trade Commission, Associate Deputy Attorney General at the United States Department of Justice

**Educational Background (schools attended)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Complete name of School (no acronyms)	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
Harvard Law School		Juris Doctor	Law
Princeton University		Bachelors	Public Policy
Educational Background (other) Attach a separate sheet if necessary.			

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
2003 to 2008 - Solicitor General of Texas

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**Campaign Finance Information (not applicable to candidates for federal office)**

**Candidate Committee**

Yes, I have a candidate committee.

No, I do not expect to spend more than \$750 or receive more than \$750 during each calendar year. I understand I must still keep records of all campaign transactions and if total contributions or total expenditures exceed \$750 during a calendar year, I must follow the requirements detailed in the Campaign Finance Manual.

No, but will be filing a Statement of Organization for Candidate Committee (SEL 220).

By signing this document, I hereby state that:

- I will accept the nomination for the office indicated above
- I will qualify for said office if elected
- all information provided by me on this form is true to the best of my knowledge **and**
- no circulators will be compensated based on the number of signatures obtained by the circulator on a prospective petition

**For Major Political Party Candidates**

- if not nominated, I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any political party other than the one named
- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.



**Warning**

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*[Handwritten Signature]*

January 22, 2016

Date Signed

Candidate's Signature

Office Use Only: Initials AN Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/Receipt Number \_\_\_\_\_

# Candidate Filing

Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 09/15  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates	Candidate Filing	State Voters' Pamphlet	Candidate Withdrawal
<b>Primary Election May 17, 2016</b>		Filed electronically using ORESTAR	
First Day to File	September 10, 2015	January 18, 2016	March 1, 2016
Last Day to File	March 08, 2016	March 10, 2016	
<b>General Election November 8, 2016</b>			
First Day to File	June 1, 2016	July 11, 2016	September 2, 2016
Last Day to File	August 30, 2016	August 30, 2016	

**All Information must be completed or the form will be rejected.**

This filing is an

Original

Amendment

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 2016 FEB 11 PM 10:49

**Filing Officer**

Secretary of State

County Elections Official

City Recorder (Auditor)

**Office Information**

Filing for Office of: President of the United States of America

District, Position or County:

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Independent Party  Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge:  Yes  No  Nondisclosure on file

**Paying by Declaration or Petition:**

Declaration, with the required fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councillor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	\$50
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

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Prospective Petition

Petition circulators will be paid

Yes  No

**Candidate Information**

Name of Candidate

First	MI	Last	Suffix	Title
John	R.	Kasich		

**How you would like your name to appear on the ballot**

John R. Kasich

**Candidate Residence/Route Address**

Street Address	City	State	Zip	County
7825 Lanetta Lane	Westerville	OH	43082	Delaware

**Candidate Mailing Address**

Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip
P.O. Box 1344	Columbus	OH	43216

Continued on the reversed side of this form

**Contact Information:** Only one phone number is required.

Work Phone	Home Phone	Cell Phone 740-974-2728	Fax
------------	------------	----------------------------	-----

Email Address ben@johnkasich.com	Web Site, if applicable www.johnkasich.com
-------------------------------------	---

**Occupation (present employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Governor of Ohio

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Lehman Brothers managing director, FOX News commentator, author, university lecturer, public speaker.

**Educational Background (schools attended)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Complete name of School (no acronyms)	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
The Ohio State University	Graduated	Bachelor's Degree	Political Science
Educational Background (other) Attach a separate sheet if necessary.			

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

U.S. Congressman, Ohio State Senator

**Campaign Finance Information (not applicable to candidates for federal office)**

**Candidate Committee**

Yes, I have a candidate committee.

No, I do not expect to spend more than \$750 or receive more than \$750 during each calendar year. I understand I must still keep records of all campaign transactions and if total contributions or total expenditures exceed \$750 during a calendar year, I must follow the requirements detailed in the Campaign Finance Manual.

No, but will be filing a Statement of Organization for Candidate Committee (SEL 220).

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**For Major Political Party Candidates**

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Candidate's Signature

Date Signed

1/28/16

Office Use Only: Initials AW Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/Receipt Number \_\_\_\_\_

# Candidate Filing

Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 09/15  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates	Candidate Filing	State Voters' Pamphlet	Candidate Withdrawal
<b>Primary Election May 17, 2016</b>		Filed electronically using ORESTAR	
First Day to File	September 10, 2015	January 18, 2016	
Last Day to File	March 08, 2016	March 10, 2016	March 11, 2016
<b>General Election November 8, 2016</b>			
First Day to File	June 1, 2016	July 11, 2016	
Last Day to File	August 30, 2016	August 30, 2016	September 2, 2016

**i** All information must be completed or the form will be rejected.

This filing is an  Original  Amendment

**Filing Officer**  
 Secretary of State  County Elections Official  City Recorder (Auditor)

**Office Information**  
 Filing for Office of: **President of the United States**  
 District, Position or County: **N/A**  
 Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Independent Party  Nonpartisan  
 Incumbent Judge:  Yes  No  Non-disclosure on file

**Paying by Declaration or Petition:**  
 Declaration, with the required fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition      Petition circulators will be paid  Yes  No

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 SECRETARY OF STATE

**Candidate Information**  
 Name of Candidate  
 First: **Bernard**      MI:      Last: **Sanders**      Suffix:      Title:

How you would like your name to appear on the ballot  
**Bernie Sanders**

**Candidate Residence/Route Address**

Street Address	City	State	Zip	County
221 Van Patten Parkway	Burlington	VT	05408	Chittenden

**Candidate Mailing Address**

Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip
PO Box 905	Burlington	VT	05402

Continued on the reversed side of this form

**Contact Information:** Only one phone number is required.

Work Phone 802-862-1505	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Fax
Email Address ballotaccess@bernieanders.com		Web Site, if applicable www.bernieanders.com	

**Occupation (present employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
United States Senator

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
Congressman (VT); Mayor (Burlington, VT); college instructor; freelance writer; documentary filmmaker; carpenter

**Educational Background (schools attended)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Complete name of School (no acronyms)	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
Brooklyn College	1959-1960	N/A	
University of Chicago	1964	BA	Political Science

Educational Background (other) Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
United States Senator, Vermont, 2007 to Present  
United States Representative, Vermont, 1991 to 2007  
Mayor, City of Burlington, 1981 to 1989

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**Campaign Finance Information (not applicable to candidates for federal office)**

**Candidate Committee**

Yes, I have a candidate committee.

No, I do not expect to spend more than \$750 or receive more than \$750 during each calendar year. I understand I must still keep records of all campaign transactions and if total contributions or total expenditures exceed \$750 during a calendar year, I must follow the requirements detailed in the Campaign Finance Manual.

No, but will be filing a Statement of Organization for Candidate Committee (SEL 220).

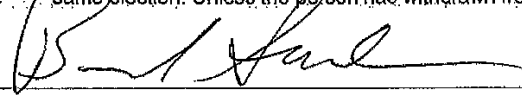
By signing this document, I hereby state that:

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- all information provided by me on this form is true to the best of my knowledge, and
- no circulators will be compensated based on the number of signatures obtained by the circulator on a prospective petition

**For Major Political Party Candidates**

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- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.

**Warning:** Supplying false information on this form may result in conviction of a felony with a fine of up to \$125,000 and/or prison for up to 5 years. (ORS 260.715). A person may only file for one lucrative office or not more than one precinct committee person at the same election. Unless the person has withdrawn from the first filing, all filings are invalid. (ORS 249.013 and ORS 249.170)



7/2/16

Candidate's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Office Use Only: Initials AW Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/Receipt Number \_\_\_\_\_

# Candidate Filing

Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 09/15  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates	Candidate Filing	State Voters' Pamphlet	Candidate Withdrawal
<b>Primary Election May 17, 2016</b>			
First Day to File	September 10, 2015	Filed electronically using ORESTAR January 18, 2016	
Last Day to File	March 08, 2016	March 10, 2016	March 11, 2016
<b>General Election November 8, 2016</b>			
First Day to File	June 1, 2016	July 11, 2016	
Last Day to File	August 30, 2016	August 30, 2016	September 2, 2016

**i** All information must be completed or the form will be rejected.

This filing is an  Original  Amendment

**Filing Officer**

Secretary of State  County Elections Official  City Recorder/Auditor

**Office Information**

Filing for Office of: **President**

District, Position or County: **United States**

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Independent Party  Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge:  Yes  No  Nondisclosure of file

**Paying by Declaration or Petition**

Declaration, with the required fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition  Petition circulators will be paid  Yes  No

**Candidate Information**

**Name of Candidate**

First	MI	Last	Suffix	Title
Donald	J	Trump	Sr	

**How you would like your name to appear on the ballot**

Donald J. Trump

**Candidate Residence/Route Address**

Street Address	City	State	Zip	County
721 Fifth Ave, PH	Manhattan	NY	10022	New York

**Candidate Mailing Address**

Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip
725 Fifth Ave, 5th Floor	New York	NY	10022

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Continued on the reversed side of this form

**Contact Information:** Only one phone number is required.

Work Phone | Home Phone | Cell Phone | Fax  
646-736-1779

Email Address | Web Site, if applicable  
clewandowski@donaldtrump.com | www.donaldjtrump.com

**Occupation (present employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Chairman and President of The Trump Organization

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Real estate developer, best selling author and producer and star of The Apprentice

**Educational Background (schools attended)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Complete name of School (no acronyms)	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania		Bachelor of Science	Economics

Educational Background (other) Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

None

**Campaign Finance Information (not applicable to candidates for federal office)**

**Candidate Committee**

Yes, I have a candidate committee.

No, I do not expect to spend more than \$750 or receive more than \$750 during each calendar year. I understand I must still keep records of all campaign transactions and if total contributions or total expenditures exceed \$750 during a calendar year, I must follow the requirements detailed in the Campaign Finance Manual.

No, but will be filing a Statement of Organization for Candidate Committee (SEL 220).

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- I will qualify for said office if elected
- all information provided by me on this form is true to the best of my knowledge and
- no circulators will be compensated based on the number of signatures obtained by the circulator on a prospective petition

**For Major Political Party Candidates**

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- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.



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Candidate's Signature

1/13/16  
Date Signed

Office Use Only: Initials \_\_\_\_\_ Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/Receipt Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Filing**  
Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 01/20  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates		Candidate Filing		Candidate Withdrawal	
<b>Primary Election</b> May 19, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	September 12, 2019 March 10, 2020		March 13, 2020	
<b>General Election</b> November 3, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	June 3, 2020 August 25, 2020		August 28, 2020	
<b>Filing Information</b>					
This filing is an <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment					
<b>Office Information</b>					
Filing for Office of: President of the United States					
District, Position or County: National					
Party Affiliation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Democratic Party <input type="checkbox"/> Republican Party <input type="checkbox"/> Nonpartisan					
Incumbent Judge (for judicial candidates only): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Nondisclosure on file					
<b>Filing Method</b>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Fee					
<b>Office</b>	<b>Filing Fee</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Filing Fee</b>		
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50		
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50		
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100		
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25		
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50		
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance		
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a		
<input type="checkbox"/> Prospective Petition, in lieu of filing fee		Some circulators may be paid	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Candidate Information</b>					
<b>Name of Candidate</b>					
First	MI	Last	Suffix	Title	
Joseph	R.	Biden	Jr.		
How you would like your name to appear on the ballot					
Joseph R. Biden					
<b>Candidate Residence / Route Address</b>					
Street Address	City	State	Zip	County	
1209 Barley Mill Road	Wilmington	DE	19807	Newcastle	
<b>Candidate Mailing Address and Contact Information</b> Only one phone number and an email is required.					
Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip		
PO Box 58174	Philadelphia	PA	19102		
Work Phone	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Fax		
Email Address	Web Site, if applicable				
info@joebiden.com	www.joebiden.com				
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b> Optional					

Continued on page 2 of this form





**Occupation (present employment)** If not employed, enter "Not Employed".

Candidate for President of the United States

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Vice President of the United States (2009-2017)  
U.S. Senator from Delaware (1973- 2009)

**Educational Background (schools attended)**

Complete name of School	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
University of Delaware		B.A.	
Syracuse University College of Law		J.D.	

**Educational Background (other)** Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Vice President of the United States (2009-2017)  
U.S. Senator from Delaware (1973- 2009)

**Campaign Finance Information** Not applicable to candidates for federal office.

A candidate must file a Statement of Organization not later than three business days of first receiving a contribution or making an expenditure and no later than the deadline for filing a nominating petition, declaration of candidacy, or certificate of nomination, whichever occurs first, unless they meet the criteria for an exemption. To meet the criteria, the candidate must serve as their own treasurer, not have an existing candidate committee, and not expect to spend or receive more than \$750 during the entire calendar year (including in-kind contributions and personal funds).

If you have an existing candidate committee you must amend the statement of organization not later than 10 days after a change in information. This includes changes to the election you are active in and the office you are running for.

See the Campaign Finance Manual for the procedural and legal requirements of establishing and maintaining a candidate committee.

**Candidate Attestation**

By signing this document, I hereby state that:

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- I will qualify for said office if elected;
- All information provided by me on this form is true to the best of my knowledge; **and**
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**For Major Political Party Candidates**

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- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.



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Candidate Signature

3/4/2020

Date

For Office User Only

Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/ Receipt Number \_\_\_\_\_



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MAR 5, 2020 11:28am  
Elections Division

**Candidate Filing**  
Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 01/20  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates		Candidate Filing	Candidate Withdrawal
<b>Primary Election</b> May 19, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	September 12, 2019 March 10, 2020	March 13, 2020
<b>General Election</b> November 3, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	June 3, 2020 August 25, 2020	August 28, 2020

**Filing Information**

This filing is an  Original  Amendment

**Office Information**

Filing for Office of: **President of the United States of America**

District, Position or County:

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge (for judicial candidates only):  Yes  No  Nondisclosure on file

**Filing Method**

Fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition, in lieu of filing fee  Some circulators may be paid  Yes  No

**Candidate Information**

**Name of Candidate**

First	MI	Last	Suffix	Title
Tulsi		Gabbard		

**How you would like your name to appear on the ballot**

Tulsi Gabbard

**Candidate Residence / Route Address**

Street Address	City	State	Zip	County
175 Ulupa Street	Kailua	HI	96734	Honolulu

**Candidate Mailing Address and Contact Information** Only one phone number and an email is required.

Street Address or PO Box	City	State	Zip
Post Office Box 75255	Kapolei	HI	96707

Work Phone	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Fax
808-861-0793			

Email Address	Web Site, if applicable
info@tulsi2020.com	www.tulsi2020.com

**Race and Ethnicity Optional**

Asian/Polynesian/Caucasian



Continued on page 2 of this form

**Occupation (present employment)** If not employed, enter "Not Employed".

Congresswoman and Major, National Guard

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Hawaii Army National Guard (2003-present)

**Educational Background (schools attended)**

Complete name of School	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
Alabama Military Academy	Accelerated Officer	Candidate School	
Hawaii Pacific University	B.S., Business Admin		

**Educational Background (other)** Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Hawaii House of Representatives (2002–2004), Honolulu City Council (2011–2012),

**Campaign Finance Information** Not applicable to candidates for federal office.

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**Candidate Attestation**

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- I will qualify for said office if elected;
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- No circulators will be compensated based on the number of signatures obtained by the circulator on a prospective petition

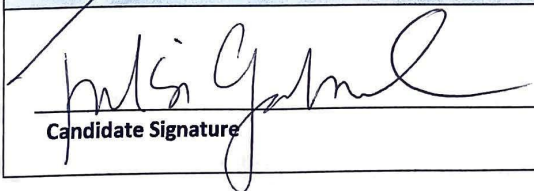
**For Major Political Party Candidates**

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- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.



**Warning**

Supplying false information on this form may result in conviction of a felony with a fine of up to \$125,000 and/or prison for up to 5 years. (ORS 260.715). A person may only file for one lucrative office or not more than one precinct committee person at the same election. Unless the person has withdrawn from the first filing, all filings are invalid. (ORS 249.013 and ORS 249.170)

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Candidate Signature

3/9/2020  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

For Office User Only

Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/ Receipt Number



**RECEIVED**

MAR 10, 2020 1:52pm

Elections Division

# Candidate Filing

Major Political Party or Nonpartisan

**SEL 101**

rev 09/19  
ORS 249.031

Filing Dates		Candidate Filing		Candidate Withdrawal	
<b>Primary Election</b> May 19, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	September 12, 2019 March 10, 2020		March 13, 2020	
<b>General Election</b> November 3, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	June 3, 2020 August 25, 2020		August 28, 2020	

**Filing Information**

This filing is an  Original  Amendment

**Office Information**

Filing for Office of: **President of the United States**

District, Position or County: **Statewide**

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge (for judicial candidates only):  Yes  No  Nondisclosure on file

**Filing Method**

Fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
United States Vice President	n/a	County Judge	\$50
United States Senator	\$150	MSD Executive Officer, MAD Director	\$100
United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition, in lieu of filing fee  Some circulators may be paid  Yes  No

**Candidate Information**

**Name of Candidate**

First <b>Bernard</b>	MI	Last <b>Sanders</b>	Suffix	Title
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How you would like your name to appear on the ballot  
**Bernie Sanders**

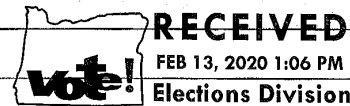
**Candidate Residence / Route Address**

Street Address <b>221 Van Patten Parkway</b>	City <b>Burlington</b>	State <b>VT</b>	Zip <b>05408</b>	County <b>Chittenden</b>
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**Candidate Mailing Address and Contact Information** Only one phone number and an email is required.

Street Address or PO Box <b>P.O. Box 391</b>	City <b>Burlington</b>	State <b>VT</b>	Zip <b>05402</b>
Work Phone <b>802-862-1505</b>	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Fax
Email Address <b>info@berniesanders.com</b>	Web Site, if applicable <b>www.berniesanders.com</b>		

**Race and Ethnicity** *Optional*



Continued on page 2 of this form

**Occupation (present employment)** If not employed, enter "Not Employed".

United States Senator

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

Congressman (VT); Mayor (Burlington, VT); college instructor; freelance writer; documentary filmmaker; carpenter.

**Educational Background (schools attended)**

Complete name of School	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
Brooklyn College	N/A	1959-1960	
University of Chicago	BA	1964	Political Science

**Educational Background (other)** Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.

United States Senator, Vermont, 2007 to Present  
United States Representative, Vermont, 1991 to 2007  
Mayor, City of Burlington (Vermont), 1981 to 1989

**Campaign Finance Information** Not applicable to candidates for federal office.

A candidate must file a Statement of Organization not later than three business days of first receiving a contribution or making an expenditure and no later than the deadline for filing a nominating petition, declaration of candidacy, or certificate of nomination, whichever occurs first, unless they meet the criteria for an exemption. To meet the criteria, the candidate must serve as their own treasurer, not have an existing candidate committee, and not expect to spend or receive more than \$750 during the entire calendar year (including in-kind contributions and personal funds).

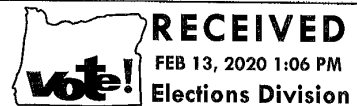
If you have an existing candidate committee you must amend the statement of organization not later than 10 days after a change in information. This includes changes to the election you are active in and the office you are running for.

See the Campaign Finance Manual for the procedural and legal requirements of establishing and maintaining a candidate committee.

**Candidate Attestation**

By signing this document, I hereby state that:

- I will accept the nomination for the office indicated above;
- I will qualify for said office if elected;
- All information provided by me on this form is true to the best of my knowledge; *and*
- No circulators will be compensated based on the number of signatures obtained by the circulator on a prospective petition



**For Major Political Party Candidates**

- If not nominated, I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any political party other than the one named
- I have been a member of said political party, subject to the exceptions stated in ORS 249.046, for at least 180 days before the deadline for filing a nominating petition or declaration of candidacy (ORS 249.031). Does not apply to candidates filing for the office of US President.

**Warning**

Supplying false information on this form may result in conviction of a felony with a fine of up to \$125,000 and/or prison for up to 5 years. (ORS 260.715). A person may only file for one lucrative office or not more than one precinct committee person at the same election. Unless the person has withdrawn from the first filing, all filings are invalid. (ORS 249.013 and ORS 249.170)

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Candidate Signature

*2/13/20*

Date

For Office User Only

Initials *SP*

Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/ Receipt Number *Presidential Candidate*

**Candidate Filing**  
**Major Political Party or Nonpartisan**

**SEL 101**  
 rev 09/19  
 ORS 249.031

Filing Dates		Candidate Filing	Candidate Withdrawal
<b>Primary Election</b> May 19, 2020	First Day to File Last Day to File	September 12, 2019 March 10, 2020	March 13, 2020
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**Filing Information**

This filing is an  Original  Amendment

**Office Information**

Filing for Office of: **President of the United States**

District, Position or County: **United States of America**

Party Affiliation:  Democratic Party  Republican Party  Nonpartisan

Incumbent Judge (for judicial candidates only):  Yes  No  Nondisclosure on file

**Filing Method**

Fee

Office	Filing Fee	Office	Filing Fee
United States President	n/a	District Attorney	\$50
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United States Representative	\$100	MSD Councilor	\$25
Statewide Offices	\$100	County Office	\$50
State senator or Representative	\$25	City Office	Set by charter or ordinance
Circuit Court Judge	\$50	Justice of the Peace	n/a

Prospective Petition, in lieu of filing fee  Some circulators may be paid  Yes  No

**Candidate Information**

**Name of Candidate**

First Donald	MI J	Last Trump	Suffix	Title
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**How you would like your name to appear on the ballot**  
 Donald J Trump

**Candidate Residence / Route Address**

Street Address 1100 S. Ocean Blvd	City Palm Beach	State FL	Zip 33480	County Palm Beach
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**Candidate Mailing Address and Contact Information** Only one phone number and an email is required.

Street Address or PO Box PO Box 13570	City Arlington	State VA	Zip 22219
Work Phone	Home Phone	Cell Phone (484) 400-1971	Fax
Email Address NTrainer@DonaldTrump.com	Web Site, if applicable www.DonaldJTrump.com		

SECRETARY OF STATE  
 2020 FEB 27 AM 11:07

**Race and Ethnicity** *Optional*

**Occupation (present employment)** If not employed, enter "Not Employed".  
President of the United States

**Occupational Background (previous employment)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
President, Trump Organization

**Educational Background (schools attended)**

Complete name of School	Last Grade completed	Diploma/Degree/Certificate	Course of Study
Wharton School of Business		B.S.	Economics

**Educational Background (other)** Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

**Prior Governmental Experience (elected or appointed)** If no relevant experience, None or NA must be entered.  
NA

**Campaign Finance Information** Not applicable to candidates for federal office.

A candidate must file a Statement of Organization not later than three business days of first receiving a contribution or making an expenditure and no later than the deadline for filing a nominating petition, declaration of candidacy, or certificate of nomination, whichever occurs first, unless they meet the criteria for an exemption. To meet the criteria, the candidate must serve as their own treasurer, not have an existing candidate committee, and not expect to spend or receive more than \$750 during the entire calendar year (including in-kind contributions and personal funds).

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**For Major Political Party Candidates**

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SECRETARY OF STATE  
2020 FEB 27 AM 11:07

\_\_\_\_\_  
Candidate Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

1/24/20

For Office User Only      Initials     *JS*    

Batch Sheet/CC Approval Code/ Receipt Number     *Presidential Election*

## CERTIFICATE OF FILING AND SERVICE

I certify that on this day I filed by Efile to the Appellate Court Administrator the foregoing:

### MANDAMUS PROCEEDING: SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING OF PLAINTIFFS-RELATORS

I certify that on this day I served that document on the party representatives listed below by Efile and by conventional email:

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Tony@RuralBusinessAttorneys.com

Benjamin Gutman  
Solicitor General of Oregon  
Oregon Department of Justice  
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Salem, OR 97301-4096  
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Constitutional Accountability  
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1200 18th St. NW, Ste 501  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
202-296-6889  
brianne@theusconstitution.org

Dated: January 9, 2024

*/s/ Daniel W. Meek*

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Daniel W. Meek