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ADVISORY NO. 2007-05

June 4, 2007

To: All County Boards of Elections

Re: Independent Candidates and Party Affiliation

It has come to the attention of the Secretary of State's office that the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit decided a case in September of 2006 that has a direct impact upon the function of Ohio's boards of elections and the candidacies of some independent candidates in Ohio. The case is *Morrison v. Colley*, 467 F.3d 503 (6th Cir. 2006) (attached). The ruling in *Morrison* changes longstanding practice in Ohio, and this Advisory is intended to inform boards of elections of this change.

Longstanding practice in Ohio and the interpretations of R.C. 3513.257 made by former Ohio Secretaries of State required only that the *candidacy* of an independent candidate be independent of political party affiliation, but not that the *individual* himself or herself be entirely unaffiliated. The *Morrison* case now requires that independent candidates actually be unaffiliated and that when an unaffiliation is claimed, it must be claimed in good faith.

Facts and History of *Morrison*

In December 2005 and January 2006 Charles Morrison circulated petitions seeking election to the Madison County Republican Party Central Committee and to the Ohio Republican Party State Central Committee. Mr. Morrison subsequently filed his petitions and appeared on the ballot in the May 2006 Republican primary ballot for these positions. To appear on the ballot in these races Mr. Morrison affirmed his affiliation with the Republican Party under penalty of election falsification. Additionally, Mr. Morrison advertised his candidacy as a Republican in a newspaper advertisement.

On May 1, 2006, the day before the primary, Mr. Morrison filed as an "independent" candidate in the race for the Ohio 15th U.S. Congressional District. By filing as an independent Mr. Morrison affirmed, under penalty of election falsification, that he had no affiliation with a political party. Mr. Morrison also filed documents with the Federal Election Commission, related to his "independent" candidacy, clearly stating his affiliation with the Republican Party.

On May 2, 2006 Mr. Morrison voted in the Republican primary election in Madison County. By voting in the Republican primary Mr. Morrison again affirmed his affiliation with the Republican Party under penalty of election falsification.

On May 22, 2006 three electors protested Mr. Morrison's candidacy for the congressional seat in the 15th District, alleging that Mr. Morrison was not independent of political party affiliation under Ohio law. The Franklin County Board of Elections (the most populous county) held a protest hearing, and the Board tied 2-2 on the protest. The Board certified the tie vote to this office, and former Assistant Secretary of State Monty Lobb, presumably acting on behalf of then

Secretary of State Blackwell, broke the tie vote in favor of the protest and against certification of Mr. Morrison's candidacy. Assistant Secretary Lobb based his rationale for not certifying Mr. Morrison's petition on Mr. Morrison's failure to disaffiliate himself from the Republican Party and thereby be truly independent of political party affiliation:

[T]he relevant law clearly requires a more definitive representation to demonstrate one's status as an independent candidate for elected office in Ohio. R.C. §3501.01 (I). Because the Supreme Court permits Ohio to determine and devise its own standard for saying when a member of a major political party has transitioned into the status of being an independent, and therefore no longer a member of that party, and because R.C. §3501.01 (I) provides that standard, the law and the facts show that Mr. Morrison was never *truly independent* at any point relevant to this matter.

Mr. Morrison filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio seeking preliminary and permanent injunctions to preclude the Board from invalidating his candidacy and alleging that R.C. 3513.257 was unconstitutional. The district Court upheld Assistant Secretary Lobb's decision, and Mr. Morrison appealed.

The Appellate Court's Analysis

It is important to note at the outset that the *Morrison* court did not attempt to set forth specific guidelines for boards of elections to follow when determining the validity and sufficiency of independent candidates' nominating petitions. Rather, the court simply determined, under the facts of the case, that R.C. 3513.257 was not unconstitutional. However, the portion of the court's opinion relating to Mr. Morrison's claim that the statute was "void for vagueness" does indicate that there are certain threshold requirements an independent candidate must meet in order to be actually "independent." Further, the opinion indicates that the facts of each case will determine whether or not the candidate in question is actually independent and whether or not a candidate made his or her claim of unaffiliation in good faith.

The *Morrison* circuit court noted, and extended, the district court's reasoning:

a person of ordinary intelligence, when considering O.R.C. § 3513.257 which requires the candidate to claim independence and O.R.C. § 3501.01(I) which defines an 'independent' candidate as one who claims not to be affiliated with any political party in the whole legislative scheme, would understand that an aspiring independent candidate must actually be independent, rather than merely claim it. A candidate possessing ordinary intelligence and common sense would readily understand that the claim of independence must be made in good faith -- otherwise there would be no reason for having the claim requirement, and none of the state interests animating the claim requirement would be served.

Morrison, F.3d at 509 (internal quotations omitted).

In reaching its conclusion, the circuit court noted that the statutory scheme in Ohio recognizes only voter history as a means to determine party affiliation. However, the court also noted that even if some doubt existed as to Mr. Morrison's affiliation after considering that he had voted Republican prior to 2006 as well as in the 2006 Republican primary election, and had run in the 2006 Republican primary, all doubt was dispelled by Mr. Morrison's own FEC filings (for his "independent candidacy"). Those filings indicated his affiliation with the Republican Party, and the court stated that "Morrison cannot complain if his own campaign committee's express statement of his party affiliation is considered and used to rule against him." Thus, the court concluded that because Mr. Morrison had voted in past Republican primaries, and most importantly, in the Republican primary held the day after he filed as an independent candidate, and because so voting required him to state under penalty of criminal prosecution for election falsification that he was affiliated with the Republican party, Mr. Morrison could not claim in good faith that he actually was independent of party affiliation.

The court also stated that, "most importantly, under Ohio law, if Morrison was unaffiliated with any political party on May 1, 2006," as indicated by his filing as an independent, "he could not also claim in good faith to be a Republican at the same time," as indicated by his voting in the Republican primary the next day, "without risking consequences more serious than exclusion from the ballot" such as criminal prosecution under, among other statutes, R.C. 3599.11(A).

The Court concluded that under the facts of the case, Morrison had not provided grounds to enjoin the Franklin County Board of Elections from excluding him from the ballot because he had, in fact, failed to comply with the requirements of R.C. 3513.257.

Conclusion

We advise, as indicated by the *Morrison* court, that R.C. 3513.257 requires that:

- an independent candidate actually be unaffiliated, or disaffiliated from any political party; and
- the required claim of unaffiliation by an independent candidate must be made in good faith.

However, as mentioned above, the *Morrison* court did not provide clear guidelines for determining when an independent is actually affiliated with a political party, or how to determine whether an independent candidate has claimed unaffiliation in good faith.

Absent direction from the General Assembly or a court, this office is attempting to provide some guidance on this matter to the boards of elections. Thus:

- If an independent candidate votes in a party primary election after filing as an independent, the candidate is not actually unaffiliated, and the candidate's claim of independence was either not made in good faith or is no longer current; and
- If an independent candidate was on a political party's central or executive committee at the time he or she filed as an independent candidate, or becomes such a committee member at any time during his or her independent candidacy, the candidate is not

actually unaffiliated, and the candidate's claim of independence was either not made in good faith or is no longer current.

Additionally, as indicated by the *Morrison* court, indications of party affiliation such as past voting history, information submitted on required election-related filings, political advertisements, participation as a political party officer or member, or holding a public office for which the office holder was nominated through a political party's primary election and elected on a partisan ticket may serve as evidence, though not necessarily conclusive evidence, of party affiliation to support a protest against an independent candidate's candidacy. For example, voting *history*, alone, is an insufficient basis on which to disqualify an independent candidate because Ohioans are freely entitled to change or revoke their party affiliation at any time. However, voting history, together with other facts tending to indicate party affiliation, may be sufficient grounds to disqualify an independent.

Finally, please note that it is well established that boards of elections may accept filed petitions at face value. That is, because candidates file their petitions under penalty of election falsification, a board may accept the declaration of the candidate without further inquiry. However, if a board has personal knowledge or reason to believe that the declaration made by a candidate is false, or a protest is filed against an independent candidate, the board may inquire further to determine whether sufficient grounds exist to invalidate the candidate's petition and disqualify the candidate from running as an independent.

If you have additional questions or concerns please feel free to direct them to your assigned Elections Counsel at (614) 466-2585, or by e-mail to any of them.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Brunner
Ohio Secretary of State

LEXSEE 467 F3D 503

**CHARLES R. MORRISON, DONALD E. ECKHART, and ALEXANDER SMITH,
Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. MICHAEL F. COLLEY, CAROLYN C. PETREE,
WILLIAM A. ANTHONY, JR., KIMBERLY E. MARINELLO, and FRANKLIN
COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, Defendants-Appellees.**

No. 06-4216

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

06a0373p.06;

467 F.3d 503; 2006 U.S. App. LEXIS 25416; 2006 FED App. 0373P (6th Cir.)

**September 20, 2006, Argued
September 22, 2006, Decided
September 22, 2006, Filed ***

* An interim opinion was filed in this matter on September 22, 2006. The court is now filing this more detailed opinion.

PRIOR HISTORY: [**1] Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio at Columbus. No. 06-00644. George C. Smith, District Judge. *Morrison v. Colley, 2006 U.S. App. LEXIS 24028 (6th Cir.) (6th Cir. Ohio, 2006)*

DISPOSITION: Affirmed.

CASE SUMMARY:

PROCEDURAL POSTURE: Seeking preliminary and permanent injunctions, plaintiff candidate sued defendants, a county elections board and several individuals, under *42 U.S.C.S. § 1983*, alleging violation of the candidate's rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio at Columbus denied the candidate all relief. The candidate appealed.

OVERVIEW: The candidate alleged defendants violated his constitutional rights by excluding him from a ballot as an independent candidate for a congressional seat because he was affiliated with a political party. In an interim order, the instant court upheld the trial court's decision denying the candidate injunctive relief. In the instant order, the court expounded on that decision. *Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3513.257* did not impose a severe restriction on an independent candidate's First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, so the statute only had to survive review for reasonableness. The First and Fourteenth Amendments did not prohibit a state from requiring independent candidates to claim on the day before a primary that they were not affiliated with any political party. *Ohio Rev. Code §§ 3513.19(A)(3); 3513.05, para. 7; 3513.19(B); 3513.20; and § 3599.11(A)* put the candidate on notice that "claims" of party affiliation or nonaffiliation must be made in good faith. When the candidate declared that he was not affiliated with a political party, he had already made sworn statements to the contrary. Under the facts of the case, *Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3513.257* was not overbroad or void for vagueness.

OUTCOME: The court affirmed the judgment of the district court.

COUNSEL: SARGUED: David R. Langdon, LANGDON & HARTMAN LLC, Cincinnati, Ohio, for Appellants.

Patrick J. Piccininni, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, Columbus, Ohio, for Appellees.

ON BRIEF: David R. Langdon, Curt C. Hartman, Joshua B. Bolinger, LANGDON & HARTMAN LLC, Cincinnati, Ohio, Christopher P. Finner, FINNEY, STAGNARO, SABA & KLUSMEIER CO., L.P.A., Cincinnati, Ohio, for Appellants.

Patrick J. Piccininni, Nick A. Soulas, Jr., PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, Columbus, Ohio, for Appellees.

JUDGES: Before: SILER, GILMAN, and GRIFFIN, Circuit Judges.

OPINION BY: Griffin

OPINION:

[*504] GRIFFIN, Circuit Judge. Plaintiff-appellant Charles R. Morrison sought to run as an independent candidate for the office of United States Representative in Ohio's Fifteenth Congressional District ("CD") in the November 7, 2006, election. Defendants-appellees Franklin County Board of Elections ("BOE"), *et al.*, excluded Morrison from the ballot on the ground that, under Ohio election law, he [*505] did not [**2] qualify as an independent candidate because he was affiliated with a political party. Morrison filed an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio seeking preliminary and permanent injunctions requiring the BOE to place him on the ballot. Morrison claimed that the Ohio statutory provision violated his *First* and *Fourteenth Amendment* rights and those of his would-be voters because it was allegedly overbroad, illegally discriminatory, and void for vagueness. After the district court denied Morrison all relief, Morrison appealed to this court. We granted Morrison's motion to expedite the appeal and heard oral argument on September 20, 2006. On September 22, 2006, we issued a per curiam interim opinion unanimously affirming the district court, stating, "despite any constitutional infirmities that *may* exist in the relevant Ohio statutes as they might apply to others, there is no reasonable basis for Morrison to claim in good faith that he is not affiliated with a political party." (Emphasis added.) Today we explain our holding in greater detail.

I.

In December 2005 and January 2006, Morrison began circulating petitions seeking placement on the May 2, 2006, ballot [**3] for the Madison County Republican Party Central Committee and the Ohio Republican Party State Central Committee. Morrison filed his petitions, was certified as a candidate in the Republican primary for the state and county committee positions, and appeared on the May 2, 2006, Republican primary ballot. He lost both races.

Morrison filed his declaration of candidacy for the county committee on a form that stated, "This petition shall be circulated only by a member of the same political party as stated above by the candidate." Morrison signed the declaration, which also required him to state, under penalty of "election falsification," that he was a member of the Republican Party. Likewise as to the state committee, Morrison signed a declaration of candidacy that required him to state, under penalty of election falsification, that he was a member of the Republican Party.

Approximately three weeks before the May 2, 2006, Republican primary, Morrison purchased local newspaper advertisements supporting his state and county committee candidacies. In his ads, Morrison stated that he was a Republican. On May 2, 2006, Morrison requested a Republican ballot and voted in the Republican primary. [**4]

On May 1, 2006, the day before Morrison's name appeared on the ballot in the Republican primary, he filed nominating petitions with the BOE to run as an independent candidate in Ohio's Fifteenth CD.

On May 22, 2006, three residents and qualified electors from the Fifteenth CD filed a written protest challenging Morrison's congressional candidacy on the ground that he was not an independent under Ohio law, and the BOE responded by holding a protest hearing. After receiving briefs and hearing argument at the hearing, the BOE deadlocked 2-2 on whether to certify Morrison as an independent candidate. Pursuant to *Ohio Rev. Code § 3501.05*, the matter was referred to the Ohio Secretary of State, who voted in favor of the protestors and against certification.

Morrison brought suit in the district court under *42 U.S.C. § 1983*, and thereafter the district court held a hearing on the merits.

II.

Because Morrison alleged the violation of rights recognized by the *First* and [*506] *Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution*, the district court had federal-question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Regarding [**5] our jurisdiction, the district court consolidated the hearing on Morrison's preliminary injunction application with the hearing on the merits, and its order disposed of Morrison's complaint and request for permanent injunctive relief. Accordingly, the district court's order is final and immediately appealable. We review the district court's legal conclusions de novo and its factual findings for clear error. *Planned Parenthood Cincinnati Region v. Taft*, 444 F.3d 502, 507 (6th Cir. 2006) (citing *Taubman Co. v. Webfeats*, 319 F.3d 770, 774 (6th Cir. 2003)).

III.

Recently, in *Clingman v. Beaver*, 544 U.S. 581, 125 S. Ct. 2029, 161 L. Ed. 2d 920 (2005), the Supreme Court emphasized that not all election regulations that burden *First Amendment* rights are subject to a strict scrutiny analysis. Rather, unless a state election regulation places a heavy or severe burden on a party, "a State's important regulatory interests will usually be enough to justify reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions." *Id.* at 587 (quoting with approval *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U.S. 351, 358, 117 S. Ct. 1364, 137 L. Ed. 2d 589 (1997)).

In holding [**6] that an Oklahoma statute allowing political parties to open their primary elections to only their own party members and voters registered as independents did not violate the *First Amendment*, the Supreme Court refused to apply a strict scrutiny analysis because the burden was not "severe":

[O]ur cases since *Tashjian [v. Republican Party]*, 479 U.S. 208, 107 S. Ct. 544, 93 L. Ed. 2d 514 (1986) have clarified [that] strict scrutiny is appropriate only if the burden is severe. [*California Democratic Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567, 120 S. Ct. 2402, 147 L. Ed. 2d 502 (2000)], *supra*, at 582, 147 L. Ed. 2d 502, 120 S. Ct. 2402; *Timmons*, 520 U.S. at 358, 137 L. Ed. 2d 589, 117 S. Ct. 1364.

* * *

Many electoral regulations, including voter registration generally, require that voters take some action to participate in the primary process. *See, e.g., Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U.S. 752, 760-62, 36 L. Ed. 2d 1, 93 S. Ct. 1245 (1973) (upholding requirement that voters change party registration 11 months in advance of the primary election). Election laws invariably "affect[] -- at least to some degree -- the individual's [**7] right to vote and his right to associate with others for political ends." *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 788, 75 L. Ed. 2d 547, 103 S. Ct. 1564 (1983).

These minor barriers between voter and party do not compel strict scrutiny. *See Bullock v. Carter*, 405 U.S. 134, 143, 31 L. Ed. 2d 92, 92 S. Ct. 849 (1972). To deem ordinary and widespread burdens like these severe would subject virtually every electoral regulation to strict scrutiny, hamper the ability of States to run efficient and equitable elections, and compel federal courts to rewrite state electoral codes. The Constitution does not require that result, for it is beyond question "that States may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election- and campaign-related disorder." *Timmons, supra*, 520 U.S. at 358, 137 L. Ed. 2d 589, 117 S. Ct. 1364; *Storer v. Brown*, 415 U.S. 724, 730, 39 L. Ed. 2d 714, 94 S. Ct. 1274 (1974). Oklahoma's semiclosed primary system does [*507] not severely burden the associational rights of the state's citizenry.

C

When a state electoral provision places [**8] no heavy burden on associational rights, "a State's important regulatory interests will usually be enough to justify reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions." *Timmons, supra*, at 358, 137 L. Ed. 2d 589, 117 S. Ct. 1364 (internal quotation marks omitted); *Anderson, supra*, at 788, 75 L. Ed. 2d 547, 103 S. Ct. 1564.

Clingman, 544 U.S. at 592-93. *Clingman* follows, and is consistent with, *Timmons*, which likewise refused to apply strict scrutiny to a challenge to a Minnesota election law prohibiting multi-party or "fusion" candidates from appearing

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on the ballot. In rejecting a claim that the Minnesota regulation violated the plaintiff's *First* and *Fourteenth Amendment* rights, the Supreme Court stated,

[I]t is also clear that States may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election- and campaign-related disorder. *Burdick [v. Takushi]*, 504 U.S. 428, 119 L. Ed. 2d 245, 112 S. Ct. 2059 (1992)], *supra*, at 433 ("[A]s a practical matter, there must be a substantial regulation of elections if they are to be fair and honest and if some sort [**9] of order, rather than chaos, is to accompany the democratic process") (quoting *Storer v. Brown*, 415 U.S. 724, 730, 94 S. Ct. 1274, 39 L. Ed. 2d 714 (1974)); *Tashjian*, *supra*, at 217 (The Constitution grants States "broad power to prescribe the 'Time, Places and Manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives', Art. I, § 4, cl. 1, which power is matched by state control over the election process for state offices").

When deciding whether a state election law violates *First* and *Fourteenth Amendment* associational rights, we weigh the "character and magnitude" of the burden the State's rule imposes on those rights against the interests the State contends justify that burden, and consider the extent to which the State's concerns make the burden necessary. *Burdick*, *supra*, at 434 (quoting *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789, 103 S. Ct. 1564, 75 L. Ed. 2d 547 (1983)). Regulations imposing severe burdens on plaintiffs' rights must be narrowly tailored and advance a compelling state interest. Lesser burdens, however, trigger less exacting review, and a State's "important regulatory interests" will usually be enough to justify [**10] "reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions." *Burdick*, *supra*, at 434 (quoting *Anderson*, *supra*, at 788); *Norman [v. Reed]*, 502 U.S. 279, 116 L. Ed. 2d 711, 112 S. Ct. 698 (1992)], *supra*, at 288-289 (requiring "corresponding interest sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation"). No bright line separates permissible election-related regulation from unconstitutional infringements on *First Amendment* freedoms. *Storer*, *supra*, at 730 ("[N]o litmus-paper test . . . separat[es] those restrictions that are valid from those that are invidious The rule is not self-executing and is no substitute for the hard judgments that must be made.").

Timmons, 520 U.S. at 358-59.

The district court concluded correctly that *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.257* does not impose a severe restriction on the *First* and *Fourteenth Amendment* rights of Morrison or other potential independent candidates or voters. *See Lawrence v. Blackwell*, 430 F.3d 368 (6th Cir.) (Ohio [*508] statute requiring independent congressional candidates to file statement of candidacy and nominating [**11] petition on the day preceding the primary election did not impose a severe burden on independent candidates' or voters' constitutional rights, so strict scrutiny was not warranted), *cert. denied*, ___ U.S. ___, 126 S. Ct. 2352, 165 L. Ed. 2d 278 (2006). The election regulation at issue is merely a reasonable, nondiscriminatory regulation to require would-be independent candidates to claim, no later than 4:00 p.m. of the day before the primary elections, that they are free of affiliation with any political party. Therefore, Ohio need only show that this requirement advances an important state interest, not a compelling state interest. *Id.* For the reasons stated by the district court, the non-affiliation requirement passes muster under this deferential standard. In addition, the statute itself specifies the following important state interests furthered by the election regulation:

The purpose of establishing a filing deadline for independent candidates prior to the primary election immediately preceding the general election at which the candidacy is to be voted on by the voters is to recognize that the state has a substantial and compelling interest [**12] in protecting its electoral process by encouraging political stability, ensuring that the winner of the election will represent a majority of the community, providing the electorate with an understandable ballot, and enhancing voter education, thus fostering informed and educated expressions of the popular will in a general election. The filing deadline for independent candidates required in this section prevents splintered parties and unrestrained factionalism, avoids political fragmentation, and maintains the integrity of the ballot. The deadline, one day prior to the primary election, is the least drastic or restrictive means of protecting these state interests. The general assembly finds that the filing deadline for independent candidates in primary elections required in this section is reasonably related to the state's purpose of ensuring fair and honest elections

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while leaving unimpaired the political, voting, and associational rights secured by the *first* and *fourteenth* amendments to the United States Constitution.

OHIO REV. CODE § 3513.257.

As the Supreme Court recognized in *Timmons*, a state may, consistent with the *First Amendment*, ban [**13] "fusion" or multi-party candidates in order to reduce election disorder. *Cf. Libertarian Party of Ohio v. Blackwell*, 462 F.3d 579, 462 F.3d 579, 2006 U.S. App. LEXIS 22639 (6th Cir. 2006).

In summary, we hold that the *First* and *Fourteenth Amendments* do not prohibit the Ohio General Assembly from requiring independent candidates to claim on the day before the primary that they are not affiliated with any political party.

IV.

Next, Morrison argues that the statute is void for vagueness because it allegedly fails to specify what a putative independent candidate must do to get on the ballot, and because it does not provide objective standards for enforcement. His argument is wholly unpersuasive under the facts of this case.

Under *Grayned v. City of Rockford*, 408 U.S. 104, 108, 92 S. Ct. 2294, 33 L. Ed. 2d 222 (1972), a statute must "give the person of ordinary intelligence a reasonable opportunity to know what is prohibited" or, in this case, what is required. In addition, the statute "must provide explicit standards for those who apply them." *Id. Cf. Risbridger v. Connelly*, 275 F.3d 565, 572 [*509] (6th Cir. 2002) ("[T]he void-for-vagueness doctrine requires that a penal statute define the criminal [**14] offense with sufficient definiteness that ordinary people can understand what conduct is prohibited and in a manner that does not encourage arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement.") (quoting *Kolender v. Lawson*, 461 U.S. 352, 357, 103 S. Ct. 1855, 75 L. Ed. 2d 903 (1983)).

The district court rejected Morrison's argument that the statute "creates confusion as to . . . whether a person desiring to become an independent candidate can merely claim not to be affiliated with a political party or whether they must truly be unaffiliated with a political party." The district court reasoned, "a person of ordinary intelligence, when considering *O.R.C. § 3513.257* [which requires the candidate to claim independence] and *O.R.C. § 3501.01(I)* [which defines an 'independent' candidate as one 'who claims not to be affiliated with any political party'] in the whole legislative scheme, would understand that an aspiring independent candidate 'must actually be independent, rather than merely claim it.'" A candidate possessing ordinary intelligence and common sense would readily understand that the claim of independence must be made in [**15] good faith -- otherwise there would be no reason for having the claim requirement, and none of the state interests animating the claim requirement would be served. *See United States v. Gjeli*, 717 F.2d 968, 972 (6th Cir. 1983).

In addition to the common-sense meaning of "claim" in *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.257*, other sections of the Ohio election code put Morrison on notice that his actions were incompatible with his contemporaneous claim that he was not affiliated with any political party. Provisions of the Ohio election code other than § 3513.257 discuss political party affiliation and specify how it may be determined when challenged. This is significant, because typically "identical words used in different parts of the same act are intended to have the same meaning." *OfficeMax, Inc. v. United States*, 428 F.3d 583, 591 (6th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Gustafson v. Alloyd Co., Inc.*, 513 U.S. 561, 570, 115 S. Ct. 1061, 131 L. Ed. 2d 1 (1995)). n1

n1 *See also Lewis v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 355 F.3d 515, 536 (6th Cir.) (Moore, J., for the court, joined in pertinent part by Katz, U.S.D.J.) (referring to "[t]he usual presumption that 'the same words used twice in the same act have the same meaning'" (quoting 2A NORMAN J. SINGER, SUTHERLAND ON STATUTES AND STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION, § 46.06, at 193 (6th ed. 2000)), *cert. denied*, 543 U.S. 821, 125 S. Ct. 61, 160 L. Ed. 2d 31 (2004); *Lake Cumberland Trust, Inc. v. EPA*, 954 F.2d 1218, 1222 (6th Cir. 1994) ("We must presume that words used more than once in the same statute have the same meaning.") (citation omitted).

[**16]

First, *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.19(A)(3)* provides that a person's right to vote in a party's primary can be challenged on the basis that he "is not affiliated with or is not a member of" that party. That section also states, in pertinent part, that "[s]uch party affiliation shall be determined by examining the elector's voting record for the current year and the

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immediately preceding two calendar years as shown on the voter's registration card, using the standards of affiliation specified in the seventh paragraph of *section 3513.05* of the Revised Code." *OHIO REV. CODE. § 3513.19(A)(3)*. In turn, § 3513.05 P 7 considers a voter to be affiliated with a party if he was registered with that party and voted in that party's primaries during the current year and the two preceding years. Morrison has never denied that he was registered as a Republican and voted in the May 2, 2006, Republican primary, nor has he claimed that he was ever registered [*510] as something other than a Republican or that he voted in non-Republican primaries during the preceding two calendar years.

Moreover, the next subsection of the statute, *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.19(B)* [**17] , provides:

When the right of a person to vote is challenged upon the ground set forth in division (A)(3) of this section, membership in or political affiliation with a political party shall be determined by the person's statement, *made under penalty of election falsification*, that the person desires to be affiliated with and supports the principles of the political party whose primary ballot the person desires to vote.

(Emphasis added.) By registering as a Republican and then affirmatively requesting and voting the Republican Party primary ballot on May 2, 2006, Morrison necessarily evinced a desire to be affiliated with the Republican Party at that time. Indeed, when Morrison presented himself as eligible to vote in the Republican primary on May 2, 2006, Ohio law required him to be prepared to prove, *under penalty of punishment for false statement*, that he was affiliated with the Republican Party:

Before any challenged person shall be allowed to vote at a primary election, the person shall make a statement, *under penalty of election falsification*, before one of the precinct officials . . . stating that the person desires to be affiliated [**18] with and supports the principles of the political party whose ballot the person desires to vote; and giving all other facts necessary to determine whether the person is entitled to vote in that primary election. The statement shall be returned to the office of the board with the poll-books and tally sheets.

OHIO REV. CODE § 3513.20.

If there were any doubt whether registering Republican, running as a Republican in the primary, and voting in the Republican primary precluded a good faith claim to be unaffiliated with any party, Morrison's own Federal Election Commission ("FEC") filing dispels it. Morrison conceded that his own congressional campaign committee's statement of organization, FEC Form 1, listed him as affiliated with the Republican Party.

Morrison cannot complain if his own campaign committee's express statement of his party affiliation is considered and used to rule against him. *Cf. In re El-Amin, 252 B.R. 652, 659 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 2000)* ("The party who made the admission cannot complain that they [sic] were prejudiced by their own words."); *Levy v. United States*, 1858 U.S. Ct. Cl. LEXIS 58, 1858 WL 4645, at *27 (Ct. Cl. May 4, 1858) [**19] Morrison cannot complain if his own campaign committee's express statement of his party affiliation is considered and used to rule against him. *Cf. In re El-Amin, 252 B.R. 652, 659 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 2000)* ("The party who made the admission cannot complain that they [sic] were prejudiced by their own words."); *Levy v. United States*, 1858 U.S. Ct. Cl. LEXIS 58, 1858 WL 4645, at *27 (Ct. Cl. May 4, 1858) [**19] ("The petitioner cannot object to this conclusion, because it is in exact accordance with his own export manifest, rendered on his own oath."). n2

n2 *Cf. also United States v. Beal, 940 F.2d 1159, 1162 (8th Cir. 1991)* ("[D]efendant cannot complain if his own admissions . . . [are] received in evidence against him.");

United States v. Alvarez, 810 F.2d 879, 889 (9th Cir. 1987) ("The defendant cannot complain when his own testimony fixes the time of his arrest.");

Courtney v. United States, 518 F.2d 514, 517 (4th Cir. 1975) ("[T]he defendant cannot be heard to complain that he was convicted on the basis of his own testimony.");

467 F.3d 503, *, 2006 U.S. App. LEXIS 25416, **;
2006 FED App. 0373P (6th Cir.)

United States v. Bates, 141 F.2d 436, 439 (7th Cir.) ("Defendant cannot complain if the jury accepted at their face value his own statements . . ."), *vac'd on other grounds*, 323 U.S. 15, 65 S. Ct. 15, 89 L. Ed. 13 (1944);

The Eroee, 9 Ben. 191, 8 F. Cas. 774, 775, F. Cas. No. 4521 (E.D.N.Y. 1877) (No. 4,521) ("[T]he respondents can resort to this bill rendered . . . there being no other proof, it must be taken of evidence of the amount of such difference. Of this the consignees cannot complain, as it is their own bill."), *aff'd*, 17 Blatchf. 16, 8 F. Cas. 775, F. Cas. No. 4522 (C.C.S.D.N.Y. 1879) (No. 4,522).

[**20]

[*511] Most importantly, under Ohio law, if Morrison was unaffiliated with any political party on May 1, 2006, as he contends, he could not also claim in good faith to be a Republican at the same time without risking consequences more serious than exclusion from the ballot. Specifically, *Ohio Rev. Code § 3599.11(A)* provides the following criminal penalties for false swearing: "No person shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely upon a lawful examination by or before any registering officer; or make, print, or issue, any false . . . certificate of registration No person shall . . . knowingly make any false statement on any form for registration or change of registration Whoever violates this division is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree."

A person of ordinary intelligence in the position of Morrison is put on notice that "claims" of party affiliation or non-affiliation must be made in good faith; otherwise the person is subject to criminal prosecution.

We conclude that the statutes at issue gave Morrison sufficient notice that his claims of party affiliation or non-affiliation had to be made in good faith when he filed his independent congressional [**21] candidacy petition on May 1, 2006. Further, under the undisputed facts of this case, Morrison's claim of unaffiliation with a political party was not made in good faith.

For these reasons, we hold that, under the facts of this case, *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.257* is not void for vagueness. *Cf. McEntee v. MSPB*, 404 F.3d 1320, 1333-34 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, ___ U.S. ___, 126 S. Ct. 381, 163 L. Ed. 2d 167 (2005). In addition, for the reasons stated by the district court, we hold that *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.257* is not overbroad, nor was it applied in a manner that illegally discriminated against Morrison.

V.

In conclusion, we affirm the district court's denial of Morrison's application for preliminary and permanent injunctive relief. Morrison has not provided grounds to enjoin defendants from excluding him from the November 2006 congressional ballot due to his non-compliance with *Ohio Rev. Code § 3513.257*.

Affirmed.