

by law, as a candidate of _____ party for said office. I am requesting that my name be listed on the ballot as I have identified my ballot name below. I understand that nicknames are allowed as part of my ballot name, but titles and campaign slogans are not permissible. I have reviewed the requirements to hold office and I certify that I am qualified to serve if elected.

Date _____ Ballot name requested _____
Candidate's signature _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____, _____.
Notary Public _____
NOTARY SEAL My Commission Expires _____

16.1-12-02.2. Counting of write-in votes - Certificate of candidacy by write-in candidates.

1. An election board or canvassing board may not count or be required to officially report any write-in vote for any:
 - a. Individual who is required to file a certificate of write-in candidacy under this section but who has not filed a certificate of candidacy and been certified as a write-in candidate.
 - b. Fictitious person or individual clearly not eligible to qualify for the office for which the vote was cast.
 - c. Statement concerning the candidates.
 - d. Name written or printed by the voter for an office that did not also include the darkening of the oval next to the write-in line, except that a write-in candidate for a nonfederal office may make a timely written demand to a county canvassing board to identify and preserve any write-in vote cast for the office sought by the write-in candidate for canvass by the board. The candidate shall deliver the demand to the county auditor and a copy to the county recorder no later than thirty-six hours before the time the county canvassing board is scheduled to meet. A demand only may be made if the unofficial election results maintained by the county auditor demonstrate that the write-in candidate's known vote total is within the pertinent percentage limits provided in subsection 1 or 2 of section 16.1-16-01 and a statement to that effect is included in the demand. After delivery of the ballots as provided by section 16.1-15-08, the canvassing board shall review the ballots to identify any ballot that contains a write-in vote. The county canvassing board shall tally and canvass any write-in vote in the same manner as lawful or qualifying write-in votes if the canvassing board is able to clearly ascertain the intent of the voter from examining the ballot because the write-in candidate's name has been written on the ballot opposite the office to be voted for or because of any other cogent evidence of intent.
 - e. Write-in votes which constitute five percent or less of the votes cast by the voters for the candidate receiving the most votes for that office, except in the case of a primary election in which enough votes were cast as write-in votes to qualify a name for the general election ballot. This percentage is to be calculated based on the total number of write-in votes tabulated by the voting equipment in the precincts of the county in which that office was on the ballot.
 - f. Candidate receiving fewer than three write-in votes unless the number of votes received qualifies the candidate to be nominated or elected.
2. Write-in votes that do not need to be individually canvassed based on the requirements of subsection 1 must be listed on the official canvass report as "scattered write-ins".
3. An individual who intends to be a write-in candidate for president of the United States or for statewide or judicial district office at any election shall file a certificate of write-in candidacy with the secretary of state by four p.m. on the twenty-first day before the

election. The certificate must contain the name and address of the candidate and be signed by the candidate. Before the thirteenth day before the election, the secretary of state shall certify the names of the candidates to each county auditor as write-in candidates.

4. An individual who intends to be a write-in candidate at the general election for president of the United States shall file a certificate of write-in candidacy with the secretary of state by four p.m. on the twenty-first day before the general election. The certificate must contain the names and addresses of the candidates for presidential electors for that presidential candidate and a certification of acceptance signed by each candidate for elector. The candidate shall sign the certificate. The certificate may also include the name and address of a candidate for vice president of the United States and a certification of acceptance signed by that candidate. The secretary of state shall prescribe the form of the certificate of write-in candidacy and the certification of acceptance. Before the thirteenth day before the election, the secretary of state shall certify the names of the presidential candidates and the presidential electors to each county auditor as write-in candidates.
5. An individual who intends to be a write-in candidate for any legislative district office shall file a certificate of write-in candidacy with the secretary of state. The certificate must contain the name, address, and signature of the candidate. Certificates must be filed by four p.m. on the fourth day before the election.
6. A certificate under this section is not required when:
 - a. No names will appear on the ballot for an office;
 - b. The number of candidates appearing on the ballot for an office is less than the number to be elected; or
 - c. The number of candidates appearing on the ballot for a party office is less than the number of nominations a party is entitled to make.
7. An individual required to file a certificate of write-in candidacy may not seek more than one office appearing on the primary and general election ballots.

16.1-12-02.3. Nominating petition for an independent candidate not to be circulated more than one hundred fifty days before filing time - Special election.

A petition provided for in this chapter may not be circulated or signed more than one hundred fifty days before the date when any petition must be filed under this chapter. Any signatures to a petition obtained more than one hundred fifty days before that date may not be counted. A nominating petition for a special election may not be circulated or signed more than thirty days before the date when the petition must be filed.

16.1-12-03. Certificate of nomination to contain only one name - Person to participate in only one nomination - Exception.

No certificate of nomination provided for by this chapter, except in the case of presidential electors, may contain the name of more than one nominee for each office to be filled. A person elected or appointed to an office appearing on the no-party ballot or seeking nomination and election to a no-party office may also seek nomination to legislative office and may serve in the legislative assembly, unless the no-party office is the office of district court judge, or a statewide elective office. Except as may be permitted in this section, no person may participate directly or indirectly in the nomination of more than one person for each office to be filled on the general election ballot, except a person may sign a certificate of nomination by petition for more than one person for each office, and no person may accept a nomination to more than one office on the general election ballot. No political party is entitled to more than one set of nominees on the official general election ballot.

16.1-12-04. Certificates of nomination - Time and place of filing.

1. Certificates of nomination for nominees for offices to be filled by the qualified electors of the entire state must be filed with the secretary of state. Not less than fifty-five days before any general or special election to fill any statewide office, the secretary of state

shall electronically transmit a certified list to each county auditor the names and addresses of the persons nominated for statewide office according to this chapter as shown on the certificates of nomination filed in the secretary of state's office.

2. Certificates of nomination for nominees for county offices must be filed with the county auditor of the county in which the candidate resides.
3. Certificates of nomination must, without regard to the means of delivery, be filed and in the actual possession of the appropriate officer not later than four p.m. on the sixty-fourth day prior to the day of election.
4. The secretary of state and the county auditors shall keep on file for six months all certificates of nomination filed with them under this chapter and all certificates of nomination must be open to public inspection during regular business hours.

16.1-12-05. Secretary of state to certify nominations to county auditor - Duty of county auditor.

Repealed by S.L. 1997, ch. 200, § 4.

16.1-12-06. Person nominated by more than one party - Column in which name placed.

When one person has been nominated for the same office by more than one body of electors qualified to make nominations for public office, the nominee shall file with the secretary of state or before the last day fixed by law for filing certificates of nomination for the office, a signed statement designating the column on the official ballot in which the nominee desires the nominee's name to appear. The column so designated must be the column allotted to one of the bodies of electors by whom the person was nominated. In the absence of a timely written designation as provided by this section, the secretary of state shall place the person's name in the column allotted to the body of electors from which was first received notice of the person's nomination.

16.1-12-07. If nominee declines - Certificate void.

Any person intending to decline a nomination shall do so by filing written notice of that intention with the officer with whom the certificate nominating the person is filed. If the written notice is filed with the appropriate officer before four p.m. on the sixty-fourth day before the election, the nomination is void. If written notice is mailed, it must be in the physical possession of the appropriate officer before four p.m. on the sixty-fourth day before the election.

16.1-12-08. Vacancy occurring on ballot before election day but after ballots are printed - Stickers used.

Repealed by S.L. 2001, ch. 203, § 9.

16.1-12-09. Filling vacancy existing on no-party ballot - Petition required - Time of filing.

Whenever a vacancy exists on a no-party ballot for a state office or for judge of a district court, such vacancy may be filled by filing with the secretary of state, before four p.m. on the sixty-fourth day, a written petition as provided in section 16.1-11-06, stating that the petitioner desires to become a candidate for election to the office for which a vacancy exists. If the petition is mailed, it must be in the physical possession of the secretary of state before four p.m. on the sixty-fourth day prior to the general election. The petition for the nomination of any person to fill such vacancy must be signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote cast for the office of governor in the state or district, at the most recent general election at which the office of governor was voted upon, but in no case may more than three hundred signatures be required.

Whenever a vacancy exists on a no-party ballot in a county or district within a county, the vacancy may be filled by filing with the county auditor before four p.m. of the sixty-fourth day a written petition as provided in section 16.1-11-11, stating that the petitioner desires to become a candidate for election to the office for which a vacancy exists. If such petition is mailed or

otherwise delivered, it must be in the possession of the county auditor before four p.m. on the sixty-fourth day prior to the general election. The petition for the nomination of any person to fill the vacancy must be signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least thirty percent of the total vote cast for the office of governor at the most recent general election in the county or district at which the office of governor was voted upon, but in no case may more than three hundred signatures be required.

A vacancy in the no-party ballot must be deemed to exist when:

1. A candidate nominated at the primary election dies, resigns, or otherwise becomes disqualified to have the candidate's name printed on the ballot at the general election.
2. No candidates were nominated at the primary election because the office did not yet exist.
3. The timing of the vacancy in an office makes it impossible to have it placed on the primary ballot.