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Idaho Secretary of State's Office
Attn: State Election Director - Betsie Kimbrough
700 West Jefferson Street Room E205
Boise, ID 83720

RE: Request for Reconsideration of Certification
Of Presidential Nominee – Darrell L. Castle

Dear Ms. Kimbrough:

I have received your letter dated August 3, 2016, and I believe the letter is in error. Idaho sec. 34-708A, which says that an independent presidential candidate must declare that they have no political party affiliation, clearly refers to a political party within Idaho. This is obvious, when one notes that the statute has been in the law since before 1980, and yet previous Idaho Secretaries of State have not applied this law to past independent candidates for president and vice-president. Here are examples:

1. John Anderson was permitted to be on the Idaho November ballot as an independent presidential candidate in 1980, even though he was affiliated with the Republican Party all during 1980. He continued to list himself as a Republican in the Congressional Directory for 1980. He had also voted in the March 1980 Illinois Republican presidential primary, a primary he ran in. Under Illinois law his vote in that primary affiliated him with the Republican Party of Illinois. Anderson also ran in the Idaho Republican presidential primary in 1980.
2. Jill Stein was permitted to be on the Idaho November ballot as an independent presidential candidate in Idaho in 2012, even though she was registered at the time in Massachusetts as a member of the Green Party. She is in the process of again qualifying as an independent presidential candidate this year in Idaho, even though she is still a registered member of the Green Party of Massachusetts.
3. Rocky Anderson was permitted to be on the Idaho November ballot as an independent presidential candidate in Idaho in 2012, even though he was registered in Utah at the time as a member of the Justice Party.
4. It is very likely that Evan McMullin will be petitioning in Idaho as an independent presidential candidate, even though he holds himself out as a member of the Republican Party. He lives in Virginia, which is a state in which the voter registration form does not ask about party membership.

If your response to this point is that the Green Party was not ballot-qualified in Idaho in 2012, nor currently; and that the Justice Party was not ballot-qualified in Idaho in 2012, that supports my position that 34-708A only refers to Idaho political parties. I am not affiliated with the Idaho Constitution Party. In fact, I live in Tennessee, a state in which the voter registration form does not ask about party membership. I am intending to sign the Idaho form that says I am not affiliated with any political party. The fact that I am the presidential nominee of the Constitution Party does not necessarily mean I am affiliated with the Constitution Party. In history, there are many instances which political parties nominated presidential or vice-presidential candidates who were not affiliated with that party. The U.S. Supreme Court said in *Tashjian v Republican Party of Connecticut*, 479 US 208, at page 215, that parties have a First Amendment right to nominate non-members if they wish. The Reform Party nominated Ralph Nader for president in 2004, even though Nader was not a member of the Reform Party and has always been an independent.

Sincerely,



Darrell L. Castle
Candidate for President of the United States.