

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

No. 46 MM 2022

DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,

Petitioners,

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA *et al.*,

Respondents.

**DOCTOR OZ FOR SENATE & DR. MEHMET OZ'S
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE**

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

Kathleen A. Gallagher

PA I.D. #37950

Russell D. Giancola

PA. I.D. #200058

436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: (412) 717-1920

JONES DAY

John M. Gore*

Megan Sowards Newton

E. Stewart Crosland

51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20001

Phone: (202) 879-3939

**Pro hac vice application pending*

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE

Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, (collectively, the “Proposed Intervenor-Respondents”), by and through undersigned counsel, respectfully submit the following Application for Leave to Intervene as Respondents in the original jurisdiction matter under Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure 106, 123, and 1531(b) and Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 2326 through 2329, and aver the following in support thereof:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz support and seek to uphold free and fair elections for all Pennsylvanians and the laws that guarantee the integrity of those elections. Doctor Oz for Senate is the principal campaign committee for Dr. Oz, who is currently leading the May 17, 2022, primary election to serve as the Republican candidate to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

In a desperate attempt to scrounge up more votes with the hope of surpassing Dr. Oz in the official vote total, Petitioners Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate and David H. McCormick have asked this Court to order county boards of elections to count ballots that are invalid under Pennsylvania law. The Election Code mandates that voters who choose to vote by mail-in or absentee ballot “*shall . . . fill out, date, and sign the declaration*” on the envelope. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.6(a) (emphasis added). A majority of this Court already has held that any mail-in or absentee ballot

that lacks a voter-completed date is invalid under Pennsylvania law and may not be counted in any election after the 2020 general election. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1079-80 (2020) (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy). Just this year, the Commonwealth Court twice has recognized that it is bound by this holding and rejected claims to count such ballots. On each occasion, this Court has allowed the Commonwealth Court's decisions to stand. *See In re Election in Region 4 for Downingtown Sch. Bd. Precinct Uwchlan 1*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 10, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 536196 (Pa. Feb. 23, 2022); *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122 (Pa. Jan. 27, 2022). Nonetheless, Petitioners ask the Court to order county boards of elections to count in the May 2022 primary election mail-in and absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date.

On Monday, May 23, Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate and David H. McCormick filed a Petition for Review in the Commonwealth Court pursuant to its original jurisdiction at docket number 286 MD 2022. The following day, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, as well as the Republican National Committee and Republican Party of Pennsylvania, filed applications for leave to intervene in that action. Yesterday, the Commonwealth Court granted leave for the Proposed

Intervenor-Respondents to participate in a hearing scheduled for Tuesday, May 31, to resolve Mr. McCormick's Motion for Special Injunction "subject to the Court's future disposition of their respective applications for leave to intervene." *See Per Curiam Order*, attached as Ex. 1.

On May 24, the Petitioners filed in this Court an Application for the Court to Exercise Jurisdiction Pursuant to its King's Bench Powers and/or Powers to Grant Extraordinary Relief. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz now seek to intervene here to preserve the free and fair May 2022 primary election, to prevent a change to the rules of the election after election day, and to uphold Pennsylvania's vital election integrity laws.

Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have made significant investments in connection with this primary election and Dr. Oz is leading in the current vote count. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents thus have a substantial and particularized interest in defending this action. No other party to this action represents these private interests, and therefore this timely application for intervention should be granted. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents respectfully request that the Court grant their application to intervene as Respondents, and to permit them to file of record the Answer to Petitioners' Application attached hereto.

I. BACKGROUND

A. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents

1. Doctor Oz for Senate (the “Oz Campaign”) is the principal campaign committee for Dr. Mehmet Oz, who is currently leading in the May 17, 2022, primary election to serve as the Republican candidate to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. The Oz Campaign seeks to intervene on its own behalf and on behalf of its candidate, Dr. Mehmet Oz. Dr. Oz is a “candidate” as that term is defined in Election Code Section 102(a), 25 P.S. § 2602(a). *See Rowland v. Smith*, 83 Pa. D. & C. 99, 101–02 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Dauphin 1952) (“candidate” under the Election Code includes one who is a candidate for nomination for President of the United States).

2. Dr. Mehmet Oz is a candidate—and current frontrunner—in the Republican primary election, and a Pennsylvania voter. On information and belief, some of the undated ballots at issue here contain votes for Dr. Oz and some for his opponent, Petitioner McCormick. Dr. Oz accordingly has standing in this action, *see In re Gen. Election-1985*, 531 A.2d 836, 838 (Pa. Commw. 1987), as does his campaign committee, which shares his interest in gaining election. *Id.*; *see also McLinko v. Commonwealth*, 270 A.3d 1278, 1282 (Pa. Commw. 2022) (“In sum, a candidate has an interest beyond the interest of other citizens and voters in election matters.”).

B. Procedural history

3. On Monday, May 23, 2022, the Petitioners filed a Petition for Review addressed to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania's original jurisdiction against Leigh M. Chapman, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and 60 County Board of Elections of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

4. The next day, the Oz Campaign and Dr. Mehmet Oz, as well as the Republican National Committee and Republican Party of Pennsylvania (collectively, the "Republican Committees"), filed applications for leave to intervene in that action. A copy of the Oz Campaign and Dr. Mehmet Oz's Application for Leave to Intervene in the Commonwealth Court action (as well as the preliminary objections and brief attached thereto) is attached hereto as Ex. 2 and incorporated by reference as if set forth at length herein.

5. Yesterday, May 25, 2022, the Commonwealth Court granted leave for the Oz Campaign and the Republican Committees to participate in a hearing scheduled for Tuesday, May 31, to resolve Mr. McCormick's Motion for Special Injunction "subject to the Court's future disposition of their respective applications for leave to intervene." *See* Ex. 1.

6. On May 24, the Petitioners filed in this Court an Application for the Court to Exercise Jurisdiction Pursuant to its King's Bench Powers and/or Powers to Grant Extraordinary Relief.

7. The Petitioners seek an order directing those county boards of elections to count in the May 2022 primary election results mail-in or absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date.

8. This case is still in its infancy. As of the filing of this Application for Leave to Intervene, the only pleadings that have been filed in this proceeding are the Petitioners' Application, the Answer of Blair County, and the "No Answer Letters" of several other County Boards of Elections. It is unclear if Petitioners have served original process on all Respondents in this action, and not all respondents have entered their appearance in this action.

II. THE GOVERNING INTERVENTION STANDARD

9. "The right to intervention should be accorded to anyone having an interest of his own which no other party on the record is interested in protecting." *Keener v. Zoning Hearing Bd. Of Millcreek Twp.*, 714 A.2d 1120, 1123 (Pa. Commw. 1998) (citing *Bily v. Bd. of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review of Allegheny Cty.*, 44 A.2d 250 (Pa. 1945)).

10. A nonparty may file an application for leave to intervene in an original jurisdiction petition for review. Pa.R.A.P. 1531(b).

11. The standards for intervention under Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 2326 to 2329 apply to an original jurisdiction petition for review because Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure 106 ("Original Jurisdiction Matters")

applies the “general rules” for practice in the courts of common pleas—namely, the Rules of Civil Procedure—“so far as they may be applied.”

12. Moreover, Pennsylvania law affords a party an absolute right to intervene in an action if the party can satisfy any one of the categories specified in Pa. R. Civ. P. 2327. Pa. R. Civ. P. 2329; *see also Larock v. Sugarloaf Township Zoning Hearing Bd.*, 740 A.2d 308, 313 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 1999).

13. Proposed Intervenor-Respondents seek to intervene under Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 2327(3) and (4), which provide in pertinent part:

At any time during the pendency of an action, a person not a party thereto *shall be permitted to intervene therein*, subject to these rules if

(3) such person could have joined as an original party in the action or could have been joined therein; or

(4) *the determination of such action may affect any legally enforceable interest of such person* whether or not such person may be bound by a judgment in the action.

Pa. R.C.P. No. 2327(3), (4) (emphasis added); *see also Allegheny Reprod. Health Ctr. v. Pa. Dep’t of Human Servs.*, No. 26 M.D. 2019, 2020 Pa. Commw. LEXIS 104, 2020 WL 424866, at *5 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 28, 2020) (“Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure No. 2327(4) . . . permits intervention where the determination ‘*may affect any legally enforceable interest*’ of a proposed intervenor.” (quoting Pa. R.C.P. No. 2327(4) and emphasis in original)).

14. The Court should grant the application to intervene because the Court's determination of this action may affect the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents' legally enforceable interests, no exception applies under Rule 2329, and the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents' participation will aid the Court.

III. BASIS FOR THE INTERVENTION

A. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a substantial interest in this action.

15. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a substantial and particularized interest in preserving the state election laws challenged in this action, which were enacted to ensure the structure and integrity of Pennsylvania's elections.

16. There can be no question that Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a direct and significant interest in preserving Dr. Oz's apparent victory in the May 2022 primary election. *See, e.g., Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98 (2000); *McLinko*, 270 A.3d at 1282.

17. Moreover, courts have recognized that intervention is "uniquely" appropriate where the proposed intervenor represents the "'mirror-image' interests of the plaintiffs" who brought the lawsuit. *Democratic Nat'l Comm. v. Bostelmann*, No. 20-cv-249-wmc, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 76765, 2020 WL 1505640, at *5 (W.D. Wis. Mar. 28, 2020) (quoting *Builders Ass'n of Greater Chicago v. Chicago*, 170 F.R.D. 435, 441 (N.D. Ill. 1996)).

18. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz are the “mirror-image” of Petitioners insofar as they are opponents in the May 2022 primary election and Petitioners seek to overturn the result of that election.

19. Unlike the Petitioners, however, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz seek to preserve the Pennsylvania Supreme Court’s and this Court’s prior holdings regarding the treatment of undated mail-in and absentee ballots.

20. Furthermore, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a direct and significant interest in the continued enforcement of Pennsylvania’s laws governing mail-in and absentee ballots, as those laws are designed to ensure “the integrity of [the] election process,” *Eu v. San Fran. Cty. Democratic Centr. Comm.*, 489 U.S. 214, 231 (1989), and the “orderly administration of elections,” *Crawford v. Marion Cty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 196 (2008) (Op. of Stevens, J.). Were these validly enacted laws to be cast aside, the current competitive electoral environment in Pennsylvania, in which Doctor Oz for Senate, Dr. Oz, and all other candidates for elected office invested substantial resources, would be altered or impaired. *See League of Women Voters v. Commonwealth*, 178 A.3d 737, 741 n.5, 800 (Pa. 2018).

21. If Petitioners’ action succeeds, the orderly administration of Pennsylvania’s May 2022 primary election will be upended *after* election day.

22. Not only would this undercut democratically enacted laws that protect voters and candidates (including the Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz), *Caba v.*

Weaknecht, 64 A.3d 39, 50 (Pa. Commw. 2013) (quoting *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. State Republican Party*, 552 U.S. 442, 451 (2008)), it would change the “structur[e] of [the] competitive environment” in Pennsylvania’s elections and “fundamentally alter the environment in which rival [candidates] defend their concrete interests (e.g., their interest in ... winning [elections]),” *Shays v. Fed. Elec. Comm’n*, 414 F.3d 76, 86 (D.C. Cir. 2005).

23. Such extremely late changes also risk confusing voters and undermine confidence in the electoral process. *See, e.g., Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4-5 (2006) (“Court orders affecting elections ... can themselves result in voter confusion and consequent incentive to remain away from the polls. As an election draws closer, that risk will increase.”); *Merrill v. Milligan*, 142 S.Ct. 879 (2022); *DNC v. Wisconsin State Leg.*, 141 S. Ct. 28, 35 (Mem.) (Oct. 26, 2020) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring).

B. There is no basis to deny the application for intervention.

24. Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 2329 provides that an application for intervention may be refused if: (1) the petitioner’s claim or defense “is not in subordination to and in recognition of the propriety of the action”; (2) the petitioner’s interest is already adequately represented; or (3) “the petitioner has unduly delayed in making application for intervention or the intervention will unduly delay, embarrass or prejudice the trial or the adjudication of the rights of the parties.”

25. None of these factors applies to the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents.

26. First, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents' defense in this action is in subordination to and in recognition of the action's propriety.

27. Second, no existing party adequately represents the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents' particularized interests. *See* Pa.R.C.P. No. 2329(2). The Respondents, the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the County Boards of Elections, are political appointees who do not represent any particular candidate's or campaign's interests in this case and, therefore, do represent the unique interests of the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents. The Petitioners, as the competing candidate in the Republican primary for United States Senate, have interests directly at odds with the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents, as the Petitioners are seeking to rewrite the Election Code and well-established precedent in a Hail-Mary effort to overturn the results of the May 2022 primary election by changing the rules after the race is over.

28. Third, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents have not unduly delayed the submission of their application to intervene in this action, which remains in its infancy. Only one of the 68 Respondents has filed an answer to the Application for Extraordinary Relief, and this Court set a deadline of 4:00 p.m. today for parties to do so. Thus, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents' intervention will not cause any

undue delay, embarrassment, or prejudice to any party, but their intervention will aid the court in resolving the important legal and factual questions before it.

IV. CONCLUSION

29. For the reasons set forth above, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents have a clear right to intervene in this case challenging important state laws governing an election that has already taken place.

30. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents seek to intervene as Respondents in this action and will assert various defenses to the claims asserted by Petitioners but will not raise claims against Respondents.

31. If granted leave to intervene, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents intend to file the Answer to Petitioners' Application attached as Exhibit 3.

WHEREFORE, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents respectfully request that this Honorable Court enter an Order granting this Application to Intervene in this matter together with any other relief the Court deems appropriate or necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 26, 2022

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher
Kathleen A. Gallagher
PA I.D. #37950
Russell D. Giancola
PA. I.D. #200058
GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC
436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: (412) 717-1900

kag@glawfirm.com
rdg@glawfirm.com

John M. Gore *
Megan Sowards Newton
E. Stewart Crosland
JONES DAY
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 879-3939
jmgore@jonesday.com
msowardsnewton@jonesday.com
scrosland@jonesday.com

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

**Pro hac vice application pending*

EXHIBIT 1

of Elections, Lancaster County Board :
of Elections, Lawrence County Board :
of Elections, Lebanon County Board :
of Elections, Lehigh County Board of :
Elections, Luzerne County Board of :
Elections, Lycoming County Board of :
Elections, McKean County Board of :
Elections, Mercer County Board of :
Elections, Mifflin County Board of :
Elections, Monroe County Board of :
Elections, Montgomery County Board :
of Elections, Montour County Board of :
Elections, Northampton County Board :
of Elections, Northumberland County :
Board of Elections, Perry County :
Board of Elections, Pike County Board :
of Elections, Potter County Board of :
Elections, Snyder County Board of :
Elections, Somerset County Board of :
Elections, Sullivan County Board of :
Elections, Tioga County Board of :
Elections, Union County Board of :
Elections, Venango County Board of :
Elections, Warren County Board of :
Elections, Washington County Board :
of Elections, Wayne County Board of :
Election, Westmoreland County Board :
of Elections, and Wyoming County :
Board of Elections, :
Respondents :

PER CURIAM

ORDER

NOW, May 25, 2022, upon consideration of Petitioners’ Motion for Immediate Special Injunction and Supporting Memorandum of Law (Motion for Special Injunction), it is hereby **ORDERED** as follows:

1. Hearing on Petitioners' Motion for Special Injunction is scheduled for Tuesday, May 31, 2022, at 10:00 a.m., in Courtroom 3001, Pennsylvania Judicial Center, Third Floor, 601 Commonwealth Avenue, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
2. Petitioners are directed to secure the service of a court stenographer for the proceedings.
3. Proposed Intervenors Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz (Proposed Oz Intervenors), and the Republican National Committee and Republican Party of Pennsylvania (Proposed Republican Intervenors), are granted leave to participate in the aforementioned hearing on the Motion for Special Injunction subject to the Court's future disposition of their respective applications for leave to intervene.
4. Any party who opposes the pending Motion for Special Injunction shall PACFile and serve an answer in opposition thereto no later than **12:00 noon on Friday, May 27, 2022**. Any party who fails to file an answer by 12:00 noon on Friday, May 27, 2022, will be considered by the Court to be unopposed to the Motion for Special Injunction.
5. The Prothonotary shall docket Proposed Oz Intervenors' Brief in Opposition to Petitioners' Motion for Immediate Special Injunction, attached to their Application for Leave to Intervene as Exhibit 2.¹

¹ Because Proposed Oz Intervenors have already filed a Brief in Opposition to Petitioners' Motion for Special Injunction, in which Proposed Republican Intervenors join, no further answers are necessary from the Proposed Intervenors at this time.

6. Any party who opposes any pending application to intervene shall PACFile and serve an answer in opposition thereto no later than **12:00 noon on Friday, May 27, 2022**. Any party who fails to file an answer by 12:00 noon on Friday, May 27, 2022, will be considered by the Court to be unopposed to the applications to intervene.

7. The parties shall PACFile a joint stipulation of facts no later than **12:00 noon on Friday, May 27, 2022**, indicating which county boards of elections are not following the Pennsylvania Department of State's Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes, dated May 24, 2022,² and explaining why the emergency relief requested in the Motion for Special Injunction is necessary.

8. To reduce the risk of transmission of the COVID-19 virus, all persons participating in or observing the hearing shall adhere to all Pennsylvania Judicial Center and Commonwealth Court COVID-19 precautions and protocols while in the Pennsylvania Judicial Center that may include, but not be limited to, the wearing of facemasks and social distancing.

9. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall immediately transmit a copy of this order to all Respondent county boards of elections.

² See <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/Documents/2022-05-24-Guidance-Segregated-Undated-Ballots.pdf> (last visited May 25, 2022).

David M. Backenstoe, Esq.
Lehigh County Government Center
17 S. Seventh Street, Room 440
Allentown, PA 18101

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Michael Philip Barbera, Esq.
Barbera, Melvin & Svonavec, LLP
146 W Main St
Po Box 775
Somerset, PA 15501-0775

William Gleason Barbin, Esq.
Gleason Barbin & Markovitz LLP
206 Main St
206 Main St
Johnstown, PA 15901-1509

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Timothy Ross Bevevino, Esq.
Swanson, Bevevino & Sharp, P.C.
Swanson Bevevino & Sharp Pc
311 Market St
Warren, PA 16365-2373

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Jacob Biehl Boyer, Esq.
Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General
Pa Office Of Attorney General
1600 Arch St Ste 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Heather Lynn Bozovich, Esq.
Lisa Marie Vari & Associates, PC,
114 1/2 S 2ND St
Clearfield, PA 16830

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Keith Orr Brenneman, Esq.
Law Office of Keith O. Brenneman, P.C.
Law Office Of Keith O. Brenneman Pc
44 W Main St
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-6249

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Thomas E. Breth, Esq.
Dillon McCandless King Coulter & Graham, LLP
Dillon Mccandless King Coulter & Graham Llp
128 W Cunningham St
Butler, PA 16001-5742

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Matthew T. Budash, Esq.
Budash & Welch, LLP
Budash & Welch Llp
120 S 7TH St
Indiana, PA 15701

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

William R. Bunt, Esq.
Self employed
109 S Carlisle St
Po Box 336
New Bloomfield, PA 17068-9766

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Keith Adam Button, Esq.
Shafer Law Firm, P.C.
Shafer Law Firm P.c.
890 Market St
Meadville, PA 16335-3318

Maureen E. Calder, Esq.
Montgomery County Solicitor's Office
PO Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Leigh M. Chapman
Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth
302 North Office Building
401 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Anthony V. Clarke, Esq.
The Clarke Firm
204 Bolivar Dr
Bradford, PA 16701-3129

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Larry E. Coploff, Esq.
Coploff, Ryan & Houser
136 E Water St Frnt
Po Box 389
Lock Haven, PA 17745-0389

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Dean Alan Crabtree, Esq.
Koontz & Crabtree
130 W Penn St
Bedford, PA 15522-1225

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Robert Michael Cravitz, Esq.
503 N Market St
Selinsgrove, PA 17870-2003

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Joseph A. Curcillo III, Esq.
Dauphin County Solicitor's Office
2 S 2ND St
Harrisburg, PA 17101

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Michael Patrick Dennehy, Esq.
Marks, McLaughlin, Dennehy & Piontek
42 W Market St
Po Box 179
Danville, PA 17821

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Jonathan Lee DeWald, Esq.
McNerney, Page, Vanderlin & Hall
McNerney Page Et Al
433 Market St
Williamsport, PA 17701

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

John B. Dunn, Esq.
Matergia & Dunn
919 Main St
Stroudsburg, PA 18360-1603

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Elizabeth A. Dupuis, Esq.
Babst, Calland, Clements and Zomnir, PC
Babst Calland Et Al
330 Innovation Blvd Ste 302
State College, PA 16803

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Garen Robert Fedeles, Esq.
Santicola, Steele & Fedeles, P.C.
810 Third Street
Beaver, PA 15009

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Michael John Fischer, Esq.
Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General
Ofc of Attorney General
1600 Arch St Ste 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Jonathan P. Foster, Esq.
Foster Law Offices
303 S Keystone Ave
Sayre, PA 18840

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Donald J. Frederickson Jr., Esq.
123 Wyoming Avenue, 6th Floor
Scranton, PA 18503

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Christopher P. Gabriel, Esq.
Cafardi Ferguson Wyrick Weis & Gabriel LLC
Cafardi Ferguson Wyrick
2605 Nicholson Rd Ste 2201
Sewickley, PA 15143

Kathleen A. Gallagher, Esq.
Gallagher Giancola LLC
436 Seventh Ave 31st Fl
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Frank William Garrigan, Esq.
Garrigan & Targonski
112 E Independence St
Shamokin, PA 17872

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Russell David Giancola, Esq.
Gallagher Giancola LLC
436 Seventh Ave Fl 31
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Jana Phillis Grimm, Esq.
Steptoe & Johnson PLLC
11 Grandview Cir Ste 200
Canonsburg, PA 15317

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Melissa Ann Guiddy, Esq.
Westmoreland County Solicitor's Office
527 Austin St
Greensburg, PA 15601

Ronald Lee Hicks Jr., Esq.
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, LLP
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur Llp
6 Ppg PII FI 3
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Nathan W. Karn, Esq.
401 Allegheny St
Po Box 415
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648-2011

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Wendell R. Kay, Esq.
1104 Court St
Honesdale, PA 18431-1927

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Joseph Jamil Khan, Esq.
County of Bucks
Bucks County Law Department
55 E Court St
Doylestown, PA 18901

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Thomas W. King III, Esq.
Dillon McCandless King Coulter & Graham LLP
Dillon Mccandless Et Al
128 W Cunningham St
Butler, PA 16001-5742

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Thomas W. Leslie, Esq.
25 N. Mill Street, Suite 503
New Castle, PA 16101

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Kenneth Richard Levitzky, Esq.
Kenneth R.Levitzky,Attorney at Law
Po Box 489
125 Churchill St
Dushore, PA 18614-0489

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Anthony P. Litwin III, Esq.
Wyoming County
24 E Tioga St
Tunkhannock, PA 18657-1506

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

William J. Madden, Esq.
William J. Madden PC
165 Euclid Ave
Po Box 981
Sharon, PA 16146-3477

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

John Amos Marlatt, Esq.
Montgomery County Solicitor's Office
PO Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

William F. Martin, Esq.
County of Delaware Solicitor's Office
201 W Front St
Media, PA 19063

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Kristen Kirk Mayock, Esq.
Chester County Solicitor's Office
Chester County Solicitor's Office
313 W Market St Ste 6702
West Chester, PA 19380

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Anthony John McDonald, Esq.
Marinos, McDonald & Knecht, LLP
Marinos Mcdonald & Knecht Llp
106 W Front St
Berwick, PA 18603

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Carolyn Batz McGee, Esq.
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP
6 Ppg PI Third Fl
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Jeremy Allen Mercer, Esq.
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, LLP
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur Llp
6 Ppg PI FI 3
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Daniel A. Miscavige, Esq.
Gillespie, Miscavige & Ferdinand, LLC
67 N Church St
Hazleton, PA 18201-5801

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Nathan Alexander Morgan, Esq.
Beaver County
Beaver County Law Dept
810 Third St
Beaver, PA 15009

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Molly Ruth Mudd, Esq.
Adams County Courthouse
117 Baltimore St 2nd Fl
Gettysburg, PA 17325-2367

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Philip William Newcomer, Esq.
Montgomery County Solicitor's Office
Montgomery Co Solicitors Ofc
Po Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Allan Joseph Opsitnick, Esq.
Opsitnick and Associates
564 Forbes Ave Ste 1201
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2910

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

John M. Purcell, Esq.
John M. Purcell, PC
John M. Purcell Pc
55 E Church St Ste 101
Uniontown, PA 15401

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Melissa P. Rudas, Esq.
Northampton County Solicitor's Office
140 E Broad St
Bethlehem, PA 18018-6220

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Frank J. Ruggiero, Esq.
123 Wyoming Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Christine Marie Sadler, Esq.
Berks County Solicitor's Office
633 Court St 13th Fl
Solicitor's Office
Reading, PA 19601

Nathaniel Justus Schmidt, Esq.
Warren County Solicitor's Office
315 Second Ave
Ste 704
Warren, PA 16365

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Thomas R. Shaffer, Esq.
Glassmire & Shaffer Law Offices, P.C.
410 Ross St
5 E Third St
Coudersport, PA 16915-1631

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

J. David Smith, Esq.
McCormick Law Firm
835 W 4TH St
Williamsport, PA 17701-6326

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Stephen S. Snook, Esq.
Bmz Law Pc
20 S Wayne St
Lewistown, PA 17044-2145

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

James M. Stein, Esq.
Dick, Stein, Schemel, Wine & Frey, LLP
Dick Stein Schemel Et Al
13 W Main St Ste 210
Waynesboro, PA 17268-1517

Joshua Marc Stein, Esq.
Montgomery County Solicitor's Office
Montgomery Co Solicitor's Ofc
425 Swede St Ste 800 Pob 311
Norristown, PA 19401

Jerrold A. Sulcove, Esq.
Black & Davison, PC
Black And Davison P.c.
1110 Kennebec Dr
Chambersburg, PA 17201

Andrew Francis Szefi, Esq.
Allegheny County Law Department
Allegheny County Law Dept
445 Fort Pitt Blvd Ste 300
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1327

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Edwin Wilford Tompkins III, Esq.
20th E. 5th Street
Emporium, PA 15834-0031

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

David Richard Warner Jr., Esq.
Buzgon Davis Law Offices
525 S Eighth St
Lebanon, PA 17042

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Christian Edward Weed, Esq.
Farley, Bernathy, & Weed, LLC
2523 Route 6
Ste 1
Hawley, PA 18428-7055

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

H. William White III, Esq.
Butler County Solicitor's Office
Po Box 1208
Butler, PA 16003-1208

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Thomas L. Whiteman, Esq.
Chester County Solicitor's Office
1313 W. Market Street, Suite 6702
West Chester, PA 19380

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Richard Winkler, Esq.
Butcher & Winkler
Venango County Solicitor
123 N Franklin St
Titusville, PA 16354-1760

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Donald Kenneth Zagurskie, Esq.
Johnston & Zagurskie, PC
117 Main St
Po Box O
Mifflin, PA 17058-0915

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Carl John Zwick, Esq.
Zwick & Zwick LLP
171 Beaver Dr
Po Box 1127
Dubois, PA 15801

AOPC 1231A Rev.05/25/2022

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Addressed To: | David M. Backenstoe, Esq. Lehigh County Government Center 17 S. Seventh Street, Room 440 Allentown, PA 18101 | PACFile Notified |
| | Michael Philip Barbera, Esq. Barbera, Melvin & Svonavec, LLP 146 W Main St Po Box 775 Somerset, PA 15501-0775 | PACFile Notified |
| | William Gleason Barbin, Esq. Gleason Barbin & Markovitz LLP 206 Main St 206 Main St Johnstown, PA 15901-1509 | PACFile Notified |
| | Timothy Ross Bebevino, Esq. Swanson, Bebevino & Sharp, P.C. Swanson Bebevino & Sharp Pc 311 Market St Warren, PA 16365-2373 | |
| | Jacob Biehl Boyer, Esq. Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General Pa Office Of Attorney General 1600 Arch St Ste 300 Philadelphia, PA 19103 | PACFile Notified |
| | Heather Lynn Bozovich, Esq. Lisa Marie Vari & Associates, PC, 114 1/2 S 2ND St Clearfield, PA 16830 | PACFile Notified |
| | Keith Orr Brenneman, Esq. Law Office of Keith O. Brenneman, P.C. Law Office Of Keith O. Brenneman Pc 44 W Main St Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-6249 | PACFile Notified |
| | Thomas E. Breth, Esq. Dillon McCandless King Coulter & Graham, LLP Dillon Mccandless King Coulter & Graham Llp 128 W Cunningham St Butler, PA 16001-5742 | |

Service List

Addressed To:

Matthew T. Budash, Esq.
Budash & Welch, LLP
Budash & Welch Llp
120 S 7TH St
Indiana, PA 15701

William R. Bunt, Esq.
Self employed
109 S Carlisle St
Po Box 336
New Bloomfield, PA 17068-9766

Keith Adam Button, Esq.
Shafer Law Firm, P.C.
Shafer Law Firm P.c.
890 Market St
Meadville, PA 16335-3318

Maureen E. Calder, Esq.
Montgomery County Solicitor's Office
PO Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

PACFile Notified

Leigh M. Chapman
Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth
302 North Office Building
401 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Anthony V. Clarke, Esq.
The Clarke Firm
204 Bolivar Dr
Bradford, PA 16701-3129

PACFile Notified

Larry E. Coploff, Esq.
Coploff, Ryan & Houser
136 E Water St Frnt
Po Box 389
Lock Haven, PA 17745-0389

PACFile Notified

Dean Alan Crabtree, Esq.
Koontz & Crabtree
130 W Penn St
Bedford, PA 15522-1225

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| Addressed To: | Robert Michael Cravitz, Esq. 503 N Market St Selinsgrove, PA 17870-2003 | |
| | Joseph A. Curcillo III, Esq. Dauphin County Solicitor's Office 2 S 2ND St Harrisburg, PA 17101 | |
| | Michael Patrick Dennehy, Esq. Marks, McLaughlin, Dennehy & Piontek 42 W Market St Po Box 179 Danville, PA 17821 | PACFile Notified |
| | Jonathan Lee DeWald, Esq. McNerney, Page, Vanderlin & Hall McNerney Page Et Al 433 Market St Williamsport, PA 17701 | PACFile Notified |
| | John B. Dunn, Esq. Matergia & Dunn 919 Main St Stroudsburg, PA 18360-1603 | PACFile Notified |
| | Elizabeth A. Dupuis, Esq. Babst, Calland, Clements and Zomnir, PC Babst Calland Et Al 330 Innovation Blvd Ste 302 State College, PA 16803 | PACFile Notified |
| | Garen Robert Fedeles, Esq. Santicola, Steele & Fedeles, P.C. 810 Third Street Beaver, PA 15009 | PACFile Notified |
| | Michael John Fischer, Esq. Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General Ofc of Attorney General 1600 Arch St Ste 300 Philadelphia, PA 19103 | PACFile Notified |
| | Jonathan P. Foster, Esq. Foster Law Offices 303 S Keystone Ave Sayre, PA 18840 | |

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Addressed To: | Donald J. Frederickson Jr., Esq. 123 Wyoming Avenue, 6th Floor Scranton, PA 18503 | |
| | Christopher P. Gabriel, Esq. Cafardi Ferguson Wyrick Weis & Gabriel LLC Cafardi Ferguson Wyrick 2605 Nicholson Rd Ste 2201 Sewickley, PA 15143 | PACFile Notified |
| | Kathleen A. Gallagher, Esq. Gallagher Giancola LLC 436 Seventh Ave 31st Fl Pittsburgh, PA 15219 | |
| | Frank William Garrigan, Esq. Garrigan & Targonski 112 E Independence St Shamokin, PA 17872 | PACFile Notified |
| | Russell David Giancola, Esq. Gallagher Giancola LLC 436 Seventh Ave Fl 31 Pittsburgh, PA 15219 | |
| | Jana Phillis Grimm, Esq. Steptoe & Johnson Pllc 11 Grandview Cir Ste 200 Canonsburg, PA 15317 | PACFile Notified |
| | Melissa Ann Giddy, Esq. Westmoreland County Solicitor's Office 527 Austin St Greensburg, PA 15601 | PACFile Notified |
| | Ronald Lee Hicks Jr., Esq. Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, LLP Porter Wright Morris & Arthur Llp 6 Ppg Pll Fl 3 Pittsburgh, PA 15222 | PACFile Notified |
| | Nathan W. Karn, Esq. 401 Allegheny St Po Box 415 Hollidaysburg, PA 16648-2011 | PACFile Notified |

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Addressed To: | Wendell R. Kay, Esq. 1104 Court St Honesdale, PA 18431-1927 | |
| | Joseph Jamil Khan, Esq. County of Bucks Bucks County Law Department 55 E Court St Doylestown, PA 18901 | PACFile Notified |
| | Thomas W. King III, Esq. Dillon McCandless King Coulter & Graham LLP Dillon Mccandless Et Al 128 W Cunningham St Butler, PA 16001-5742 | |
| | Thomas W. Leslie, Esq. 25 N. Mill Street, Suite 503 New Castle, PA 16101 | PACFile Notified |
| | Kenneth Richard Levitzky, Esq. Kenneth R.Levitzky,Attorney at Law Po Box 489 125 Churchill St Dushore, PA 18614-0489 | PACFile Notified |
| | Anthony P. Litwin III, Esq. Wyoming County 24 E Tioga St Tunkhannock, PA 18657-1506 | PACFile Notified |
| | William J. Madden, Esq. William J. Madden PC 165 Euclid Ave Po Box 981 Sharon, PA 16146-3477 | PACFile Notified |
| | John Amos Marlatt, Esq. Montgomery County Solicitor's Office PO Box 311 Norristown, PA 19404 | PACFile Notified |
| | William F. Martin, Esq. County of Delaware Solicitor's Office 201 W Front St Media, PA 19063 | PACFile Notified |

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| Addressed To: | Kristen Kirk Mayock, Esq. Chester County Solicitor's Office Chester County Solicitor's Office 313 W Market St Ste 6702 West Chester, PA 19380 | PACFile Notified |
| | Anthony John McDonald, Esq. Marinos, McDonald & Knecht, LLP Marinos Mcdonald & Knecht Llp 106 W Front St Berwick, PA 18603 | PACFile Notified |
| | Carolyn Batz McGee, Esq. Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP 6 Ppg PI Third Fl Pittsburgh, PA 15222 | PACFile Notified |
| | Jeremy Allen Mercer, Esq. Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, LLP Porter Wright Morris & Arthur Llp 6 Ppg PI Fl 3 Pittsburgh, PA 15222 | PACFile Notified |
| | Daniel A. Miscavige, Esq. Gillespie, Miscavige & Ferdinand, LLC 67 N Church St Hazleton, PA 18201-5801 | |
| | Nathan Alexander Morgan, Esq. Beaver County Beaver County Law Dept 810 Third St Beaver, PA 15009 | |
| | Molly Ruth Mudd, Esq. Adams County Courthouse 117 Baltimore St 2nd Fl Gettysburg, PA 17325-2367 | PACFile Notified |
| | Philip William Newcomer, Esq. Montgomery County Solicitor's Office Montgomery Co Solicitors Ofc Po Box 311 Norristown, PA 19404-0311 | PACFile Notified |

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Addressed To: | Allan Joseph Opsitnick, Esq. Opsitnick and Associates 564 Forbes Ave Ste 1201 Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2910 | PACFile Notified |
| | John M. Purcell, Esq. John M. Purcell, PC John M. Purcell Pc 55 E Church St Ste 101 Uniontown, PA 15401 | |
| | Melissa P. Rudas, Esq. Northampton County Solicitor's Office 140 E Broad St Bethlehem, PA 18018-6220 | |
| | Frank J. Ruggiero, Esq. 123 Wyoming Avenue Scranton, PA 18503 | PACFile Notified |
| | Christine Marie Sadler, Esq. Berks County Solicitor's Office 633 Court St 13th Fl Solicitor's Office Reading, PA 19601 | PACFile Notified |
| | Nathaniel Justus Schmidt, Esq. Warren County Solicitor's Office 315 Second Ave Ste 704 Warren, PA 16365 | PACFile Notified |
| | Thomas R. Shaffer, Esq. Glassmire & Shaffer Law Offices, P.C. 410 Ross St 5 E Third St Coudersport, PA 16915-1631 | PACFile Notified |
| | J. David Smith, Esq. McCormick Law Firm 835 W 4TH St Williamsport, PA 17701-6326 | PACFile Notified |
| | Stephen S. Snook, Esq. Bmz Law Pc 20 S Wayne St Lewistown, PA 17044-2145 | |

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Addressed To: | James M. Stein, Esq. Dick, Stein, Schemel, Wine & Frey, LLP Dick Stein Schemel Et Al 13 W Main St Ste 210 Waynesboro, PA 17268-1517 | PACFile Notified |
| | Joshua Marc Stein, Esq. Montgomery County Solicitor's Office Montgomery Co Solicitor's Ofc 425 Swede St Ste 800 Pob 311 Norristown, PA 19401 | |
| | Jerrold A. Sulcove, Esq. Black & Davison, PC Black And Davison P.c. 1110 Kennebec Dr Chambersburg, PA 17201 | PACFile Notified |
| | Andrew Francis Szefi, Esq. Allegheny County Law Department Allegheny County Law Dept 445 Fort Pitt Blvd Ste 300 Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1327 | PACFile Notified |
| | Edwin Wilford Tompkins III, Esq. 20th E. 5th Street Emporium, PA 15834-0031 | |
| | David Richard Warner Jr., Esq. Buzgon Davis Law Offices 525 S Eighth St Lebanon, PA 17042 | PACFile Notified |
| | Christian Edward Weed, Esq. Farley, Bernathy, & Weed, LLC 2523 Route 6 Ste 1 Hawley, PA 18428-7055 | PACFile Notified |
| | H. William White III, Esq. Butler County Solicitor's Office Po Box 1208 Butler, PA 16003-1208 | PACFile Notified |

Service List

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|
| Addressed To: | Thomas L. Whiteman, Esq. Chester County Solicitor's Office 1313 W. Market Street, Suite 6702 West Chester, PA 19380 | PACFile Notified |
| | Richard Winkler, Esq. Butcher & Winkler Venango County Solicitor 123 N Franklin St Titusville, PA 16354-1760 | PACFile Notified |
| | Donald Kenneth Zagurskie, Esq. Johnston & Zagurskie, PC 117 Main St Po Box O Mifflin, PA 17058-0915 | PACFile Notified |
| | Carl John Zwick, Esq. Zwick & Zwick LLP 171 Beaver Dr Po Box 1127 Dubois, PA 15801 | PACFile Notified |

EXHIBIT 2

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

No. 286 MD 2022

DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,

Petitioners,

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA *et al.*,

Respondents.

**DOCTOR OZ FOR SENATE & DR. MEHMET OZ'S
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE**

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

Kathleen A. Gallagher
PA I.D. #37950
Russell D. Giancola
PA. I.D. #200058
436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: (412) 717-1920

JONES DAY

John M. Gore*
Megan Sowards Newton
E. Stewart Crosland
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 879-3939

**Pro hac vice application pending*

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE

Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, (collectively, the “Proposed Intervenor-Respondents”), by and through undersigned counsel, respectfully submit the following Application for Leave to Intervene as Respondents in the original jurisdiction matter under Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure 106, 123, and 1531(b) and Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 2326 through 2329, and aver the following in support thereof:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz support and seek to uphold free and fair elections for all Pennsylvanians and the laws that guarantee the integrity of those elections. Doctor Oz for Senate is the principal campaign committee for Dr. Oz, who is currently leading the May 17, 2022, primary election to serve as the Republican candidate to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

In a desperate attempt to scrounge up more votes with the hope of surpassing Dr. Oz in the official vote total, Petitioners Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate and David H. McCormick have filed suit asking this Court to order county boards of elections to count ballots that are invalid under Pennsylvania law. The Election Code mandates that voters who choose to vote by mail-in or absentee ballot “*shall . . . fill out, date, and sign the declaration*” on the envelope. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.6(a) (emphasis added). A majority of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has held that any

mail-in or absentee ballot that lacks a voter-completed date is invalid under Pennsylvania law and cannot be counted. See *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1079-80 (2020) (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy). This Court twice has recognized that it is bound by this holding and rejected claims to count such ballots. See *In re Election in Region 4 for Downingtown Sch. Bd. Precinct Uwchlan 1*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 10, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 536196 (Pa. Feb. 23, 2022); *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122 (Pa. Jan. 27, 2022). County boards of election likewise are bound to follow Pennsylvania law. See, e.g., *County of Fulton v. Secretary of the Commonwealth*, No. 277 MD 2021 (Pa. Commw. Ct. May 23, 2022). Nonetheless, Petitioners ask the Court to order county boards of elections to count in the May 2022 primary election mail-in and absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date.

Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz now seek to intervene to preserve the free and fair May 2022 primary election, to prevent a change to the rules of the election after election day, and to uphold Pennsylvania's vital election integrity laws. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have made significant investments in connection with this primary election and Dr. Oz is leading in the current vote count. The Proposed

Intervenor-Respondents thus have a substantial and particularized interest in defending this action. No other party to this action represents these private interests, and therefore this timely application for intervention should be granted. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents respectfully request that the Court grant their application to intervene as Respondents, and to permit them to file of record the Preliminary Objections attached hereto.

I. BACKGROUND

A. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents

1. Doctor Oz for Senate (the “Oz Campaign”) is the principal campaign committee for Dr. Mehmet Oz, who is currently leading in the May 17, 2022, primary election to serve as the Republican candidate to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. The Oz Campaign seeks to intervene on its own behalf and on behalf of its candidate, Dr. Mehmet Oz. Dr. Oz is a “candidate” as that term is defined in Election Code Section 102(a), 25 P.S. § 2602(a). *See Rowland v. Smith*, 83 Pa. D. & C. 99, 101–02 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Dauphin 1952) (“candidate” under the Election Code includes one who is a candidate for nomination for President of the United States).

2. Dr. Mehmet Oz is a candidate—and current frontrunner—in the Republican primary election, and a Pennsylvania voter. On information and belief, some of the undated ballots at issue here contain votes for Dr. Oz and some for his

opponent, Petitioner McCormick. Dr. Oz accordingly has standing in this action, *see In re Gen. Election-1985*, 531 A.2d 836, 838 (Pa. Commw. 1987), as does his campaign committee, which shares his interest in gaining election. *Id.*; *see also McLinko v. Commonwealth*, 270 A.3d 1278, 1282 (Pa. Commw. 2022) (“In sum, a candidate has an interest beyond the interest of other citizens and voters in election matters.”).

B. Procedural history

3. Yesterday, on May 23, 2022, the Petitioners filed a Petition for Review addressed to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania’s original jurisdiction against Leigh M. Chapman, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and 60 County Board of Elections of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

4. The Petitioners seek an order directing those county boards of elections to count in the May 2022 primary election results mail-in or absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date.

5. This case is still in its infancy. As of the filing of this Application for Leave to Intervene, the only pleadings that have been filed in this proceeding are the Petition for Leave to Intervene and the Petitioners’ Application for Immediate Special Injunction. It is unclear if Petitioners have served original process on all Respondents in this action.

II. THE GOVERNING INTERVENTION STANDARD

6. “The right to intervention should be accorded to anyone having an interest of his own which no other party on the record is interested in protecting.” *Keener v. Zoning Hearing Bd. Of Millcreek Twp.*, 714 A.2d 1120, 1123 (Pa. Commw. 1998) (citing *Bily v. Bd. of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review of Allegheny Cty.*, 44 A.2d 250 (Pa. 1945)).

7. A nonparty may file an application for leave to intervene in an original jurisdiction petition for review. Pa.R.A.P. 1531(b).

8. The standards for intervention under Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 2326 to 2329 apply to an original jurisdiction petition for review because Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure 106 (“Original Jurisdiction Matters”) applies the “general rules” for practice in the courts of common pleas—namely, the Rules of Civil Procedure—“so far as they may be applied.”

9. Moreover, Pennsylvania law affords a party an absolute right to intervene in an action if the party can satisfy any one of the categories specified in Pa. R. Civ. P. 2327. Pa. R. Civ. P. 2329; *see also Larock v. Sugarloaf Township Zoning Hearing Bd.*, 740 A.2d 308, 313 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 1999).

10. Proposed Intervenor-Respondents seek to intervene under Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 2327(3) and (4), which provide in pertinent part:

At any time during the pendency of an action, a person not a party thereto *shall be permitted to intervene therein*, subject to these rules *if*

(3) such person could have joined as an original party in the action or could have been joined therein; or

(4) *the determination of such action may affect any legally enforceable interest of such person* whether or not such person may be bound by a judgment in the action.

Pa. R.C.P. No. 2327(3), (4) (emphasis added); *see also Allegheny Reprod. Health Ctr. v. Pa. Dep't of Human Servs.*, No. 26 M.D. 2019, 2020 Pa. Commw. LEXIS 104, 2020 WL 424866, at *5 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 28, 2020) (“Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure No. 2327(4) . . . permits intervention where the determination ‘*may affect any legally enforceable interest*’ of a proposed intervenor.” (quoting Pa. R.C.P. No. 2327(4) and emphasis in original)).

11. The Court should grant the application to intervene because the Court’s determination of this action may affect the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents’ legally enforceable interests, no exception applies under Rule 2329, and the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents’ participation will aid the Court.

III. BASIS FOR THE INTERVENTION

A. Doctor Oz for Senate And Dr. Oz have a substantial interest in this action.

12. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a substantial and particularized interest in preserving the state election laws challenged in this action, which were enacted to ensure the structure and integrity of Pennsylvania’s elections.

13. There can be no question that Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a direct and significant interest in preserving Dr. Oz's apparent victory in the May 2022 primary election. *See, e.g., Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98 (2000); *McLinko*, 270 A.3d at 1282.

14. Moreover, courts have recognized that intervention is "uniquely" appropriate where the proposed intervenor represents the "'mirror-image' interests of the plaintiffs" who brought the lawsuit. *Democratic Nat'l Comm. v. Bostelmann*, No. 20-cv-249-wmc, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 76765, 2020 WL 1505640, at *5 (W.D. Wis. Mar. 28, 2020) (quoting *Builders Ass'n of Greater Chicago v. Chicago*, 170 F.R.D. 435, 441 (N.D. Ill. 1996)).

15. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz are the "mirror-image" of Petitioners insofar as they are opponents in the May 2022 primary election and Petitioners seek to overturn the result of that election.

16. Unlike the Petitioners, however, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz seek to preserve the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's and this Court's prior holdings regarding the treatment of undated mail-in and absentee ballots.

17. Furthermore, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz have a direct and significant interest in the continued enforcement of Pennsylvania's laws governing mail-in and absentee ballots, as those laws are designed to ensure "the integrity of [the] election process," *Eu v. San Fran. Cty. Democratic Centr. Comm.*, 489 U.S.

214, 231 (1989), and the “orderly administration of elections,” *Crawford v. Marion Cty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 196 (2008) (Op. of Stevens, J.). Were these validly enacted laws to be cast aside, the current competitive electoral environment in Pennsylvania, in which Doctor Oz for Senate, Dr. Oz, and all other candidates for elected office invested substantial resources, would be altered or impaired. *See League of Women Voters v. Commonwealth*, 178 A.3d 737, 741 n.5, 800 (Pa. 2018).

18. If Petitioners’ action succeeds, the orderly administration of Pennsylvania’s May 2022 primary election will be upended *after* election day.

19. Not only would this undercut democratically enacted laws that protect voters and candidates (including the Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz), *Caba v. Weaknecht*, 64 A.3d 39, 50 (Pa. Commw. 2013) (quoting *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. State Republican Party*, 552 U.S. 442, 451 (2008)), it would change the “structur[e] of [the] competitive environment” in Pennsylvania’s elections and “fundamentally alter the environment in which rival [candidates] defend their concrete interests (e.g., their interest in ... winning [elections]),” *Shays v. Fed. Elec. Comm’n*, 414 F.3d 76, 86 (D.C. Cir. 2005).

20. Such extremely late changes also risk confusing voters and undermine confidence in the electoral process. *See, e.g., Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4-5 (2006) (“Court orders affecting elections ... can themselves result in voter confusion and consequent incentive to remain away from the polls. As an election draws closer,

that risk will increase.”); *Merrill v. Milligan*, 142 S.Ct. 879 (2022); *DNC v. Wisconsin State Leg.*, 141 S. Ct. 28, 35 (Mem.) (Oct. 26, 2020) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring).

B. There is no basis to deny the application for intervention.

21. Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 2329 provides that an application for intervention may be refused if: (1) the petitioner’s claim or defense “is not in subordination to and in recognition of the propriety of the action”; (2) the petitioner’s interest is already adequately represented; or (3) “the petitioner has unduly delayed in making application for intervention or the intervention will unduly delay, embarrass or prejudice the trial or the adjudication of the rights of the parties.”

22. None of these factors applies to the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents.

23. First, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents’ defense in this action is in subordination to and in recognition of the action’s propriety.

24. Second, no existing party adequately represents the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents’ particularized interests. *See* Pa.R.C.P. No. 2329(2). The Respondents, the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the County Boards of Elections, are political appointees who do not represent any particular candidate’s or campaign’s interests in this case and, therefore, do represent the unique interests of the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents. The Petitioners, as the competing candidate in the Republican primary for United States Senate, have

interests directly at odds with the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents, as the Petitioners are seeking to rewrite the Election Code and well-established precedent in a Hail-Mary effort to overturn the results of the May 2022 primary election by changing the rules after the race is over.

25. Third, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents have not unduly delayed the submission of their application to intervene in this action, which remains in its infancy. The Respondents have not yet filed a responsive pleading to the Petition or the Application for Immediate Relief. Thus, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents' intervention will not cause any undue delay, embarrassment, or prejudice to any party, but their intervention will aid the court in resolving the important legal and factual questions before it.

IV. CONCLUSION

26. For the reasons set forth above, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents have a clear right to intervene in this case challenging important state laws governing an election that has already taken place.

27. The Proposed Intervenor-Respondents seek to intervene as Respondents in this action and will assert various defenses to the Petition but will not raise claims against Respondents.

28. If granted leave to intervene, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents intend to file the Preliminary Objections attached as Exhibit 1, as well as a Brief in

Opposition to the Petitioners' Application for Immediate Special Injunction attached as Exhibit 2.

WHEREFORE, the Proposed Intervenor-Respondents respectfully request that this Honorable Court enter an Order granting this Application to Intervene in this matter together with any other relief the Court deems appropriate or necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 24, 2022

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher
Kathleen A. Gallagher
PA I.D. #37950
Russell D. Giancola
PA. I.D. #200058
GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC
436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: (412) 717-1900
kag@glawfirm.com
rdg@glawfirm.com

John M. Gore *
Megan Sowards Newton
E. Stewart Crosland
JONES DAY
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 879-3939
jmgore@jonesday.com
msowardsnewton@jonesday.com
scrosland@jonesday.com

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

**Pro hac vice application pending*

EXHIBIT 1

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| <p>DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Petitioners,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>LEGH M. CHAPMAN, in her official capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, <i>et al.</i>,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Respondents.</p> | <p>No. 286 MD 2022</p> |
|---|------------------------|

NOTICE TO PLEAD

To Petitioners:

You are hereby notified to file a written response to the enclosed preliminary objections within thirty (30) days from service hereof or a judgment may be entered against you.

Dated: May 24, 2022

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher
Kathleen A. Gallagher
Russell D. Giancola
Gallagher Giancola LLC

Counsel for Intervenor-Respondents

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Petitioners,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, in her official capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, <i>et al.</i>,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Respondents.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">No. 286 MD 2022</p> |
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PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS TO PETITION FOR REVIEW

Pursuant to Rule 1028 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure, Intervenor-Respondents, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, file these Preliminary Objections to the Petition for Review (“Petition”), and state as follows:

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

In a desperate attempt to scrounge up more votes with the hope of surpassing Dr. Oz in the official vote total, Petitioners Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate and David H. McCormick have filed suit asking this Court to order county boards of elections to count ballots that are invalid under Pennsylvania law. The Election Code mandates that voters who choose to vote by mail-in or absentee ballot “*shall . . . fill out, date, and sign the declaration*” on the envelope. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.6(a) (emphasis added). A majority of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has held that any

mail-in or absentee ballot that lacks a voter-completed date is invalid under Pennsylvania law and may not be counted. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1079-80 (2020) (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy). This Court twice has recognized that it is bound by this holding and rejected claims to count such ballots. *See In re Election in Region 4 for Downingtown Sch. Bd. Precinct Uwchlan 1*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 10, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 536196 (Pa. Feb. 23, 2022); *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122 (Pa. Jan. 27, 2022). County boards of election likewise are bound to follow Pennsylvania law. *See, e.g., County of Fulton v. Secretary of the Commonwealth*, No. 277 MD 2021 (Pa. Commw. Ct. May 23, 2022). Nonetheless, Petitioners ask the Court to order county boards of elections to count in the May 2022 primary election mail-in and absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date.

The Petition for Review should be denied. *First*, the issue raised in the Petition for Review is not ripe: Petitioners acknowledge that several Boards of Elections have not determined how they will address undated absentee and mail-in ballots. *Second*, Petitioners' last-ditch effort to rewrite the Election Code after the primary election is untimely because last-minute or after-the-fact changes to the rules governing an

election are improper. *Third*, Count I of the Petition for Review—for alleged violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B)—fails to state a claim because no private right of action exists, *see Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 286 (2001), and Pennsylvania’s date requirement does not “deny the right of any individual to vote” in any event, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). *Finally*, Count II of the Petition for Review—for alleged violation of the Pennsylvania Constitution—also fails under binding precedent.

Accordingly, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz respectfully request that this Court deny the Petition for Review and dismiss it with prejudice.

II. PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS

1. Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 1028(a) provides that “[p]reliminary objections may be filed by any party to any pleading” based upon grounds including “failure of a pleading to conform to law” and “legal insufficiency of a pleading (demurrer).” Pa. R. Civ. P. 1028(a)(2), (4).

2. Rule 1028 is applicable to this original jurisdiction matter pursuant to Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure 106. *See also* Pa. R.A.P. 1516(b) (providing for the filing of preliminary objections in response to a petition for review addressed to the Court’s original jurisdiction).

A. Petitioners’ Claims Are Not Ripe and Thus Not Justiciable, Pa. R.C.P. 1028(a)(4)

3. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz incorporate all foregoing paragraphs as if they were fully set forth herein.

4. This action must be dismissed because Petitioners’ claims are not ripe.

5. The doctrine of ripeness “mandates the presence of an actual controversy.” *Bayada Nurses, Inc. v. Dep’t of Labor & Industry*, 8 A.3d 866, 874 (Pa. 2010).

6. “Standing and ripeness are distinct concepts insofar as ripeness also reflects the separate concern that relevant facts are not sufficiently developed to permit judicial resolution of the dispute.” *Robinson Twp. v. Commonwealth*, 83 A.3d 901, 917 (Pa. 2013).

7. “Parties may raise questions regarding standing, ripeness, and the political question doctrine by filing preliminary objections to a petition for review filed in the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Court.” *Id.*

8. A claim is not ripe where it rests on speculation regarding future events. *See, e.g., Disability Rights Pa.*, 2020 WL 2820467, 2020 Pa. LEXIS 2751; *id.* (Wecht, J., concurring); *Delisle*, 2020 WL 3053629, 2020 Pa. LEXIS 2970; *id.* (Wecht, J., concurring).

9. Petitioners acknowledge that certain Boards of Elections have not yet determined how they will treat undated mail-in and absentee ballots. *See* Pet. ¶ 2

(“Certain Boards are keeping voters in limbo”); *see also* Petitioners’ Application for Immediate Special Injunction at 1.

10. Indeed, per the Petition for Review, some of the Boards will take no action on the undated mail-in and absentee ballots until after Memorial Day.

11. A refusal to commit to counting ballots does not result in harm; rather, harm could only occur, if at all, after each Board has made a determination regarding how it will address these ballots.

WHEREFORE, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz respectfully request that this Court sustain the Preliminary Objections to the Petition for Review and dismiss the Petition for Review with prejudice.

B. Petitioners Fail to State a Claim for Relief, Pa. R.C.P. 1028(a)(4)

1. Petitioners’ Request Should Be Denied as Untimely

12. The Petition for Review seeks to change the rules governing the primary election *after* the election.

13. The United States Supreme Court “has repeatedly emphasized that . . . courts should ordinarily not alter the election rules on the eve of an election.” *Republican Nat’l Comm. v. Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205 (2020) (citing *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006); *Frank v. Walker*, 574 U.S. 929 (2014); *Veasey v. Perry*, 574 U.S. 951 (2014)).

14. Such last-minute—or in this case, after-the-fact—changes to the rules of the game undermine “confidence in the integrity of our electoral processes” and “the functioning of our participatory democracy.” *Purcell*, 549 U.S. at 4.

15. These harms to the integrity of elections and public trust are only magnified by “the chaos and suspicions of impropriety” that occur when invalid ballots are counted “after election day and potentially flip the results of an election.” *DNC v. Wisconsin State Leg.*, 141 S. Ct. 28, 33 (Mem.) (Oct. 26, 2020) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring).

16. Petitioners waited far longer than the last minute to bring this issue to the Court’s attention: they waited until nearly a week *after* the primary election to file their Petition for Review, only after recognizing that the current total of valid votes was unlikely to result in their victory.

17. Especially where this Court and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court have already unequivocally addressed the issue raised in Petitioners’ Petition, this Court should apply *Purcell* and abstain from changing the rules of the game after the fact.

WHEREFORE, Dr. Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz respectfully request that this Court sustain the Preliminary Objections to the Petition for Review and dismiss the Petition for Review with prejudice.

2. Count I Fails to State a Claim for Relief Under Federal Law

18. Count I purports to invoke the federal materiality provision, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), but fails to state a claim for relief.

19. *First*, the federal materiality provision does not create a private right of action and, thus, Petitioners may not enforce it.

20. “[P]rivate rights of action to enforce federal law must be created by Congress.” *Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 286 (2001).

21. Such rights are created by Congress only when the statutory text “displays an intent to create . . . a private remedy”; otherwise, “a cause of action does not exist and courts may not create one, no matter how desirable that might be as a policy matter, or how compatible with the statute.” *Id.* at 286–87.

22. Moreover, “[t]he express provision of one method of enforcing a substantive rule suggests that Congress intended to preclude others.” *Id.* at 304–05.

23. The materiality provision is enforced through 52 U.S.C. § 10101(c), which provides for exclusive enforcement by the Attorney General:

Whenever any person has engaged . . . in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege secured by the subsection (a) or (b), *the Attorney General* may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, a civil action or other proper proceeding for preventive relief.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(c) (emphasis added).

24. This enforcement provision thus does not “display[] an intent to create . . . a private remedy,” and “courts may not create one.” *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 286–87; *see also id.* at 304–05.

25. *Second*, the materiality provision does not preclude application of neutral state-law rules, like the date requirement, to decline to count noncompliant ballots.

26. “States may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election- and campaign-related disorder.” *Timmons v. Twin City Area New Party*, 520 U.S. 351, 358 (1997).

27. The materiality provision recognizes this reality, providing:

No person acting under color of law shall . . . *deny the right of any individual to vote* in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B) (emphasis added).

28. Thus, where it applies, the materiality provision prohibits only “deny[ing] the right . . . to vote,” *id.*, not application of neutral state-law rules that facilitate, rather than deny, exercise of the right to vote.

29. Indeed, application of neutral state-law requirements to decline to count a noncompliant ballot does not “deny the right . . . to vote,” *id.*, or disenfranchise anyone. *See, e.g., Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U.S. 752, 757 (1973) (application of

neutral state-law voting requirement does not “disenfranchise” voters); *DNC v. Wisconsin State Leg.*, 141 S. Ct. 28, 35 (Mem.) (Oct. 26, 2020) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (“In other words, reasonable election deadlines do not ‘disenfranchise’ anyone under any legitimate understanding of that term.”).

30. The date requirement does not “deny the right of any individual to vote.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Rather, that requirement is part and parcel of the Commonwealth’s comprehensive mail-in and absentee voting scheme that facilitates voting by qualified individuals. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(c); 3150.6(c). It addresses *how* an eligible individual effectuates a vote, not whether an individual “is qualified under State law to vote” in the first instance. 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B).

31. Indeed, if the materiality provision regulated state-law rules for effectuating a vote rather than the qualifications to vote, then it would subject a wide range of state election laws to federal supervision—and, in fact, federalize the conduct of elections. After all, it might not be “material in determining whether [an] individual is qualified under State law to vote” to require them to vote no later than election day, in certain places, or only once. But, of course, the Civil Rights Act does not forbid such requirements: “States may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations” for effectuating votes. *Timmons*, 520 U.S. at 358.

32. For all of these reasons, Count I fails to state a claim for relief.

WHEREFORE, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz respectfully request that this Court sustain the Preliminary Objections to the Petition for Review and dismiss the Petition for Review with prejudice.

3. Count II Fails To State A Claim For Relief Under The Pennsylvania Constitution

33. Count II purports to invoke the Pennsylvania Constitution but fails to state a claim for relief.

34. A majority of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court already has held that any mail-in or absentee ballot that lacks a voter-completed date is invalid under Pennsylvania law and cannot be counted. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy).

35. This Court twice has recognized that it is bound by this holding and rejected claims to count such ballots. *See In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022).

36. This statutory construction is consistent with the Free and Fair Elections Clause, which recognizes that the Legislature may—and must—enact rules regulating the orderly effectuation of votes. *See, e.g., In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor,

and Mundy); *In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022).

WHEREFORE, Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Oz respectfully request that this Court sustain the Preliminary Objections to the Petition for Review and dismiss the Petition for Review with prejudice.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 24, 2022

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher
Kathleen A. Gallagher
PA I.D. #37950
Russell D. Giancola
PA. I.D. #200058
GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC
436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: (412) 717-1900
kag@glawfirm.com
rdg@glawfirm.com

John M. Gore *
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E. Stewart Crosland
JONES DAY
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 879-3939
jmgore@jonesday.com
msowardsnewton@jonesday.com
scrosland@jonesday.com

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

**Pro hac vice application pending*

VERIFICATION

I, Casey Contres, hereby aver that I am the campaign manager of Doctor Oz for Senate and that the statements of fact contained in the attached Preliminary Objections are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief and are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. Cons. Ann. Section 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: May 24, 2022

By:  _____
Casey Contres

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Petitioners,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>LEGH M. CHAPMAN, in her official capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, <i>et al.</i>,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Respondents.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">No. 286 MD 2022</p> |
|---|--|

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, this ____ day of _____, 2022, upon consideration of the Preliminary Objections to the Petition for Review filed by Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, and any opposition thereto, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED as follows:

Said Preliminary Objections are SUSTAINED. The Petition for Review filed by Petitioners Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate and David H. McCormick is hereby dismissed.

BY THE COURT:

_____, J

EXHIBIT 2

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

No. 286 MD 2022

DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,

Petitioners,

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA *et al.*,

Respondents.

**DOCTOR OZ FOR SENATE & DR. MEHMET OZ'S BRIEF
IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONERS' MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE
SPECIAL INJUNCTION**

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

Kathleen A. Gallagher
PA I.D. #37950
Russell D. Giancola
PA. I.D. #200058
436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: (412) 717-1920

JONES DAY

John M. Gore*
Megan Sowards Newton
E. Stewart Crosland
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 879-3939

**Pro hac vice application pending*

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

A majority of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has held that any mail-in or absentee ballot that lacks a voter-completed date is invalid under Pennsylvania law and cannot be counted. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1079-80 (2020) (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy). This Court twice has recognized that it is bound by this holding and rejected claims to count such ballots. *See In re Election in Region 4 for Downingtown Sch. Bd. Precinct Uwchlan I*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 10, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 536196 (Pa. Feb. 23, 2022); *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122 (Pa. Jan. 27, 2022). County boards of election likewise are bound to follow Pennsylvania law. *See, e.g., County of Fulton v. Secretary of the Commonwealth*, No. 277 MD 2021 (Pa. Commw. Ct. May 23, 2022).

Petitioners' Motion misrepresents the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's binding holding, fails even to mention this Court's two on-point cases, and hurls false allegations of "disenfranchisement." Mot. at 5. The Court should uphold the free and fair May 2022 primary election on behalf of all Pennsylvanians, refuse to change the rules of the election after election day, and deny Petitioners' Motion.

I. THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT AND THIS COURT ALREADY HAVE REJECTED PETITIONERS' POSITION ON THE MERITS

The Court should deny the Motion for one simple reason: Petitioners not only are not “likely to succeed on the merits,” *Summit Towne Ctr., Inc. v. Shoe Show of Rocky Mount., Inc.*, 828 A.2d 995, 1001 (Pa. 2003), but, in fact, advance a merits position that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and this Court already have rejected, *see In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy); *see also In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8.

And rightfully so: the “date and sign requirement” for mail-in and absentee ballots “derives from an unmistakable statutory directive.” *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1085 (Opinion of Justice Wecht). The Election Code directs that the voter “*shall* . . . fill out, date, and sign the declaration” on the envelope. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.6(a) (emphasis added). The “unambiguous meaning” of the word “shall” in the Election Code carries “an imperative or mandatory meaning.” *In re Canvass of Absentee Ballots of Nov. 4, 2003 General Election*, 843 A.2d 1223, 1231 (Pa. 2004). Accordingly, a failure to comply with the date rule is no “minor irregularity” and requires invalidation of the ballot. *See, e.g., In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1079-

80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy); *see also In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8. Petitioners' Motion therefore fails on the merits.

Petitioners do not even mention this Court's decisions in *In re Election in Region 4* and *Ritter*. Instead, they advance two arguments in an attempt to show a likelihood of success on the merits, each of which fails. *First*, Petitioners selectively misquote the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's decision in *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, suggesting that the decision in fact requires counting of mail-in or absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date. *See* Mot. 5-6. But Petitioners cite only to the "plurality" opinion in that case, *see id.*, and nowhere acknowledge Justice Wecht's pivotal statement that the date requirement would be applied "prospectively" to "invalidate" noncompliant ballots in post-2020 elections, *see In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91; *see also In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8.

Second, Petitioners point to the judgment issued by a panel of the Third Circuit last Friday in *Migliori v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 22-1499 (3d Cir. May 20, 2022) (Doc. 80). But the *Migliori* judgment does not warrant, much less authorize, a departure from the binding holdings of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or this

Court. In the first place, that judgment is not final and remains subject to further review in the Third Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. *See Migliori* Order at 2. The appellee has already sought a stay. *See* Mot. To Stay The Mandate, *Migliori v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 22-1499 (3d Cir. May 23, 2022) (Doc. 81).

There is good reason to believe that such further review will reverse the panel’s judgment. For one thing, the panel’s conclusion that the federal materiality statute, 52 U.S.C. § 10101, creates a private right of action contradicts decades of governing U.S. Supreme Court precedent: the materiality provision is exclusively enforceable by “the Attorney General,” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(c), and does not evince any intent “by Congress” to create “a private remedy,” *Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 286–87 (2001).

For another, “[s]tates may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election- and campaign-related disorder.” *Timmons v. Twin City Area New Party*, 520 U.S. 351, 358 (1997). The materiality provision recognizes this reality, prohibiting only “den[ial]” of “the right of any individual to vote” where “such individual is qualified under State law to vote.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101. Application of neutral state-law requirements to decline to count a noncompliant ballot does not “deny the right . . . to vote,” *id.*, or disenfranchise anyone. *See, e.g., Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U.S. 752, 757 (1973) (application of neutral state-law voting requirement does not “disenfranchise” voters); *DNC v.*

Wisconsin State Leg., 141 S. Ct. 28, 35 (Mem.) (Oct. 26, 2020) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (“In other words, reasonable election deadlines do not ‘disenfranchise’ anyone under any legitimate understanding of that term.”).

Pennsylvania’s date requirement is one such valid state-law rule that does not “deny the right of any individual to vote.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Quite the contrary: that rule is part and parcel of the Commonwealth’s comprehensive mail-in and absentee voting scheme that *expands and facilitates* voting by qualified individuals. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(c); 3150.6(c). And the date requirement addresses how a qualified individual effectuates a vote, not whether an individual “is qualified under State law to vote” in the first instance. 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B).

Indeed, if the federal materiality provision regulated state-law rules for effectuating a vote rather than the qualifications to vote, it would subject a wide range of state election laws to federal supervision—and, in fact, federalize the conduct of elections. After all, it might not be “material in determining whether [an] individual is qualified under State law to vote” to require them to vote no later than election day, in certain places, or only once. But, of course, the Civil Rights Act does not forbid such requirements: “States may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations” for effectuating votes. *Timmons*, 520 U.S. at 358.

Finally, the Third Circuit panel’s judgment is inapplicable to the May 2022 primary election on its own terms. As the panel itself made clear, the judgment applies only to “the November 2, 2021 election for Judge of the Common Pleas of Lehigh County,” not to any other election. *Migliori* Judgment at 2. It therefore provides no occasion to throw out the date requirement for the May 2022 primary election—much less to do so after election day and while ballots are still being counted.

II. PETITIONERS’ MOTION RESTS ON FALSE AND UNRIPE ALLEGATIONS OF DISENFRANCHISEMENT

Petitioners’ Motion should be denied for another reason: Petitioners fail to demonstrate “immediate and irreparable harm.” *Summit Towne Ctr.*, 828 A.2d at 1001. Petitioners allege that application of the date requirement will result in voters being “disenfranchised,” Mot. 3, 5-6, but this overheated allegation is false. After all, as explained above, declining to count a ballot due to noncompliance with a neutral, mandatory state-law requirement is not “disenfranchisement” at all. *See, e.g., Rosario*, 410 U.S. at 757; *DNC*, 141 S. Ct. at 35 (Mem.) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). Were the law otherwise, election officials could *never* apply neutral state-law rules to invalidate ballots—and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and this Court would be guilty of “disenfranchisement” for upholding the date requirement in prior cases. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty,

Saylor, and Mundy); *In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, at *8.

Moreover, the first sentence of Petitioners' Motion confirms that whatever harm Petitioners allege is speculative and unripe. *See, e.g., Disability Rights Pa. v. Boockvar*, 83 MM 2020, 2020 WL 2507661 (Pa. May 15, 2020) (denying injunction in voting rights case where harm was speculative); *Delisle v. Boockvar*, 95 MM 2020, 2020 WL 3053629 (Pa. May 29, 2020) (same); *see also Bayada Nurses, Inc. v. Dep't of Labor & Industry*, 8 A.3d 866, 874 (Pa. 2010) (doctrine of ripeness "mandates the presence of an actual controversy"). In particular, Petitioners complain that some county boards of elections "refuse to count (*or commit to counting*) absentee and mail-in ballots" lacking a voter-completed date. Mot. at 1 (emphasis added). But a refusal to *commit to counting* ballots at this juncture does *not* harm to anyone, let alone an "immediate and irreparable injury." PA. R. Civ. P. 1531(a); *see also Summit Towne Ctr.*, 828 A.2d at 1001.

Indeed, as at least one of the county boards sued by Petitioners already has indicated, it is not even addressing the validity of undated ballots until after Memorial Day and will segregate such ballots in the interim. *See Blair County Email* (May 23, 2022) (Ex. A). The Secretary of the Commonwealth likewise has advised county boards to segregate undated mail-in and absentee ballots. *See Guidance Concerning Examination Of Absentee And Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes* (May

24, 2022) (Ex. B).¹ Petitioners’ contention that this Court must order counting of invalid undated mail-in and absentee ballots before “Boards reports the unofficial returns of the canvass to the Department of State on Tuesday, May 24, 2022,” Mot. 3, in order to prevent alleged “disenfranchisement,” *id.* at 5, is simply erroneous. The Court should deny Petitioners’ Motion.

III. THE PUBLIC INTEREST OVERWHELMINGLY FAVORS DENYING PETITIONERS’ MOTION

Finally, the equities require denial of Petitioners’ Motion because denial will preserve the “status quo ante,” advance “the public interest,” and prevent the “greater injury” that would result from granting an injunction. *Summit Towne Ctr.*, 828 A.2d at 1001. It is beyond dispute that courts may not order changes to election rules on the eve of an election—much less *after* election day while ballots are still being counted. *See, e.g., Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006); *Merrill v. Milligan*, 142 S.Ct. 879 (2022). Such last-minute or after-the-fact judicial changes to the rules of the game undermine “[c]onfidence in the integrity of our electoral processes” and “the functioning of our participatory democracy.” *Purcell*, 549 U.S. at 4. These harms to the integrity of elections and public trust are only magnified by “the chaos

¹ To be sure, Intervenor-Respondents maintain that the Secretary’s guidance that county boards should count mail-in and absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date is legally erroneous and not binding in any event. *See, e.g., County of Fulton*, No. 277 MD 2021. Nonetheless, that county boards can segregate such (invalid) ballots puts the lie to Petitioners’ claim that the Court must order those ballots to be counted today.

and suspicions of impropriety” that occur when invalid ballots are counted “after election day and potentially flip the results of an election.” *DNC*, 141 S. Ct. at 33 (Mem.) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). The Court should uphold the free and fair May 2022 primary election on behalf of all Pennsylvanians and deny Petitioners’ Motion.

CONCLUSION

The Court should deny Petitioners’ Motion For Immediate Special Injunction.

Dated: May 24, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

Kathleen A. Gallagher

PA I.D. #37950

Russell D. Giancola

PA. I.D. #200058

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: (412) 717-1920

kag@glawfirm.com

rag@glawfirm.com

John M. Gore *

Megan Sowards Newton

E. Stewart Crosland

JONES DAY

51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20001

Phone: (202) 879-3939

jmgore@jonesday.com

msowardsnewton@jonesday.com

scrosland@jonesday.com

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

**Pro hac vice application pending*

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

From: Nathan Karn <nkarn@blairco.org>

Sent: Monday, May 23, 2022 8:41 AM

To: Hicks, Ronald L., Jr. <RHicks@porterwright.com>; 'tgates@pa.gov' <tgates@pa.gov>; 'mmudd@adamscounty.us' <mmudd@adamscounty.us>; 'andrew.szefi@alleghenycounty.us' <andrew.szefi@alleghenycounty.us>; 'aopsitnick@opsitnickslaw.com' <aopsitnick@opsitnickslaw.com>; 'sslaw@windstream.net' <sslaw@windstream.net>; 'gfedeles@beavercountypa.gov' <gfedeles@beavercountypa.gov>; 'nmorgan@beavercountypa.gov' <nmorgan@beavercountypa.gov>; 'dcrabtree.kclaw@comcast.net' <dcrabtree.kclaw@comcast.net>; 'csadler@countyofberks.com' <csadler@countyofberks.com>; 'cschnee@countyofberks.com' <cschnee@countyofberks.com>; 'Jonathan.Jr@fosterslawfirm.com' <Jonathan.Jr@fosterslawfirm.com>; 'WWhite@co.butler.pa.us' <WWhite@co.butler.pa.us>; 'wgbarbin@atlanticbb.net' <wgbarbin@atlanticbb.net>; 'ewtompkinslaw@gmail.com' <ewtompkinslaw@gmail.com>; 'dam@gmlawoffices.com' <dam@gmlawoffices.com>; 'bdupuis@babstcalland.com' <bdupuis@babstcalland.com>; 'kmayock@chesco.org' <kmayock@chesco.org>; 'cgabriel@cfwwg.com' <cgabriel@cfwwg.com>; 'Info@VariLaw.com' <Info@VariLaw.com>; 'lec@crwlaw.net' <lec@crwlaw.net>; 'ajm@mmkllp.com' <ajm@mmkllp.com>; 'kbutton@shaferlaw.com' <kbutton@shaferlaw.com>; 'solicitor@ccpa.net' <solicitor@ccpa.net>; 'jcurcillo@dauphinc.org' <jcurcillo@dauphinc.org>; 'martinw@co.delaware.pa.us' <martinw@co.delaware.pa.us>; 'info@mwbkclaw.com' <info@mwbkclaw.com>; 'rperhacs@eriecountypa.gov' <rperhacs@eriecountypa.gov>; 'ttalarico@nwpalawyers.com' <ttalarico@nwpalawyers.com>; 'jackpurcell146@gmail.com' <jackpurcell146@gmail.com>; 'attorneys@sbgclawoffice.com' <attorneys@sbgclawoffice.com>; 'Jerrolsulcove@blackanddavisson.com'

<Jerrolsulcove@blackanddavison.com>; 'dsslw@dsslwlawyers.com' <dsslw@dsslwlawyers.com>;
'rgrimm@co.greene.pa.us' <rgrimm@co.greene.pa.us>; 'pmcmanamon@penn.com' <pmcmanamon@penn.com>;
'mtb@bwlaw120.com' <mtb@bwlaw120.com>; 'cjz@zwick-law.com' <cjz@zwick-law.com>; 'dzagurskie@juniataco.org'
<dzagurskie@juniataco.org>; 'RuggieroF@lackawannacounty.org' <RuggieroF@lackawannacounty.org>;
'Fredericksond@lackawannacounty.org' <Fredericksond@lackawannacounty.org>; 'chausner@co.lancaster.pa.us'
<chausner@co.lancaster.pa.us>; 'tleslie@co.lawrence.pa.us' <tleslie@co.lawrence.pa.us>; 'warner@buzgondavis.com'
<warner@buzgondavis.com>; 'Romilda.Crocamo@luzernecounty.org' <Romilda.Crocamo@luzernecounty.org>;
'dsmith@mcclaw.com' <dsmith@mcclaw.com>; 'theclarkefirm@yahoo.com' <theclarkefirm@yahoo.com>;
'wjmpc1@gmail.com' <wjmpc1@gmail.com>; 'ssnook@bmzlaw.com' <ssnook@bmzlaw.com>;
'john@matergiadunn.com' <john@matergiadunn.com>; 'jstein1@montcopa.org' <jstein1@montcopa.org>;
'pnewcome@montcopa.org' <pnewcome@montcopa.org>; 'info@mmdplaw.com' <info@mmdplaw.com>;
'mrudas@northamptoncounty.org' <mrudas@northamptoncounty.org>; 'fwgarrigan@gmail.com'
<fwgarrigan@gmail.com>; 'wrb@pa.net' <wrb@pa.net>; 'benjamin.field@phila.gov' <benjamin.field@phila.gov>;
'marcel.pratt@phila.gov' <marcel.pratt@phila.gov>; 'cweed@kfblawoffice.com' <cweed@kfblawoffice.com>;
'tomshaffer@verizon.net' <tomshaffer@verizon.net>; 'groth@co.schuylkill.pa.us' <groth@co.schuylkill.pa.us>;
'clawoff@hotmail.com' <clawoff@hotmail.com>; 'mpbarbera@barberalaw.com' <mpbarbera@barberalaw.com>;
'krllaw@epix.net' <krllaw@epix.net>; 'fxoconnor@frontiernet.net' <fxoconnor@frontiernet.net>; 'reg@gv-law.com'
<reg@gv-law.com>; 'jdewald@mpvhlaw.com' <jdewald@mpvhlaw.com>; 'rwinkler@zoominternet.net'
<rwinkler@zoominternet.net>; 'contact@theschmidtlawfirm.com' <contact@theschmidtlawfirm.com>;
'jana.grimm@steptoe-johnson.com' <jana.grimm@steptoe-johnson.com>; 'wkay@waynecountypa.gov'
<wkay@waynecountypa.gov>; 'solicitor@co.westmoreland.pa.us' <solicitor@co.westmoreland.pa.us>;
'krllaw@epix.net' <krllaw@epix.net>; 'plitwin@epix.net' <plitwin@epix.net>; 'mpokrifka@yorkcountypa.gov'
<mpokrifka@yorkcountypa.gov>

Cc: McGee, Carolyn B. <CBMcGee@porterwright.com>; Mercer, Jeremy A. <JMercer@porterwright.com>; Jonathan Goldstein <jgoldstein@goldsteinlp.com>; Britain Henry <bhenry@goldsteinlp.com>

Subject: Re: May 17, 2022 Primary - Undated Absentee/Mail-In/Overseas/Military Ballots

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Attorneys Hicks for McCormick and Henry for Oz:

I am in receipt of both your emails and attached letters. It appears that Attorney Hicks request to immediately count segregated ballots that were not counted due to the Declaration Envelopes not being dated, which only amounts to 10 Republican ballots and 6 Democrat ballots in Blair County, is premature in that the Order appears to indicate (1) that the Order to count ballots from the November 2, 2021 Lehigh County election for judge of the Court of Common Pleas will not be effective until the filing of the opinion ("The mandate will issue immediately upon filing the opinion") and (2) a rehearing can be requested within 5 days of the entry of the Opinion on the docket. Additionally, while I do not always agree with the guidance provided by the Department of State, Bureau of Elections, and Blair County is not legally obligated to follow such guidance, I also do not believe it would be appropriate for the County to proceed without having reviewed such guidance. Lastly, it is entirely likely that either a request for certiorari will be sought to the US Supreme Court to review the Third Circuit

Court's decision or that counsel for US Senate Candidate Oz will seek legal review as to the application of the Third Circuit Court's decision to this particular election.

Obviously, once these ballots are intermixed with the rest of the ballot population, there is no way to retrieve them. With all of the outstanding issues, Blair County will be maintaining the segregation of the undated ballots at this time and will not count them until there is clear finality. As I will be away on an annual family trip starting Thursday that takes me to a location where cell coverage is poor and I will not have access to email, Blair County will not act in any event prior to Memorial Day, although I cannot imagine a scenario where all of the issues I have raised above will result in finality prior to Memorial Day. I will return on the Tuesday following Memorial Day, and I will review any developments that occurred in my absence with my Director of Elections and Board of Elections at that time.

With respect to Attorney Hicks' request regarding ballots placed in secrecy envelopes that were not sealed, Blair County counted such ballots.

Nathan W. Karn, Sr., Esq.
Blair County Solicitor

For convenience, call me at my private law office: 814-695-7581 or fax: 814-695-1750

From: Hicks, Ronald L., Jr. <RHicks@porterwright.com>

Sent: Friday, May 20, 2022 5:45:16 PM

To: 'tgates@pa.gov'; 'mmudd@adamscounty.us'; 'andrew.szefi@alleghenycounty.us'; 'aopsitnick@opsitnickslaw.com'; 'sslaw@windstream.net'; 'gfedeles@beavercountypa.gov'; 'nmorgan@beavercountypa.gov'; 'dcrabtree.kclaw@comcast.net'; 'csadler@countyofberks.com'; 'cschnee@countyofberks.com'; Nathan Karn; 'Jonathan.Jr@fosterslawfirm.com'; 'WWhite@co.butler.pa.us'; 'wgbarbin@atlanticbb.net'; 'ewtompkinslaw@gmail.com'; 'dam@gmlawoffices.com'; 'bdupuis@babstcalland.com'; 'kmayock@chesco.org'; 'cgabriel@cfwwg.com'; 'Info@VariLaw.com'; 'lec@crwlaw.net'; 'ajm@mmkllp.com'; 'kbutton@shaferlaw.com'; 'solicitor@ccpa.net'; 'jcurcillo@dauphinc.org'; 'martinw@co.delaware.pa.us'; 'info@mwbkllaw.com'; 'rperhacs@eriecountypa.gov'; 'ttalarico@nwpalawyers.com'; 'jackpurcell146@gmail.com'; 'attorneys@sbgllawoffice.com'; 'Jerrolsulcove@blackanddavis.com'; 'dsslw@dsslawyers.com'; 'rgrimm@co.greene.pa.us'; 'pmcmanamon@penn.com'; 'mtb@bwlaw120.com'; 'cjz@zwick-law.com'; 'dzagurskie@juniataco.org'; 'RuggieroF@lackawannacounty.org'; 'Fredericksond@lackawannacounty.org'; 'chausner@co.lancaster.pa.us'; 'tleslie@co.lawrence.pa.us'; 'warner@buzgondavis.com'; 'Romilda.Crocamo@luzernecounty.org'; 'dsmith@mcclaw.com'; 'theclarkefirm@yahoo.com'; 'wjmpc1@gmail.com'; 'ssnook@bmzlaw.com'; 'john@matergiadunn.com'; 'jstein1@montcopa.org'; 'pnewcome@montcopa.org'; 'info@mmdplaw.com'; 'mrudas@northamptoncounty.org'; 'fwgarrigan@gmail.com'; 'wrb@pa.net'; 'benjamin.field@phila.gov'; 'marcel.pratt@phila.gov'; 'cweed@kfbllawoffice.com'; 'tomshaffer@verizon.net'; 'groth@co.schuylkill.pa.us'; 'clawoff@hotmail.com'; 'mpbarbera@barberalaw.com'; 'krllaw@epix.net'; 'fxoconnor@frontiernet.net'; 'reg@gv-law.com'; 'jdewald@mpvhlaw.com'; 'rwinkler@zoominternet.net';

'contact@theschmidtlawfirm.com'; 'jana.grimm@steptoe-johnson.com'; 'wkay@waynecountypa.gov';
'solicitor@co.westmoreland.pa.us'; 'krllaw@epix.net'; 'plitwin@epix.net'; 'mpokrifka@yorkcountypa.gov'
Cc: McGee, Carolyn B.; Mercer, Jeremy A.; 'Jonathan Goldstein'; 'Britain Henry'
Subject: May 17, 2022 Primary - Undated Absentee/Mail-In/Overseas/Military Ballots

This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise Caution.
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Dear Counsel,

Our firm represents the Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate committee and its candidate David H. McCormick. We are writing to advise you of a decision issued today by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit which impacts the counting of ballots in the May 2022 Primary.

In *Migliori v. Lehigh County Board of Elections*, Case No. 22-1499, the Third Circuit determined that the lack of a voter-provided date on the outside of an absentee or mail-in ballot envelope cannot prevent that ballot's counting because the lack of that date on an indisputably-timely ballot is immaterial under federal law. As the Third Circuit summarized: "[I]t is further ORDERED and ADJUDGED that, the dating provisions contained in 25 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 3146.6(a) and 3150.16(a) are immaterial under [52 U.S.C.] § 10101(a)(2)(B). Accordingly, there is no basis on this record to refuse to count undated ballots that have been set aside" For your convenience, a copy of the Third Circuit's judgment is attached.

We trust that in light of the Third Circuit's judgment you will advise your respective Boards to count any and all absentee or mail-in ballots that were timely received but were set aside/not counted simply because those ballots lacked a voter-provided date on the outside of the envelope. To the extent you are not willing to provide this advice, we ask for a formal hearing before your Boards on this issue.

Please let me know by response email whether your respective Boards will be counting the aforementioned ballots so that I may advise my clients accordingly. Should you wish to discuss, please feel free to contact me or my colleagues Jeremy Mercer (jmerc@porterwright.com or 724-816-2309) or Carolyn McGee (cbmcgee@porterwright.com or 412-867-0722)

Best regards,

RONALD L. HICKS, JR.

Pronouns: he / him / his

Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP

[Bio](#) / RHicks@porterwright.com

D: 412.235.1464 / M: 412.780.7744 / F: 412.235.4510

6 PPG Place, Third Floor / Pittsburgh, PA 15222

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END OF NOTICE

EXHIBIT B

TLP: WHITE



**GUIDANCE CONCERNING EXAMINATION OF ABSENTEE AND
MAIL-IN BALLOT RETURN ENVELOPES**

Date: May 24, 2022

Version: 2.0

May 24, 2022

Background

On May 19, 2022, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit issued a judgment and order in *Migliori, et al. v. Lehigh County Board of Elections, et al.*, No. 22-1499. Citing the “materiality” provision of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B)), the Court of Appeals held that undated ballots cast in Lehigh County in the November 2021 election must be counted. It held that there is no basis to refuse to count the undated ballots because “inasmuch as there is no dispute that ballots that have the wrong date were counted in the [Lehigh] election . . . , the dating provisions contained in the [Pennsylvania Election Code] are immaterial.” Subsequent to that judgment, on May 19, the Department of State (Department) asked counties to segregate undated or incorrectly dated ballot return envelopes in anticipation of further guidance from the department.

Though the *Migliori* judgment was issued in the context of the November 2021 election in Lehigh County, it has been the Department’s position that ballots that appear to have “incorrect” dates must be counted. Now, in light of the conclusion of the Third Circuit in *Migliori* it is the Department’s position that ballots with an undated return envelope must also be counted for the May 17, 2022, Primary. However, out of an abundance of caution the Department advises, that those ballots should be segregated and remain segregated from all other voted ballots during the process of canvassing and tabulation. In other words, those ballots with undated ballot return envelopes or with incorrectly dated ballot return envelopes that have been set aside, should continue to be maintained, preserved, and appropriately logged pending litigation, which we anticipate will be undertaken on an expedited basis. A determination on whether the segregated tabulations will be used in certifying elections has not yet been made, given the ongoing litigation.

Counties should further segregate the ballots in question into two categories:

1. Undated.
2. Dated with an “incorrect” date.

Like the pre-canvass and canvass of absentee and mail-in ballots last week, the canvass of the undated ballot return envelopes and any incorrectly dated ballot return envelopes that were set aside must be conducted in an open meeting:

- One authorized representative of each candidate in an election and one representative from each political party shall be permitted to remain in the room in which the ballots are canvassed.
- No challenges by authorized representatives or any third party are permitted during canvass of the mail-in and absentee ballots.
- To facilitate transparency and ensure that all validly cast ballots are counted, it is critically important that county boards maintain accurate records of the disposition of ballots received during this period as directed below.

Canvass Procedures

The guidance concerning mail-in and absentee ballots previously provided by the Department on [September 28, 2020](#), continues to apply unless otherwise specified herein.

The county board of elections shall canvass segregated absentee and mail-in ballots that were previously set aside due to being undated or incorrectly dated.

The canvass meeting shall continue until all segregated absentee and mail-in ballots have been canvassed.

The county board of elections shall examine the voter declaration on each envelope to ensure that it is signed and verify that the voter's name appears on the approved list of mail-in and absentee voters.

Please keep in mind that the county board of elections should continue to set aside and not open or count any of the following:

- Ballots cast by any voter who died prior to the opening of the polls on May 17, 2022.
- Ballots that were received after 8:00 p.m. on May 17, 2022.
- Ballots with a missing signature on the Declaration Envelope.
- Ballots that lack the inner secrecy envelope.
- Ballots where the inner secrecy envelope contains any text, mark, or symbol which reveals the identity of the voter or the voter's candidate preference.

Additionally, the county board of elections should not open or count any ballots pending ID verification as follows:

- If proof of identification for an absentee or mail-in voter was not received or could not be verified, the ballot should not be counted unless the elector provided proof of identification, that can be verified by the county board, by the sixth calendar day following the Primary or on or before Monday, May 23rd.

Other than ballots falling into one of the categories set forth above, mail-in and civilian absentee ballots that comply with the Election Code and the Department's prior guidance shall be canvassed as follows:

- Ballots on which the Declaration Envelopes are signed are valid and must be counted.
- Ballots that are signed and either undated or incorrectly dated are valid and must be counted.
- County boards of elections must maintain separate counts for undated and incorrectly dated ballots.

VERIFICATION

I, Casey Contres, hereby aver that I am the campaign manager of Doctor Oz for Senate and that the statements of fact contained in the attached Brief in Opposition to Petitioners' Motion for Immediate Special Injunction are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief and are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. Cons. Ann. Section 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: May 24, 2022

By:  _____
Casey Contres

CERTIFICATION OF WORD COUNT

Pursuant to Rule 2135 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure, I certify that this Brief contains 2,055 words, exclusive of the supplementary matter as defined by Pa.R.A.P. 2135(b).

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-
Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania: Case Records of the Appellate and Trial Courts that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-
Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 24th day of May 2022, I caused a true and correct copy of this document to be served on all counsel of record via PACFile.

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher
*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-
Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

**CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH CASE RECORDS PUBLIC ACCESS POLICY**

I, Kathleen A. Gallagher, certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

Dated: May 24, 2022

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher _____

Kathleen A. Gallagher

Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents,

Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 24th day of May 2022, I caused a true and correct copy of this document to be served on all counsel of record via PACFile.

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher _____

Kathleen A. Gallagher

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents,
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

VERIFICATION

I, Casey Contres, hereby aver that I am the campaign manager of Doctor Oz for Senate and that the statements of fact contained in the attached Application for Leave to Intervene are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief and are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. Cons. Ann. Section 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: May 24, 2022

By:  _____
Casey Contres

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Petitioners,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>LEGH M. CHAPMAN, in her official capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, <i>et al.</i>,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Respondents.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">No. 286 MD 2022</p> |
|---|--|

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, this ____ day of _____, 2022, upon consideration of the Application for Leave to Intervene filed by Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, and any opposition thereto, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED as follows:

Said Application is GRANTED. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz shall participate in this action as Intervenor-Respondents.

BY THE COURT:

_____, J.

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate and : 286 MD 2022
David H. McCormick, :
Petitioners :

v.

Leigh M. Chapman, in her
official capacity as Secretary
of State for the Commonwealth,
Adams County Board of Elections,
Allegheny County Board of Elections,
Beaver County Board of Elections,
Bedford County Board of Elections,
Berks County Board of Elections,
Blair County Board of Elections,
Bradford County Board of Elections,
Bucks County Board of Elections,
Butler County Board of Elections,
Cambria County Board of Elections,
Cameron County Board of Elections,
Carbon County Board of Elections,
Centre County Board of Elections,
Chester County Board of Elections,
Clarion County Board of Elections,
Clearfield County Board of Elections,
Clinton County Board of Elections,
Columbia County Board of Elections,
Crawford County Board of Elections,
Cumberland County Board of Elections,
Dauphin County Board of Elections,
Delaware County Board of Elections,
Elk County Board of Elections,
Fayette County Board of Elections,
Forest County Board of Elections,
Franklin County Board of Elections,
Fulton County Board of Elections,
Huntingdon County Board of Elections,
Indiana County Board of Elections,
Jefferson County Board of Elections,
Juniata County Board of Elections,
Lackawanna County Board of Elections,
Lancaster County Board of Elections,
Lawrence County Board of Elections,
Lebanon County Board of Elections,
Lehigh County Board of Elections,
Luzerne County Board of Elections,
Lycoming County Board of Elections,
McKean County Board of Elections,
Mercer County Board of Elections,
Mifflin County Board of Elections,

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this 24th day of May, 2022, I have served the attached document(s) to the persons on the date(s) and in the manner(s) stated below, which service satisfies the requirements of Pa.R.A.P. 121:

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Service

Served: Adams County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: acrouse@adamscounty.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Adams County Board of Elections

Served: Allan Joseph Opsitnick
Service Method: eService
Email: aopsitnick@opsitnickslaw.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 564 Forbes Avenue
#1301
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: 412-.39-1.3299
Representing: Respondent Allegheny County Board of Elections

Served: Andrew Francis Szefi
Service Method: eService
Email: Andrew.Szefi@alleghenycounty.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 445 Ft Pitt Blvd
Suite 300
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: 412--35-0-1128
Representing: Respondent Allegheny County Board of Elections

Served: Beaver County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: csisk@beavercountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Beaver County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Bedford County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Debra Brown, Director
200 S. Juliana Street
Bedford, PA 15522
Representing: Respondent Bedford County Board of Elections

Served: Berks County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 633 Court Street
First Floor
Reading, PA 19601
Representing: Respondent Berks County Board of Elections

Served: Blair County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: sseymour@blairco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Blair County Board of Elections

Served: Bradford County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: smithkorsr@bradfordco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Bradford County Board of Elections

Served: Bucks County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: elections@buckscounty.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Bucks County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Butler County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: WWhite@co.butler.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Butler County Board of Elections

Served: Butler County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: WWhite@co.butler.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Butler County Board of Elections

Served: Cambria County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: mdillon@co.cambria.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Cambria County Board of Elections

Served: Cameron County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: mlupro@cameroncountypa.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Cameron County Board of Elections

Served: Carbon County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Lisa Dart
Carbon County Director of Elections
44 Susquehanna Street
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229
Representing: Respondent Carbon County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Carolyn Batz McGee
Service Method: eService
Email: CMcGee@porterwright.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP
6 PPG Place; Third Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Phone: 412--23-5-1488
Representing: Petitioner Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate
Petitioner David H. McCormick

Served: Centre County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: elections@centrecountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Centre County Board of Elections

Served: Chester County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: ccelectionofficials@chesco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Chester County Board of Elections

Served: Clarion County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Cindy Callihan
Director of Elections & Voter Reg.
330 Main Street, Room 104
Clarion, PA 16214
Representing: Respondent Clarion County Board of Elections

Served: Clearfield County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: elections@clearfieldco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Clearfield County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Clinton County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Maria Boileau
Director of Elections
2 Piper Way, Suite 309
Lock Haven, PA 177450928
Representing: Respondent Clinton County Board of Elections

Served: Columbia County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: mrepasky@columbiapa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Columbia County Board of Elections

Served: Crawford County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Jessalyn McFarland
Director of Voter Services
903 Diamond Park
Meadville, PA 16335
Representing: Respondent Crawford County Board of Elections

Served: Cumberland County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: bureauofelections@ccpa.net
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Cumberland County Board of Elections

Served: Dauphin County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: jcurcillo@dauphinc.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Dauphin County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Delaware County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: martinw@co.delaware.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Delaware County Board of Elections

Served: Elk County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: kfrey@countyofelkpa.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Elk County Board of Elections

Served: Fayette County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: mbkuznik@fayettepa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Fayette County Board of Elections

Served: Forest County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: jahitchcock@co.forest.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Forest County Board of Elections

Served: Franklin County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: jcbyers@franklincountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Franklin County Board of Elections

Served: Fulton County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: electionsdirector@co.fulton.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Fulton County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Huntingdon County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Tammy Thompson
Elections Coordinator
233 Penn St., Bailey Building
Huntingdon, PA 16652
Representing: Respondent Huntingdon County Board of Elections

Served: Indiana County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: rmaryai@indianacountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Indiana County Board of Elections

Served: Jacob Biehl Boyer
Service Method: eService
Email: jboyer@attorneygeneral.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 1600 Arch Street
Suite 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 267-768-3968
Representing: Respondent Leigh M. Chapman, Secretary of State

Served: Jefferson County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: klupone@jeffersoncountypa.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Jefferson County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Jeremy Allen Mercer
Service Method: eService
Email: JMercer@porterwright.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 6 PPG Place
Third Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Phone: (41-2) -235-1491
Representing: Petitioner Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate
Petitioner David H. McCormick

Served: John Amos Marlatt
Service Method: eService
Email: jmarlatt@montcopa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 1927 N. Howard St.
Philadelphia, PA 19122
Phone: 330--33-8-1928
Representing: Respondent Montgomery County Board of Elections

Served: Juniata County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: eweyrich@juniataco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Juniata County Board of Elections

Served: Lackawanna County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: HopkinsE@lackawannacounty.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Lackawanna County Board of Elections

Served: Lancaster County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Christa Miller
Lancaster County Board of Elections
150 N. Queen St., Suite 117
Lancaster, PA 17603
Representing: Respondent Lancaster County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Lawrence County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: lcvote@co.lawrence.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Lawrence County Board of Elections

Served: Lebanon County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: manderson@lebcnty.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Lebanon County Board of Elections

Served: Lehigh County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Timothy Benyo
Chief Clerk, Board of Elections
17 S. 7th St.
Allentown, PA 18101
Representing: Respondent Lehigh County Board of Elections

Served: Leigh M. Chapman
Service Method: Email
Email: t gates@pa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Phone: --
Pro Se: Respondent Leigh M. Chapman

Served: Luzerne County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: elections@luzernecounty.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Luzerne County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Lycoming County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: flehman@lyco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Lycoming County Board of Elections

Served: Maureen E. Calder
Service Method: eService
Email: mcalder@montcopa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: PO BOX 311
One Montgomery County
Norristown, PA 19404
Phone: 610-278-3033
Representing: Respondent Montgomery County Board of Elections

Served: McKean County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: Impratt@mckeancountypa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent McKean County Board of Elections

Served: Mercer County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: thall@mcc.co.mercer.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Mercer County Board of Elections

Served: Michael John Fischer
Service Method: eService
Email: mfischer@attorneygeneral.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: 1600 Arch St., Suite 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215--56-0-2171
Representing: Respondent Leigh M. Chapman, Secretary of State

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Mifflin County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: VoterRegistration@MifflinCO.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Mifflin County Board of Elections

Served: Monroe County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: smay@silfee@monroecountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Monroe County Board of Elections

Served: Montour County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: hbrandon@montourco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Montour County Board of Elections

Served: Northampton County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: election@northamptoncounty.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Northampton County Board of Elections

Served: Northumberland County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Nathan Savidge, Director
320 North Second Street, Suite 1
Sunbury, PA 17801
Representing: Respondent Northumberland County Board of Elections

Served: Perry County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: bdelancey@perryco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Perry County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Pike County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: nmanzoni@pikepa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Pike County Board of Elections

Served: Potter County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: slewis@pottercountypa.net
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Potter County Board of Elections

Served: Ronald Lee Hicks Jr.
Service Method: eService
Email: rhicks@porterwright.com
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP
6 PPG Place, Third Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Phone: 412--23-5-1476
Representing: Petitioner Dave McCormick for U.S. Senate
Petitioner David H. McCormick

Served: Snyder County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: cshaffer@snydercounty.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Snyder County Board of Elections

Served: Somerset County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Tina Pritts
Director, Elections & Reg.
300 N. Center Ave., Suite 340
Somerset, PA 15501
Representing: Respondent Somerset County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Sullivan County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Hope Verelst
Director of Elections/Voter Reg.
P.O. Box 157
Laporte, PA 18626
Representing: Respondent Sullivan County Board of Elections

Served: Tioga County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Penny Whipple, Director of Elections
Tioga County
118 Main Street
Wellsboro, PA 16901
Representing: Respondent Tioga County Board of Elections

Served: Union County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: gkatherman@unionco.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Union County Board of Elections

Served: Venango County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: sbacker@co.venango.pa.us
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Venango County Board of Elections

Served: Warren County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: krarnsom@warrencountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Warren County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Continued)

Served: Washington County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Melanie R. Ostrander
Director of Elections
100 W. Beau St., Suite 206
Washington, PA 15301
Representing: Respondent Washington County Board of Elections

Served: Wayne County Board of Election
Service Method: Email
Email: CFurman@waynecountypa.gov
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Wayne County Board of Election

Served: Westmoreland County Board of Elections
Service Method: First Class Mail
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address: Westmoreland Co. Elections
Voter Reg.
2 North Main Street
Greensburg, PA 15601
Representing: Respondent Westmoreland County Board of Elections

Served: Wyoming County Board of Elections
Service Method: Email
Email: fkellett@wycopa.org
Service Date: 5/24/2022
Address:
Representing: Respondent Wyoming County Board of Elections

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

(Signature of Person Serving)

Person Serving: Gallagher, Kathleen A.
Attorney Registration No: 037950
Law Firm: Gallagher Giancola LLC
Address: 436 Seventh Ave 31st Fl
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Representing: Possible Intervenor Dr. Oz for Senate
Possible Intervenor Oz, Dr. Mehmet

EXHIBIT 3

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

No. 46 MM 2022

DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,

Petitioners,

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ACTING
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA *et al.*,

Respondents.

**DOCTOR OZ FOR SENATE & DR. MEHMET OZ'S ANSWER TO
PETITIONERS' APPLICATION FOR THE COURT TO EXERCISE
JURISDICTION PURSUANT TO ITS KING'S BENCH POWERS AND/OR
POWERS TO GRANT EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF**

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

Kathleen A. Gallagher

PA I.D. #37950

Russell D. Giancola

PA. I.D. #200058

436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: (412) 717-1920

JONES DAY

John M. Gore*

Megan Sowards Newton

E. Stewart Crosland

51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20001

Phone: (202) 879-3939

**Pro hac vice application pending*

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

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| <i>In re Election in Region 4 for Downingtown Sch. Bd. Precinct Uwchlan 1</i> , No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 15 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 10, 2022), <i>appeal denied</i> 2022 WL 536196, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 213 (Pa. Feb. 23, 2022) | passim |

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(May 24 11 AM),
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May 26, 2022) 3

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

A majority of this Court already has held that any mail-in or absentee ballot that lacks a voter-completed date is invalid and may not be counted in any election after the 2020 general election. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1079-80 (2020) (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy). That is because a failure to date a mail-in or absentee ballot is no “minor irregularity.” *Id.* at 1079 (Opinion of Justice Wecht). In the past five months, the Commonwealth Court twice has recognized that it is bound by this Court’s holding and rejected claims to count such ballots. *See In re Election in Region 4 for Downingtown Sch. Bd. Precinct Uwchlan 1*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 15 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 10, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 536196, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 213 (Pa. Feb. 23, 2022); *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *8 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89 (Pa. Jan. 27, 2022). On each occasion, this Court declined to grant review and allowed the Commonwealth Court’s decision to stand.

Petitioners now ask the Court to reverse its precedent to change the rules of the game *after* the May 17, 2022 primary election was held. But Petitioners—who are a political candidate and his campaign—are not joined in the suit by any other

voters. Thus, Petitioners may suggest that this case is about “[t]he right to vote,” App. at 1, but it in fact is only about Petitioners’ desperate attempt to overturn their apparent loss to Intervenor-Respondent Dr. Mehmet Oz.

Unsurprisingly, Petitioners have not shown that this matter presents “sufficiently extraordinary” circumstances to “demand the exercise” of the Court’s King’s Bench authority, *In re Bruno*, 101 A.3d 635, 683 (Pa. 2014), or “an issue of immediate public importance” to warrant extraordinary jurisdiction, 42 Pa. C.S. § 726. In fact, Petitioners have not “demonstrate[d]”—“clearly” or otherwise—any right to relief in this matter. *Washington Cty. Comm’rs v. Pa. Labor Relations Bd.*, 417 A.2d 164, 167 (1980). Nor could they: Petitioners’ position misrepresents and contravenes the Court’s precedent, rests on a flawed reading of federal law that this Court has declined the opportunity to endorse, and hurls false accusations of “disenfranchise[ment].” App. at 1. Indeed, the only extraordinary outcome here would be for the Court to exercise its King’s Bench authority or extraordinary jurisdiction to reverse its governing precedent after voting in the May 2022 primary election has been completed. The Court should deny the Application.

BACKGROUND

Proposed Intervenor-Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz support and seek to uphold free and fair elections for all Pennsylvanians and the laws that guarantee the integrity of those elections. Doctor Oz for Senate is the principal

campaign committee for Dr. Oz, who is currently leading the May 17, 2022 primary election to serve as the Republican candidate to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. According to data confirmed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Dr. Oz is the apparent winner of the primary election: he currently leads Petitioner David H. McCormick by 902 votes, and only around 860 undated mail-in or absentee ballots remain to be counted for the Republican primary election in the 65 Pennsylvania counties that have provided the number of such ballots. *See, e.g.*, Pennsylvania Department of State, 2022 General Primary Unofficial Returns Statewide, <https://www.electionreturns.pa.gov/> (last checked May 26, 2022); Jonathan Lai, THE INQUIRER, *There are at least 860 undated mail ballots from Republicans. Will they be counted?*, <https://www.inquirer.com/politics/election/live/pa-republican-senate-primary-recount-mehmet-oz-david-mccormick-20220525.html> (last checked May 26, 2022).

Days after the May 17, 2022 primary election, a panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit issued a judgment and an amended judgment concluding that “on th[e] record” before it, “undated ballots that have been set aside in the November 2, 2021, election for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County” must be counted. Judgment at 2, *Migliori v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 22-1499 (Doc. 80) (3d Cir. May 20, 2022); Am. Judgment at 2, *Migliori v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 22-1499 (Doc. 82) (3d Cir. May 23, 2022). The panel held

that this outcome is required by the federal materiality statute, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). *See* Am. Judgment at 2.

Migliori is not final and remains subject to further review. The *Migliori* panel has not yet issued an opinion or its mandate. *See* Am. Judgment at 2. The appellee already has moved for a stay of the panel's mandate to permit him to seek certiorari review in the United States Supreme Court. *See* Motion to Stay the Mandate, *Migliori v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 22-1499 (Doc. 81) (3d Cir. May 23, 2022).

Migliori is a federal suit that seeks to relitigate the Commonwealth Court's decision in *Ritter*, which ordered that those same undated ballots from the November 2, 2021 election for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County may *not* be counted. *See Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *8. The *Ritter* court specifically relied upon the reasoning of the majority of this Court in *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election* to uphold the date requirement against challenges under Pennsylvania law and the federal materiality statute. *See id.* at *8; *see also id.* at *9 (rejecting claim under 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B)).

The losing candidate in *Ritter*, Zac Cohen (who is also a plaintiff in *Migliori*), applied to this Court for allowance of appeal of the Commonwealth Court's decision. *See* Pet. For Allowance Of Appeal, *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, 9 MAL 2022

(Pa. Jan. 7, 2022). That petition raised challenges to the date requirement under both the Free and Fair Elections Clause, *see id.* at 21-25, and the federal materiality statute, *see id.* at 17-21. This Court denied the petition and left the Commonwealth Court’s decision in place. *See* 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89.

STANDARD FOR THE EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION

This Court exercises its King’s Bench authority only “with extreme caution.” *Com. v. Williams*, 129 A.3d 1199, 1206 (Pa. 2016). In exercising that authority, the Court’s “principal obligations are to conscientiously guard the fairness and probity of the judicial process and the dignity, integrity, and authority of the judicial system, all for the protection of the citizens of this Commonwealth.” *Id.* In other words, the Court wields its King’s Bench authority to protect “the integrity of the judicial process.” *Id.* at 1207.

“The purpose of” the Court’s King’s Bench authority “is not to permit or encourage parties to bypass an existing constitutional or statutory adjudicative process and have a matter decided by this Court.” *In re Bruno*, 101 A.3d at 670. Rather, the purpose is to “aid[] the Court in its duty to keep all inferior tribunals within the bounds of their own authority.” *Id.* The Court employs its King’s Bench authority only “when the issue requires timely intervention by the court of last resort of the Commonwealth and is one of public importance.” *Id.*

This Court may exercise extraordinary jurisdiction over a matter pending before any court in the Commonwealth “involving an issue of immediate public importance.” 42 Pa. C.S. § 726. The exercise of such jurisdiction “should be invoked sparingly.” *Washington Cty. Comm’rs*, 417 A.2d at 167; *Com. v. Morris*, 771 A.2d 721, 731 (Pa. 2001). Indeed, “the presence of an issue of immediate public importance is not alone sufficient to justify extraordinary relief.” *Washington Cty. Comm’rs*, 417 A.2d at 167; *Morris*, 771 A.2d at 731. The Court “will not invoke extraordinary jurisdiction unless the record clearly demonstrates a petitioner’s rights,” *Washington Cty. Comm’rs*, 417 A.2d at 167; *Morris*, 771 A.2d at 731, and “[e]ven a clear showing that a petitioner is aggrieved does not assure that this Court will exercise its discretion to grant the requested relief,” *Washington Cty. Comm’rs*, 417 A.2d at 167; *Phila. Newspapers, Inc. v. Jerome*, 387 A.2d 721, 731 (Pa. 2001). The Court may weigh “conserv[ing] judicial resources” in deciding whether to exercise extraordinary jurisdiction. *Morris*, 771 A.2d at 731.

ARGUMENT

Petitioners have failed to carry their heavy burden to show “sufficiently extraordinary” circumstances, *In re Bruno*, 101 A.3d at 683, or a “clear” right to relief, *Washington Cty. Comm’rs*, 417 A.2d at 167, warranting exercise of the Court’s jurisdiction to reverse its precedent and change the rules of the game after the May 2022 primary election was held. Indeed, Petitioners’ Application

misrepresents and contravenes the Court’s precedent, rests on a flawed reading of federal law, and fails to show that the disputed undated ballots would change the apparent outcome of the primary election. The Court should deny the Application.

I. THE COURT SHOULD DECLINE TO EXERCISE KING’S BENCH AUTHORITY OR EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION

Petitioners’ Application fails at the threshold: for at least four reasons, Petitioners have failed to demonstrate “sufficiently extraordinary” circumstances or “an issue of immediate public importance” warranting exercise of King’s Bench authority or extraordinary jurisdiction. *In re Bruno*, 101 A.3d at 683; 42 Pa. C.S. § 726.

First, this Court already has resolved the question presented, when the majority held that undated mail-in and absentee ballots are invalid and may not be counted in any election after the 2020 general election. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy). The Commonwealth Court has twice adhered to that holding in decisions this Court has allowed to stand. *See In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 15, *appeal denied* 2022 WL 536196, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 213; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *8, *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89.

Petitioners cite only the “plurality” opinion in *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, see App. at 5, and nowhere acknowledge Justice Wecht’s pivotal statement that the date requirement would be applied “prospectively” to “invalidate” noncompliant ballots in post-2020 elections, see *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht) (“[I]n future elections, I would treat the date and sign requirement as mandatory in both particulars, with the omission of either item sufficient without more to invalidate the ballot in question.”). Petitioners also fail to mention the two Commonwealth Court decisions applying that holding that this Court has allowed to stand. See App. at 1-10. Thus—and most importantly—Petitioners offer no explanation as to why this case is so extraordinary and of such immediate public importance to warrant this Court’s review when those prior cases were not.

Second, the Third Circuit panel’s amended judgment in *Migliori* is not an extraordinary circumstance of immediate public importance warranting this Court’s intervention in this case. *Migliori* is simply a redux of *Ritter*, which the Pennsylvania courts finally resolved and this Court did not believe worthy of review. See 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89. Moreover, *Migliori* is limited to “th[e] record” before it and “the November 2, 2021, election for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County,” Am. Judgment at 2, is not final, and is subject to further review, which the appellee already has represented he will seek. See Motion

to Stay the Mandate, *Migliori v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, No. 22-1499 (Doc. 81) (3d Cir. May 23, 2022). There is good reason to believe that further review will reverse the panel’s decision: as explained below, *Migliori* rests on a flawed construction of the federal materiality provision. *See infra* Part II.

Third, Petitioners have not carried their heavy burden to make a “clear showing” of their right to relief. *Washington Cty. Comm’rs*, 417 A.2d at 167. Petitioners ultimately seek to overturn their apparent loss to Dr. Oz, but they have not shown a clear right to such relief, much less that the disputed undated ballots are sufficient to change the outcome of the primary election. To the contrary, because Dr. Oz currently leads by 902 votes and only around 860 undated Republican primary ballots remain to be counted, those ballots alone are insufficient to change the result. *See, e.g., Ritter*, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *1 (“declin[ing] to determine the[] validity or invalidity” of ballots whose number was too small to change the outcome of the race).¹

In fact, Petitioners’ Application confirms that whatever harm Petitioners allege is speculative and unripe. In particular, Petitioners complain that certain

¹ Of course, it is unlikely that any candidate will receive 100% of the votes from the disputed ballots. Of the 36 disputed undated Republican ballots counted in Petitioner McCormick’s hometown stronghold of Allegheny County, 17 votes went for Petitioner McCormick, 10 went for Dr. Oz, and the remainder went for other candidates. *See* Allegheny County Elections Division, *Election Day Updates* (May 24, 11 AM), at [https://www.alleghenycounty.us/elections/election-day-updates-\(may-17,-2022-primary\).aspx](https://www.alleghenycounty.us/elections/election-day-updates-(may-17,-2022-primary).aspx) (last checked May 26, 2022).

county boards of elections “refuse to count (*or commit to counting*)” the disputed ballots. App. at 4 (emphasis added). But a refusal to commit to counting ballots at this juncture does not give rise to a clear right to relief. Indeed, as Petitioners recognize, the Blair County Board is not even addressing those ballots until next week and will segregate such ballots in the interim. *See id.* The Secretary of the Commonwealth likewise has advised county boards to segregate undated mail-in and absentee ballots.² Thus, far from showing a clear right to relief, Petitioners have brought an unripe case that turns on speculation regarding whether county boards will count or segregate the disputed ballots and whether the number of those ballots is even sufficient to affect the outcome of this primary election. Such a case is not worthy of the Court’s review, much less on King’s Bench authority or extraordinary jurisdiction. *See Disability Rights Pa. v. Boockvar*, 234 A.3d 390 (Pa. 2020) (denying injunction in voting rights case where harm was speculative); *Delisle v. Boockvar*, 234 A.3d 410 (Pa. 2020) (same); *see also Bayada Nurses, Inc. v. Dep’t of Labor & Industry*, 8 A.3d 866, 874 (Pa. 2010) (doctrine of ripeness “mandates the presence of an actual controversy”). The far better course is for the Court to

² To be sure, Intervenor-Respondents maintain that the Secretary’s guidance that county boards should count mail-in and absentee ballots that lack a voter-completed date is legally erroneous and not binding in any event. Nonetheless, that county boards can segregate such (invalid) ballots puts the lie to Petitioners’ claim that the Court must intervene in this matter now.

“conserve [its] judicial resources” and address this issue only if and when it becomes ripe. *Morris*, 771 A.2d at 731.

Petitioners’ overheated and false allegation of “disenfranchise[ment],” App. at 1, also fails to establish a clear right to the relief Petitioners seek. In the first place, Petitioners are not joined in this suit by any voters whose votes might not be counted due to noncompliance with the date requirement. Moreover, the date requirement does not “disenfranchise” anyone because application of a neutral state-law rule to decline to count a noncompliant ballot is not “disenfranchisement.” *See, e.g., Rosario v. Rockefeller*, 410 U.S. 752, 757 (1973) (application of neutral state-law voting requirement does not “disenfranchise” voters); *DNC v. Wisconsin State Leg.*, 141 S.Ct. 28, 35 (Mem.) (Oct. 26, 2020) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (“In other words, reasonable election deadlines do not ‘disenfranchise’ anyone under any legitimate understanding of that term.”). Indeed, this Court and the Commonwealth Court have not been guilty of “disenfranchisement” when they have enforced the date requirement. *See In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots*, 241 A.3d at 1079-80 (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy); *In re Election in Region 4*, No. 1381 CD 2021, 2022 WL 96156, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 15; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *8.

Finally, the public interest and “the integrity of the judicial process” likewise require denial of the Application. *Williams*, 129 A.3d at 1207. It is beyond dispute that courts may not order changes to election rules on the eve of an election—much less *after* election day while ballots are still being counted. *See, e.g., Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006); *Merrill v. Milligan*, 142 S.Ct. 879 (2022). Such last-minute or after-the-fact judicial changes to the rules of the game undermine “[c]onfidence in the integrity of our electoral processes” and “the functioning of our participatory democracy.” *Purcell*, 549 U.S. at 4. These harms to the integrity of elections and public trust are only magnified by “the chaos and suspicions of impropriety” that occur when invalid ballots are counted “after election day and potentially flip the results of an election.” *DNC*, 141 S.Ct. at 33 (Mem.) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). A free and fair primary election was held on May 2022. The Court should decline Respondents’ invitation to undermine the legitimacy of that election after the fact and deny the Application.

II. THE COURT SHOULD DENY PETITIONERS’ CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Even if the Court’s exercise of King’s Bench authority or extraordinary jurisdiction were otherwise proper, the Court still should deny the Application because Petitioners’ claims for relief fail as a matter of law.

A. Petitioners Cannot Enforce The Federal Materiality Statute, Which The Date Rule Does Not Violate In Any Event

Petitioners first argue that the date rule violates the Civil Rights Act’s materiality provision, *see* App. at 6-8, but they are wrong for at least two reasons.

First, the federal materiality provision does not create a private right of action and, thus, Petitioners may not enforce it. “[P]rivate rights of action to enforce federal law must be created by Congress.” *Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 286 (2001). Such rights are created by Congress only when the statutory text “displays an intent to create . . . a private remedy.” *Id.* Otherwise, “a cause of action does not exist and courts may not create one, no matter how desirable that might be as a policy matter, or how compatible with the statute.” *Id.* at 286–87. Moreover, “[t]he express provision of one method of enforcing a substantive rule suggests that Congress intended to preclude others.” *Id.* at 304–05.

The materiality provision is exclusively enforced through “the Attorney General,” not through private parties. In particular, the mechanism for enforcing the materiality provision is 52 U.S.C. § 10101(c), which provides:

Whenever any person has engaged . . . in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege secured by the subsection (a) or (b), *the Attorney General* may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, a civil action or other proper proceeding for preventive relief.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(c) (emphasis added).

This enforcement provision thus does not “display[] an intent to create . . . a private remedy,” and “courts may not create one.” *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 286–87; *see also id.* at 304–05. Therefore, Petitioners have no private right of action to enforce § 10101, and the Court should deny the Application.

Second, as the Commonwealth Court already concluded, the date requirement does not violate the materiality provision, even if it were privately enforceable. *See Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *9, *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89. The materiality provision does not preclude application of neutral state-law rules, like the date requirement, to decline to count noncompliant ballots. “States may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election- and campaign-related disorder.” *Timmons v. Twin City Area New Party*, 520 U.S. 351, 358 (1997). The materiality provision recognizes this reality, directing:

No person acting under color of law shall . . . *deny the right of any individual to vote* in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B) (emphasis added).

Thus, where it applies, the materiality provision prohibits only “deny[ing] the right . . . to vote” based on immaterial errors or omissions where an “individual is qualified under State law to vote.” *Id.* In other words, it applies only to rules that

affect or determine qualifications to vote; it simply has no application to neutral state-law rules that regulate how a qualified individual *effectuates* a vote. *See id.*

Indeed, application of neutral state-law rules to decline to count a noncompliant ballot does not “deny the right . . . to vote,” *id.*, or disenfranchise anyone. *See, e.g., Rosario*, 410 U.S. at 757; *DNC*, 141 S. Ct. at 35 (Mem.) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). Pennsylvania’s date requirement is one such valid state-law rule that does not “deny the right of any individual to vote.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Quite the contrary: that rule is part and parcel of the Commonwealth’s comprehensive mail-in and absentee voting scheme that *expands and facilitates* voting by qualified individuals. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a); 3150.6(a). And the date requirement addresses how a qualified individual effectuates a vote, and does not affect whether an individual “is qualified under State law to vote.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B).

Indeed, if the materiality provision regulated state-law rules for effectuating a vote rather than for determining whether an individual is qualified to vote, then it would subject a wide range of state election laws to federal supervision—and, in fact, federalize the conduct of elections. After all, it might not be “material in determining whether [an] individual is qualified under State law to vote” to require them to vote no later than election day, in certain places, or only once. But, of course, the Civil Rights Act does not forbid such requirements: “States may, and inevitably

must, enact reasonable regulations” for effectuating votes. *Timmons*, 520 U.S. at 358.

Finally, a majority of this Court already has held that a failure to date a mail-in or absentee ballot is no “minor irregularity,” *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d at 1079 (Opinion of Justice Wecht), so the date requirement is “material” in all events, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B); *see also Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, at *9, *appeal denied* 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89.

For all of these reasons, the federal materiality provision provides no occasion to revisit, much less overturn, the Court’s holding that mail-in and absentee ballots that lack a voter-provided date are invalid and may not be counted. The Court should deny the Application.

B. The Date Requirement Complies With The Free And Fair Elections Clause

Petitioners’ final argument—that the date requirement violates the Free and Fair Elections Clause, *see* App. at 8-9—is incorrect under this Court’s precedent and does not justify the Court’s immediate intervention. The Free and Fair Elections Clause was before the Court when the majority upheld the date requirement in 2020, *see In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1079-80 (2020) (Opinion of Justice Wecht); *id.* at 1090-

91 (Opinion of Justices Dougherty, Saylor, and Mundy), when the Commonwealth Court twice upheld the date requirement, *see In re Election in Region*, 2022 WL 96156, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 15; *Ritter*, No. 1322 CD 2021, 2022 WL 16577, 2022 Pa. Commw. Unpub. LEXIS 1, and when this Court allowed both of those decisions to stand earlier this year, *see* 2022 WL 536196, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 213; 2022 WL 244122, 2022 Pa. LEXIS 89; *see also* Pet. For Allowance Of Appeal, *Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elecs.*, 9 MAL 2022. This Court has also upheld other neutral state-law rules governing the effectuation of votes against Free and Fair Elections Clause challenges in prior cases. *See, e.g., Pa. Dem. Party v. Boockvar*, 238 A.3d 345, 380 (Pa. 2020); *In re Canvass of Absentee Ballots of Nov. 4, 2003 General Election*, 843 A.2d 1223 (Pa. 2004). The date requirement is constitutional, and the Court should deny the Application.

CONCLUSION

The Court should deny Petitioners' Application.

Dated: May 26, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

Kathleen A. Gallagher

PA I.D. #37950

Russell D. Giancola

PA. I.D. #200058

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

436 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: (412) 717-1920

kag@glawfirm.com

rag@glawfirm.com

John M. Gore *

Megan Sowards Newton

E. Stewart Crosland

JONES DAY

51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20001

Phone: (202) 879-3939

jmgore@jonesday.com

msowardsnewton@jonesday.com

scrosland@jonesday.com

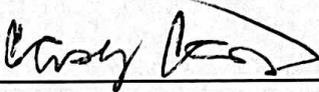
*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

**Pro hac vice application pending*

VERIFICATION

I, Casey Contres, hereby aver that I am the campaign manager of Doctor Oz for Senate and that the statements of fact contained in the attached Answer to Application for Extraordinary Relief are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: May 26, 2022

By: 

Casey Contres

CERTIFICATION OF WORD COUNT

Pursuant to Rule 2135 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure, I certify that this Brief contains 4,113 words, exclusive of the supplementary matter as defined by Pa.R.A.P. 2135(b).

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-
Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania: Case Records of the Appellate and Trial Courts that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

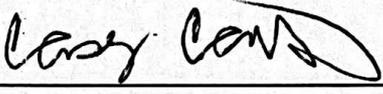
/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher

*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-
Respondents Doctor Oz for Senate and
Dr. Mehmet Oz*

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I, Casey Contres, hereby aver that I am the campaign manager of Doctor Oz for Senate and that the statements of fact contained in the attached Application for Leave to Intervene are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: May 26, 2022

By: 
Casey Contres

**CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH CASE RECORDS PUBLIC ACCESS POLICY**

I, Kathleen A. Gallagher, certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

Dated: May 26, 2022

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher _____
Kathleen A. Gallagher
*Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents,
Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 26th day of May 2022, I caused a true and correct copy of this document to be served on all counsel of record via PACFile.

GALLAGHER GIANCOLA LLC

/s/ Kathleen A. Gallagher _____

Kathleen A. Gallagher

Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Respondents,

Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| <p>DAVE McCORMICK FOR U.S. SENATE and DAVID H. McCORMICK,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Petitioners,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>LEGH M. CHAPMAN, in her official capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, <i>et al.</i>,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Respondents.</p> | <p>No. 46 MM 2022</p> |
|---|-----------------------|

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, this ____ day of _____, 2022, upon consideration of the Application for Leave to Intervene filed by Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz, and any opposition thereto, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED as follows:

Said Application is GRANTED. Doctor Oz for Senate and Dr. Mehmet Oz shall participate in this action as Intervenor-Respondents.

BY THE COURT:

_____, J.