**What if Trump drops out after the convention?**

**Summary:**

Found below are the applicable Republican National Committee, state ballot access, and state and federal electoral college rules for a scenario in which Donald Trump withdraws from the presidential race after the Republican National Convention.

If Trump were to withdraw, RNC members would elect the new nominee through a majority vote, as dictated by RNC Rule Number 9. The members from each state would, as a whole, be entitled to the same number of votes as the state cast at the convention. If the members of a state do not vote as a block, the votes are split up proportionally among the members.

Restrictions on ballot access for the new nominee would depend on the applicable state laws. A summary of some of these laws can be found below. The type of restriction varies by state. Some states restrict the last date a vacancy for a major party nominee can be filled. Most states, it seems, have a final deadline for which the major party must certify its nominee for the general election ballot. Nevada, on the other hand, has a deadline, July 22, after which the Secretary of State cannot change the general election ballot.

There are also some restrictions on presidential electors to the electoral college. Federal law allows for electors to be replaced, if necessary, at any point before the meeting of the electoral college. State law dictates when presidential electors must be certified to the appropriate state election body (these laws can be found below with the ballot access rules). State laws also dictate to whom the electors are pledged. Some electors are pledged to specific candidates, while others pledge to support the nominee of the party they represent. In most cases, the electors will not be impacted by a change in the party’s nominee because they are either bound to the party’s nominee, not the specific candidate, or not legally bound at all (see the state by state rules below).

***Republican Party Rules for Filling Vacancies,*** *as adopted by 2012 Convention****:*** *(*[*https://s3.amazonaws.com/prod-static-ngop-pbl/docs/Rules\_of\_the\_Republican+Party\_FINAL\_S14090314.pdf*](https://s3.amazonaws.com/prod-static-ngop-pbl/docs/Rules_of_the_Republican+Party_FINAL_S14090314.pdf)*)*

RULE NO. 9 Filling Vacancies in Nominations

(a) The Republican National Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to fill any and all vacancies which may occur by reason of death, declination, or otherwise of the Republican candidate for President of the United States or the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, as nominated by the national convention, or the Republican National Committee may reconvene the national convention for the purpose of filling any such vacancies.

(b) In voting under this rule, the Republican National Committee members representing any state shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes as said state was entitled to cast at the national convention.

(c) In the event that the members of the Republican National Committee from any state shall not be in agreement in the casting of votes hereunder, the votes of such state shall be divided equally, including fractional votes, among the members of the Republican National Committee present or voting by proxy.

(d) No candidate shall be chosen to fill any such vacancy except upon receiving a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in the election

***Applicable State Ballot Access Rules*** *(rules or explanations without additional links are from the National Association of Secretaries of State’s “Summary of State Laws Regarding Presidential Ballot Access for the General Election,”* [*http://www.nass.org/component/docman/?task=doc\_download&gid=1331&Itemid=)*](http://www.nass.org/component/docman/?task=doc_download&gid=1331&Itemid=))

Alabama: “A presidential candidate nominated by a political party may be placed on the general election ballot. A political party must certify to the secretary of state no later than the 82nd day next preceding the day fixed for the election the names of the candidates for president and vice-president and the names of the presidential electors.”

**Party must certify names by August 18**

Alaska: “A presidential candidate nominated by a recognized political party may be placed on the general election ballot. A recognized political party must certify to the division of elections no later than the 48th day prior to the election the name of the candidates for president and vice-president. “

**Party must certify names by September 21**

Arizona: “A presidential candidate nominated by a recognized political may be placed on the general election ballot. Electors for each party’s nominee must be named by June 1.”

**Electors must be named by June 1.**

Arkansas: A presidential candidate nominated by a political party may be placed on the general election ballot. A political party must certify to the secretary of state no later than September 15th the names of the presidential electors.

**State committee of the political party must issue certificate of nomination by August 10**

<http://www.sos.arkansas.gov/elections/Documents/2016ElectionCalendar.pdf>, 29

California: A presidential candidate nominated by a qualified political party may be placed on the general election ballot. A qualified political party generally must certify to the secretary of state no later than October 1st the names of the presidential electors.

Colorado: A presidential candidate nominated by a major or minor political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Political parties must file with the secretary of state no later than 60 days before the general election a certificate of nomination for presidential electors. The name of the presidential candidate may be added to the certificate.

**The last day to certify ballot content is September 9.**

<https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/calendars/2016ElectionCalendar.pdf>

Connecticut: A presidential candidate nominated by a major or minor political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Political parties must file with the secretary of state no later than the 14th day after the close of the state convention the names of the nominees for presidential electors.

Delaware: A presidential candidate nominated by a qualified political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Each eligible political party must file with the state election commissioner no later than September 1st a certificate of nomination that includes the name of the candidates for president and vice-president and the names of the presidential electors. If a party holds a national nominating convention, the certificate must be filed by the earlier of the Tuesday following the convention, or September 15th.

**Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees must be certified the Tuesday following convention**

Florida: A presidential candidate nominated by a political party may be placed on the general election ballot. The governor must nominate the presidential electors for each political party and certify the names of the electors to the department of state no later than September 1st.

Georgia: A presidential candidate nominated by a political party or a political body may be placed on the general election ballot. Political bodies that nominate presidential electors by convention must hold the convention at least 150 days prior to the general election, or, in years following the release of a decennial census, 120 days before the election.

Hawaii: A presidential candidate nominated by a qualified political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Qualified political parties must file with the chief election officer no later than the 60th day prior to the election a certification of the party’s nominees for electors, and a sworn application that includes the name of the party’s candidates for president and vice-president and a statement that the candidate is the chosen candidate of both the state and national party.

**Name of nominee must be certified 60 days before the election**

Idaho: “A presidential candidate nominated by a political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Each political party must certify to the secretary of state no later than September 1st the names of the candidates for president and vice-president and the names of the presidential electors, unless a 5 day extension is granted by the secretary of state.”

**Name of nominee must be certified by September 1, with a potential 5 day extension**

Illinois: A presidential candidate nominated by an established political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Each established political party must certify to the state board of election within 2 days of the state nominating convention the names of the party’s nominees for presidential electors.

Indiana: A presidential candidate nominated by a major political party or other qualified political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Political parties must certify to the elections division no later than the second Tuesday in September the names of the nominees for president and vice-president and the names of the nominees for presidential electors.

**Name of nominee must be certified by the second Tuesday in September (Sept. 12)**

Iowa: A presidential candidate nominated by a political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Political parties must certify to the secretary of state no later than the 81st day before the election the names of the candidate for president and vice-president and the names of the presidential electors.

**Name of nominee must be certified 81 days before election (Aug. 19)**

Kansas: A presidential candidate nominated by a recognized political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Recognized political parties must certify to the secretary of state the names of the presidential electors. The certification may also include the names of the candidates for president and vice-president.

Kentucky: A presidential candidate nominated by a political party or political organization may be placed on the general election ballot. Each political party or political organization must certify to the secretary of state no later than the Friday following the first Tuesday in September the name of the presidential candidate and the names of the presidential electors.

**Name of the nominee must be certified by the Friday following first Tuesday in September (Sept. 9)**

Louisiana: Recognized political party candidates are certified for the ballot to SOS by state central committee prior to 4:30 p.m. on 8/16/2016; or by the national chairman of the Party prior to 4:30 p.m. on 8/19/2016.

**Nominee must be certified by August 19**

<http://www.sos.la.gov/ElectionsAndVoting/PublishedDocuments/ElectionsCalendar2016.pdf>

Maine: A candidate nominated by a party at the primary election must withdraw on or before 5 p.m. of the 2nd Monday in July (July 11, 2016) preceding the general election in order to be replaced by the party no later than 5 p.m. of the 4th Monday in July (July 25, 2016) preceding the general election.

**Nominee must withdraw by July 11 and replaced by July 25**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/elec/candidate/2016guide.pdf>

Maryland: A presidential candidate nominated by a qualified political party may be placed on the general election ballot. Qualified political parties must certify to the state board of elections no later than September 6th the names of the candidates for president and vice-president and must certify the state board of election no later than 30 days before the general election the names of the presidential electors.

**Name of nominee must be certified by September 6**

Massachusetts: The state committees of the respective political parties select their presidential electors. These names, with written acceptances and their pledges to vote for the candidates named in the filing, must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the second Tuesday of September. M.G.L. Ch.53 §8.

**Name of candidate must be filed by second Tuesday of September** **(Sept. 12)**  
<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/ele/elepres/pres2016idx.htm>

Michigan: Each political party must certify to the secretary of state not more than 1 business day after the state or national convention of the party, whichever is later, the names of the candidates for president and vice president. Each political party must certify to the secretary of state no later than 1 business day after the conclusion of the state convention the names of the candidates for presidential electors.

**Must name the nominee one day after the state convention (Aug. 28)**

<http://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/2016_Ballot_Access_Information_for_Presidential_Candidates_487894_7.pdf>

<http://www.migop.org/2016-state-convention>

Minnesota: Each major political party must certify to the secretary of state the names of the presidential electors and the names of the candidates for president and vice-president at least 71 days before the general election.

**Nominee must be certified by August 29**

<http://www.sos.state.mn.us/media/1407/2016-combined-elections-calendar-final.pdf>

Mississippi: September 9: Certificates of Nomination by Political Party Convention and petitions by Independent Presidential candidates must be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State. Each political party must certify the names of the presidential electors to the secretary of state no less than 60 days prior to the election.

**Political party must certify nomination by September 9**

<http://www.sos.ms.gov/Elections-Voting/Documents/2016%20Website%20Calendar.pdf>

Missouri: Each established political party must certify the names of its nominees for president and vice-president to the secretary of state no later than the 12th Tuesday prior to the election, or within 7 working days after choosing its nominee for president, whichever is later. Each established political party must certify to the secretary of state no later than the 3rd Tuesday prior to the election, the names of its nominees for presidential elector.

**Must certify nominee by 12th Tuesday before election, August 16**

Montana: Except as provided in this section, appointments to fill vacancies must be made no later than 76 days before the election. A candidate may not officially withdraw 85 days or less before a general election. However, if a candidate for partisan office dies less than 85 days before the general election, the affected political party shall appoint a candidate within 5 days after being notified of the vacancy. One of the procedures provided in[13-12-204](http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/13/12/13-12-204.htm) must be used to place the name of the appointee on the ballot if necessary.

**Candidate must withdraw 85 days before the general election and replaced 76 days before**

<http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/13/10/13-10-327.htm>

Nebraska: The officers of the various national political party conventions must certify to the secretary of state no later than September 8th the names of the candidates for president and vice-president. Each political party must hold a state convention no later than September 1st to select presidential electors and must certify the names of the electors to the secretary of state.

**Name of nominee must be certified by September 8**

Nevada: JULY 22, 2016: NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE TO FILL VACANCY – (before 5 p.m. on the 4th Friday in July): On or before this date, the designated candidate shall file an acceptance of designation and pay statutory filing fee to the appropriate filing officer

**Cannot change general election ballot after July 22**

<http://nvsos.gov/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=3770>

New Hampshire: Each political party must certify to the secretary of state no later than the last Tuesday of October the names of the presidential electors.

New Jersey: September 15: Deadline for Filling Primary Nominee Vacancy for General Election

(54 days before election). Political parties must certify the names of presidential electors to the secretary of state within 1 week after the electors are nominated at a state convention which must be held with 1 week following the closing of the party’s national convention.

**Must fill vacancy for general election by September 15**

<http://www.nj.gov/state/elections/2016-results/2016-chron-general-election-0129-2016.pdf>

New Mexico: Appointments to fill vacancies in the list of a party's nominees shall be made and filed at least fifty-six days prior to the general election. A qualified political party must certify the names of the presidential electors to the secretary of state no less than 56 days prior to the election.

**Vacancies for party’s nominees must be filled 56 days before general election (Sept. 13)**

<http://www.sos.state.nm.us/Public_Records_And_Publications/2015-election-handbook.pdf>

New York: “…a certificate of nomination for an office which becomes vacant after the seventh day preceding such primary election shall be filed not later than fourteen days after the creation of such vacancy and except, further, that a certificate of party nomination of candidates for elector of president and vice-president of the United States shall be filed not later than fourteen days after the fall primary election…” New York Election Law § 6–158

<http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/download/law/2015NYElectionLaw.pdf>

North Carolina: The candidate must also provide the name of the candidate for Vice President on the presidential ticket to the State Board of Elections, no later than noon on the first Friday in August, Friday, August 5, 2016.

**Name of candidate and Vice Presidential candidate by August 5**

<http://www.ncsbe.gov/Portals/0/FilesP/filing_facts_president_2016.pdf>

North Dakota: Established political parties must certify to the secretary of state no later than the 60th day before the election the names of the presidential electors and the names of the candidates for president and vice-president.

**Party must certify nominee by 60 days before the general election (Sept. 9)**

Ohio: Major political parties must certify to the secretary of state on or before the 90th day before the election names of the candidates for president and vice-president. Major parties must nominate presidential electors no later than 40 days prior to the general election and must certify the names of the electors to the secretary of state within 5 days.

**Must certify nominee 90 days before general election (Aug. 10)**

Oklahoma: The nominees for Presidential Electors shall be certified by said party's chairman to the Secretary of the State Election Board no fewer than ninety (90) days nor more than one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of the General Election at which candidates for Presidential Electors shall appear on the ballot. Failure of a political party to properly certify the names of its nominees for Presidential Electors within the time specified shall bar such party from placing any candidates for Presidential Electors on the ballot at said election.

**Electors must be named 90 days before general election (Aug. 10)**

<https://www.ok.gov/elections/documents/General%20Election%20for%20President%20of%20the%20United%20States.pdf>

Oregon: Political parties must certify to the secretary of state no later than the 70th day before the election the names of the candidates for president and vice-president and the names of the presidential electors.

**Name of nominee must be certified 70 days before general election (Aug. 30)**

Pennsylvania: Aug 15: Last day for withdrawal by candidates nominated at the primary

AUGUST 25 Last day to file substituted nomination certificates to fill vacancies caused by the withdrawal of candidates nominated at the primary election or by nomination papers. The nominee of each political party must certify to the secretary of the commonwealth within thirty days after the national convention of the party the names of the presidential electors.

**August 25 is the last day to fill vacancy for nominee nominated at primary election**

<http://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/CandidatesCommittees/RunningforOffice/Documents/2016%20Election%20Calender.pdf>

Rhode Island: Candidate has to “withdraw by September 16th in order for the party to name another candidate to fill the vacancy.” Political parties must nominate presidential electors at a meeting to be held no later than October 14th.

**Candidate must withdraw by September 16 to have spot replaced by party**

<http://sos.ri.gov/assets/downloads/documents/RI-Run-for-Office-2016.pdf>

South Carolina: Must certify names of the candidates for president and vice-president to the state election commission no later than September 10th.

**Party must certify nominee by September 10**

South Dakota: The chairperson of the national convention of each political party must certify to the secretary of state immediately following the convention the names of the candidates for president and vice-president. If the national certification is not received, the names must be certified by the state chairperson of the party at the request of the secretary of state. Each political party must certify to the secretary of state the nominees for presidential electors within three days of the state convention, and no later than the 2nd Tuesday in August.

**Nominee must be certified immediately following convention**

Tennessee: Candidates nominated by political parties must be immediately certified to the coordinator of elections.

Texas: Political parties must certify the names of the candidates for president and vice-president and the names of the presidential electors before the later of the 70th day before the presidential election, or the first business day after the date of final adjournment of a party’s national nominating convention.

**Name of nominee must be certified 70 days before election (Aug. 30)**

Utah: Each registered political party must certify the names of the candidates for president and vice-president to the lieutenant governor no later than August 31st, or provide written authorization for the lieutenant governor to accept the certification a candidate for president from the national office of the registered party. Each registered party must certify to the lieutenant governor no later than August 31st the names of the presidential electors.

**Name of nominee must be certified no later than August 31**

Vermont: The parties must certify to the secretary of state no later than the 47th day before the general election the names of the party’s nominee for president and vice-president.

**Must certify name no later than 47 days before general election (Sept. 22)**

Virginia: Each political party must provide to the state board of elections no later than the 74th day before the election the names of the presidential electors selected at the party’s convention and the names of the candidates for president and vice-president.

**Must certify name no later than 47 days before general election (Sept. 22)**

Washington: Each major political party must certify to the secretary of state at least 50 days before the election the names of the party’s nominees for presidential electors and the names of the candidates for president and vice-president.

**Must certify name 50 days before election (Sept. 25)**

West Virginia: Aug. 24 – 29: Secretary of State certifies names of candidates for the ballot

**SOS certifies names for ballot from August 24 to August 29**

<http://www.sos.wv.gov/elections/current/Documents/2016%20RFO%20Final.pdf>

Wisconsin: Each recognized political party must certify to the general accountability board no later than the first Tuesday in September preceding a presidential election the names of the candidates for president and vice-president.

**Must certify by first Tuesday in September (Sept. 5)**

Wyoming:

22 5 401 (e) A candidate may withdraw only by filing a written withdrawal in the filing office in which he filed his application for nomination. If a candidate withdraws after the ballots are finalized and approved for printing by a county clerk in any county where the candidate's name will appear on the ballot, the county clerk shall not be required to remove the candidate's name from the ballot, but shall post a notice at each polling place announcing that the named candidate is not the party's nominee for the office designated.

<https://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/compress/title22.doc>

***Rules regarding electors to Electoral College:***

**Provisions of law governing Presidential Elections are contained in Chapter 1 of Title 3, United States Code (62 Stat. 672, as amended):**

Vacancies in electoral college

§ 4. Each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote.

**State Rules:**

(List of total applicable state laws: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/electors.html>)

Alabama 17-14-31 (c)

Each certificate of nomination and nominating petition must be accompanied by a list of the names and addresses of persons, who shall be qualified voters of this state, equal in number to the number of presidential electors to be chosen. Each person so listed shall execute the following statement which shall be attached to the certificate or petition when the same is filed with the Secretary of State: "I do hereby consent and do hereby agree to serve as elector for President and Vice President of the United States, if elected to that position, and do hereby agree that, if so elected, I shall cast my ballot as such elector for \_\_\_\_\_ for President and \_\_\_\_\_ for Vice President of the United States" (inserting in the blank spaces the respective names of the persons named as nominees for the respective offices in the certificate to which this statement is attached).

<http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/codeofalabama/1975/17-14-31.htm>

Alaska 15.30.040.

Requirement of Party Pledge: The party shall require from each candidate for elector a pledge that as an elector the person will vote for the candidates nominated by the party of which the person is a candidate.

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title15/Chapter30/Section040.htm>

California 6906:

The electors, when convened, if both candidates are alive, shall vote by ballot for that person for President and that person for Vice President of the United States, who are, respectively, the candidates of the political party which they represent, one of whom, at least, is not an inhabitant of this state.

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=elec&group=06001-07000&file=6900-6909>

Connecticut Sec. 9-175 subsec. A:

Electors placed on ballot by Secretary of the State must be those pledged to vote for the candidates nominated by their national political party. 254 C. 789.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/connecticut/2011/title9/chap146/Sec9-175.html>

District of Columbia § 1–1001.08(g)**:**

Each person elected as elector of President and Vice President shall, in the presence of the Board, take an oath or solemnly affirm that he or she will vote for the candidates of the party he or she has been nominated to represent, and it shall be his or her duty to vote in such manner in the electoral college.

[**http://dccode.org/simple/sections/1-1001.08.html**](http://dccode.org/simple/sections/1-1001.08.html)

Florida 103.021(1):

The Governor shall nominate the presidential electors of each political party. The state executive committee of each political party shall by resolution recommend candidates for presidential electors and deliver a certified copy thereof to the Governor before September 1 of each presidential election year. The Governor shall nominate only the electors recommended by the state executive committee of the respective political party. Each such elector shall be a qualified elector of the party he or she represents who has taken an oath that he or she will vote for the candidates of the party that he or she is nominated to represent. The Governor shall certify to the Department of State on or before September 1, in each presidential election year, the names of a number of electors for each political party equal to the number of senators and representatives which this state has in Congress.

<http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=0100-0199/0103/Sections/0103.021.html>

Hawaii §14-28:

The electors, when convened, if both candidates are alive, shall vote by ballot for that person for president and that person for vice president of the United States, who are, respectively, the candidates of the political party or group which they represent, one of whom, at least, is not an inhabitant of this State.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/hawaii/2014/title-2/chapter-14/section-14-28/>

Maine 805 (2):

The presidential electors at large shall cast their ballots for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who received the largest number of votes in the State. The presidential electors of each congressional district shall cast their ballots for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who received the largest number of votes in each respective congressional district.

MASSACHUSETTS Ch. 53, § 8, Supp.:

The surnames of the candidates for president and vice president of the United States shall be added to the party or political designation of the candidates for presidential electors. Such surnames and a list of the persons nominated for presidential electors, together with an acceptance in writing signed by each candidate for presidential elector on a form to be provided by the state secretary, shall be filed by the state chairmen of the respective political parties not later than the second Tuesday of September. Said acceptance form shall include a pledge by the presidential elector to vote for the candidate named in the filing.

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleVIII/Chapter53/Section8>

Michigan 168.47:

Failure to so resign signifies consent to serve and to cast his vote for the candidates for president and vice-president appearing on the Michigan ballot of the political party which nominated him.

<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(xpx5ua35wngvy25mu4g5xmys))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-168-47>

Mississippi 23-15-785:

(2) The certificate of nomination by a political party convention must be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention and by the chairman of the state executive committee of the political party making the nomination. Any nominating petition, to be valid, must contain the signatures as well as the addresses of the petitioners. The certificates and petitions must be filed with the State Board of Election Commissioners by filing them in the Office of the Secretary of State by 5:00 p.m. not less than sixty (60) days previous to the day of the election.

(3) Each certificate of nomination and nominating petition must be accompanied by a list of the names and addresses of persons, who shall be qualified voters of this state, equal in number to the number of presidential electors to be chosen. Each person so listed shall execute the following statement which shall be attached to the certificate or petition when it is filed with the State Board of Election Commissioners: "I do hereby consent and do hereby agree to serve as elector for President and Vice President of the United States, if elected to that position, and do hereby agree that, if so elected, I shall cast my ballot as such for for President and for Vice President of the United States" (inserting in said blank spaces the respective names of the persons named as nominees for said respective offices in the certificate to which this statement is attached).

<http://law.justia.com/codes/mississippi/2013/title-23/chapter-15/article-21/b/section-23-15-785>

Montana 13-25-304.

Pledge**.**Each elector nominated by a political party under [13-25-101](http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/13/25/13-25-101.htm) or by an unaffiliated presidential candidate shall execute the following pledge: "If selected for the position of elector, I agree to serve and to mark my ballots for president and vice president for the nominees of the political party that nominated me." The executed pledges must accompany the submission of the corresponding names to the secretary of state under [13-25-101](http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/13/25/13-25-101.htm)(1).

<http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/13/25/13-25-304.htm>

Nebraska 32-714 (4)

A presidential elector who refuses to present a ballot, who attempts to present an unmarked ballot, or who attempts to present a ballot marked in violation of his or her pledge vacates the office of presidential elector.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=32-714>

New Mexico 1-15-9.A.

All presidential electors shall cast their ballots in the electoral college for the candidates of the political party which nominated them as presidential electors.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/2006/nmrc/jd_1-15-9-1681.html>

North Carolina 163-212

Any presidential elector having previously signified his consent to serve as such, who fails to attend and vote for the candidate of the political party which nominated such elector, for President and Vice-President of the United States at the time and place directed in G.S. 163-210 (except in case of sickness or other unavoidable accident) shall forfeit and pay to the State five hundred dollars ($500.00), to be recovered by the Attorney General in the Superior Court of Wake County. In addition to such forfeiture, refusal or failure to vote for the candidates of the political party which nominated such elector shall constitute a resignation from the office of elector, his vote shall not be recorded, and the remaining electors shall forthwith fill such vacancy as hereinbefore provided.

<http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_163/GS_163-212.html>

Ohio 3505.40

A presidential elector elected at a general election or appointed pursuant to section [3505.39](http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3505.39) of the Revised Code shall, when discharging the duties enjoined upon him by the constitution or laws of the United States, cast his electoral vote for the nominees for president and vice-president of the political party which certified him to the secretary of state as a presidential elector pursuant to law.

[**http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3505.40v1**](http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3505.40v1)

Oklahoma 26-10-102

Every party nominee for Presidential Elector shall subscribe to an oath, stating that said nominee, if elected, will cast a ballot for the persons nominated for the offices of President and Vice President by the nominee's party.

[**http://law.justia.com/codes/oklahoma/2014/title-26/section-26-10-102**](http://law.justia.com/codes/oklahoma/2014/title-26/section-26-10-102)

Oregon 248.355

**(1)**In a year when a President and Vice President of the United States are to be nominated and elected, each political party nominating candidates for those offices shall select a number of candidates for elector of President and Vice President equal to the total number of Senators and Representatives to which this state is entitled in Congress.

**(2)**A candidate for elector when selected shall sign a pledge that, if elected, the candidate will vote in the electoral college for the candidates of the party for President and Vice President. The Secretary of State shall prescribe the form of the pledge. The party shall certify the names of the selected candidates for elector to the Secretary of State not later than the 70th day before the election of electors.

<http://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/248.355>

South Carolina 7-19-80

Each candidate for presidential and vice-presidential elector shall declare which candidate for president and vice-president he will vote for if elected. Those elected shall vote for the president and vice-president candidates for whom they declared. Any person selected to fill a vacancy in the electoral college shall vote for the candidates the elector whose place he is taking had declared for.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/south-carolina/2013/title-7/chapter-19/section-7-19-80>

Vermont 2732

The electors must vote for the candidates for president and vice president who received the greatest number of votes at the general election

<http://law.justia.com/codes/vermont/2013/title-17/chapter-57/section-2732>

Washington 29A.56.320

Each presidential elector shall execute and file with the secretary of state a pledge that, as an elector, he or she will vote for the candidates nominated by that party.

<http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=29A.56.320>

Wisconsin 7.75(2)

The presidential electors, when convened, shall vote by ballot for that person for president and that person for vice president who are, respectively, the candidates of the political party which nominated them under s. 8.18, the candidates whose names appeared on the nomination papers filed under s. 8.20, or the candidate or candidates who filed their names under s. 8.185 (2), except that at least one of the persons for whom the electors vote may not be an inhabitant of this state. A presidential elector is not required to vote for a candidate who is deceased at the time of the meeting.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/wisconsin/2013/chapter-7/section-7.75>

Wyoming 22-19-108

All Wyoming electors shall vote for the candidates for the office of president and vice-president receiving the highest number of votes in the Wyoming general election.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/wyoming/2015/title-22/chapter-19/section-22-19-108>