



# Cordova for President

## *Moving Forward Together*

[www.vincentcordova.com](http://www.vincentcordova.com) | 775.293.8827 | 1101 E NORTH ST MANTECA, CA 95336

### The United States Constitution

Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution imposes only three eligibility requirements on persons serving as president, based on the officeholder's age, time of residency in the U.S., and citizenship status:

### What Is the Constitution?

"No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States."

## Official Press Release

I, Vincent Dean Cordova, Jr., pursuant to the liberties of the United States Constitution, hereby invoke Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution to impose the privilege to be eligible for a Presidential Candidate in the United States of America and meet the requirements officially. I hereby release and declare that this an official press release that I will be running for President to protect this country and every citizen.

Signed This 31st day of October 2024  
in San Joaquin County, Manteca, California



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## Official State Ballot Access Request

I, Vincent Dean Cordova, Jr., pursuant to your individual State's Constitution and Statutes (**Every State in the United States of America**),

I hereby invoke the privilege to have access and declare that my name be added to your state's ballot as it shall be free and equal. I am unable to pay the filing fees and invoke the equal protection clause henceforth.

Bullock v. Carter

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**Access to the Ballot.** —The equal protection clause applies to state specification of qualifications for elective and appointive office. While one may "have no right" to be elected or appointed to an office, all persons "do have a federal constitutional right to be considered for public service without the burden of invidiously discriminatory disqualification. The State may not deny to some the privilege of holding public office that it extends to others on the basis of distinctions that violate federal constitutional guarantees."<sup>1788</sup> In *Bullock v. Carter*,<sup>1789</sup> the Court utilized a somewhat modified form of the strict test in passing upon a filing fee system for primary election candidates which imposed the cost of the election wholly on the candidates and which made no alternative provision for candidates unable to pay the fees; the reason for application of the standard, however, was that the fee system deprived some classes of voters of the opportunity to vote for certain candidates and it worked its classifications along lines of wealth. The system itself was voided because it was not reasonably connected with the State's interest in regulating the ballot and did not serve that interest and because the cost of the election could be met out of the state treasury, thus avoiding the discrimination.<sup>1790</sup>

<sup>1788</sup> *Turner v. Fouche*, 396 U.S. 346, 362-63 (1970) (voiding a property qualification for appointment to local school board). See also *Chappelle v. Greater Baton Rouge Airport Dist.*, 431 U.S. 159 (1977) (voiding a qualification for appointment as airport commissioner of ownership of real or personal property that is assessed for taxes in the jurisdiction in which airport is located); *Quinn v. Millsap*, 491 U.S. 95 (1989) (voiding property ownership requirement for appointment to board authorized to propose reorganization of local government). Cf. *Snowden v. Hughes*, 321 U.S. 1 (1944).

<sup>1789</sup> 405 U.S. 134, 142-44 (1972).