No. [_____]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS

In re Alan Blaylock,

Relator.

Original Proceeding Arising from the November 3, 2026 Special and General Elections for State Representative, District 93

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Identity of Parties and Counsel

Relator	Alan Blaylock, candidate for State Representative, District 93, in the November 3, 2026 special election (unexpired term) and general election
Counsel for Relator	James E. Trainor, III (State Bar No. 24042052), Dhillon Law Group Inc., 2121 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 608, Alexandria, Virginia 22314; (415) 433-1700; jtrainor@dhillonlaw.com Andy Taylor (State Bar No. 19727600), Andy Taylor & Associates, P.C., 2628 Highway 36 S, #288, Brenham, Texas 77833; 713-412-4025 (mobile); ataylor@andytaylorlaw.com
Respondent	The Honorable Robert S. Howden, Texas Secretary of State, in his official capacity, as presiding officer of the final canvassing authority for State Representative, District 93
Counsel for Respondent	Adam Bitter, General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701; abitter@sos.texas.gov
Real Party in Interest	Ericka L. Lomick (a/k/a Ericka L. Flood), candidate for State Representative, District 93
Counsel for Real Party in Interest	Unknown — none has appeared

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Statement of the Case

Nature of the case	Relator asks the Court to compel the Secretary of State to perform the review and declaration that Texas Election Code § 145.003(g) requires. Relator presented public records showing that the leading vote-getter in both House District 93 races, Ericka L. Lomick, is finally convicted of a felony. Her sworn application claims no pardon or release from the resulting disabilities and includes no proof of eligibility.
Respondent	The Honorable Robert S. Howden, Texas Secretary of State, presiding officer of the final canvassing authority for the office. Tex. Elec. Code Ann. §§ 67.010(b), 203.012(b).
Respondent's action	On November 13, 2026, Relator submitted Exhibits A–K to Respondent under § 145.003(d) and (g) and requested a response by 12:00 p.m. on November 16, 2026. (MR Tab 1) Respondent did not act by that time.
Imminent deadline	The state canvass of the special election must be completed by November 17, 2026. Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 203.012(b). Respondent's authority to act ends when a certificate of election issues. *Id.* § 145.003(d).

Statement of Jurisdiction

The Court has jurisdiction under Texas Government Code § 22.002(c), which provides that "[o]nly the supreme court has the authority to issue a writ of mandamus or injunction, or any other mandatory or compulsory writ or process, against any of the officers of the executive departments of the government of this state to order or compel the performance of a judicial, ministerial, or discretionary act or duty that, by state law, the officer or officers are authorized to perform." The Secretary of State is such an officer. For a district office, the state canvassing authority is the final

canvassing authority and the Secretary of State is its presiding officer, so a relator seeking a post-polls declaration under § 145.003(d) must seek mandamus against the Secretary; because the courts of appeals lack that power under § 22.002, mandamus in this Court is the proper route. *See Hargett v. McDaniel*, 717 S.W.2d 688 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1986, orig. proceeding) (denying leave to file because court of appeals lacked mandamus authority over Secretary of State, and recognizing that relief under § 145.003(d) for a district office had to be sought against Secretary in Supreme Court). The Court also has jurisdiction under Election Code § 273.061(a), which authorizes the Court to "issue a writ of mandamus to compel the performance of any duty imposed by law in connection with the holding of an election." This proceeding is conducted under the Court's rules for original proceedings. Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 273.062; Tex. R. App. P. 52.

Relator does not seek relief against the Governor. *See* Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 22.002(a). The relief sought runs only to the Secretary's own statutory duty under § 145.003.

Issues Presented

1. Whether, after the polls close and before a certificate of election issues, the Secretary of State, as presiding officer of the final canvassing authority for a House seat, must "promptly review" a public record of a candidate's

ineligibility and, if the record establishes ineligibility, "declare the candidate ineligible." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 145.003(d), (g).

2. Whether public federal judicial records and Tarrant County land records conclusively establish that Ms. Lomick is finally convicted of a felony, so that—where her sworn application claims no pardon or release and includes no proof of eligibility—she is ineligible to be elected under Election Code § 141.001(a)(4).
3. Whether Relator lacks an adequate remedy by appeal, given that Respondent's authority ends when a certificate of election issues and the state canvass of the special election must be completed by November 17, 2026.

Statement of Facts

The elections

Representative Nate Schatzline resigned effective July 3, 2026. (MR Tab J) On August 20, 2026, the Governor ordered a special election for November 3, 2026, "for the purpose of electing a state representative to serve out the unexpired term," under Texas Constitution article III, § 13(a) and Election Code § 203.002. (MR Tab J) Candidates for the special election filed their applications with the Secretary of State. Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 203.006. The general election for the full term beginning in January 2027 was held the same day.

Tarrant County's unofficial cumulative report shows Ms. Lomick with 39,346 votes (51.11%) in the special election and 38,972 votes (50.53%) in the general election. (MR Tab K)

The felony conviction

In *United States v. Flood*, No. 3:10-cr-00124 (W.D.N.C.), the defendant was charged and arrested as "ERICKA LYNETTE FLOOD a/k/a 'ERICKA LOMICK.'" (MR Tab A) On January 4, 2011, she pleaded guilty, answering "Yes" under oath when asked whether she was "in fact, guilty of the counts in the Bill of Indictment." (MR Tab B) The Judgment, entered August 11, 2011 (sentence imposed July 21, 2011), adjudged her guilty of three felonies: conspiracy to defraud the United States (mortgage fraud), 18 U.S.C. § 371; bank fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1344; and conspiracy to commit money laundering, 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). (MR Tab C) The court committed her to 63 months in federal prison, followed by three years of supervised release. (MR Tab C)

Finality

She waived her right to appeal in her plea agreement. (MR Tab B) Her motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 was denied and dismissed with prejudice on August 8, 2012. The court found that she "admitted she was guilty of these three crimes." (MR Tab D) On September 16, 2013, the Fourth Circuit dismissed her appeal in

United States v. Ericka L. Flood, a/k/a Ericka Lomick, No. 13-6054. (MR Tab E) The conviction has been final for more than a decade.

Identity

On January 31, 2024, the United States recorded a Notice of Lien for Fine and/or Restitution in the Official Public Records of Tarrant County, Instrument No. D224016580, against "ERICKA FLOOD, AKA ERICA LOMICK," for $300,000.00. (MR Tab F) The lien rests on the July 21, 2011 judgment in Criminal No. DNCW3:10CR124 and lists a residence on Grayhawk Lane in Keller, Texas 76244. (MR Tab F) A Texas Secretary of State filing for Pro-Etiq Solutions LLC lists "Ericka Lomick" at the same address. (MR Tab G) In 2014, the United States told the federal court that she had "not made any payments towards the restitution ordered" and that "[a] restitution balance of $289,841.00 remains due and owing." (MR Tab H)

No pardon or release

Ms. Lomick's own sworn application for a place on the special-election ballot does not claim a pardon or release. In the required felony-conviction-status section, she checked the box stating that she has "not been finally convicted of a felony," and she did not select the option stating that she has been finally convicted but "pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities" and has "provided proof of this fact with the submission of this application." (MR Tab L) A candidate who has been

convicted of a felony "shall include in the application proof that the person is eligible for public office." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 141.031(a-1). The mandamus record contains no such proof. (MR Tab L)

Her statement and the submission

On September 21, 2026, Ms. Lomick suspended her campaign, stating that "questions arose about the candidate's eligibility to serve" and that she would "allow the people of HD 93 to elect someone who can serve the district." (MR Tab I) Relator did not know of the federal record until on or about that date, and he obtained the court and land records afterward.

On November 13, 2026, Relator delivered to Respondent, by email to the Elections Division, a written submission under § 145.003(d) and (g), with Exhibits A–K, asking Respondent to declare Ms. Lomick ineligible in both races and requesting a response by 12:00 p.m. on November 16, 2026. (MR Tab 1) Relator served the submission on Ms. Lomick the same day so that she had notice and an opportunity to respond. (MR Tab 1) As of the time of this filing, no response has been received from Respondent or his counsel.

Summary of the Argument

After the polls close and before a certificate of election issues, the presiding officer of the final canvassing authority "may declare the candidate ineligible." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 145.003(d). For a House seat, that officer is the Secretary of State.

Subsection (g) then directs how that power is exercised: when presented with a public record pertinent to eligibility, "the appropriate authority shall promptly review the record," and if the record establishes ineligibility, "shall declare the candidate ineligible." *Id.* § 145.003(g). The public records Relator presented establish a final felony conviction of the candidate, and her own sworn application claims no pardon or release and supplies no proof of eligibility. The duty to declare is therefore mandatory. Relator has no adequate remedy, because Respondent's authority ends when a certificate issues and the state canvass must be completed by November 17. The Court should direct Respondent to perform his duty before then.

Argument

I. Mandamus Standard

Mandamus issues to correct a clear abuse of discretion or the violation of a duty imposed by law when there is no adequate remedy by appeal. *In re Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.*, 148 S.W.3d 124, 135–36 (Tex. 2004) (orig. proceeding). In election cases, mandamus lies to compel the performance of ministerial election duties. *In re Woodfill*, 470 S.W.3d 473, 478 (Tex. 2015) (orig. proceeding) (per curiam). The Legislature has expressly authorized mandamus "to compel the performance of any duty imposed by law in connection with the holding of an election." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 273.061(a). Section 145.003 supplies that duty, and a relator invoking § 273.061 must show that he presented the matter to the responsible official, demanded

performance, and was refused; mandamus does not simply declare a candidate ineligible absent an identified statutory duty. *In re Cullar*, 320 S.W.3d 560, 564, 566 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2010, orig. proceeding). And this Court's writ power over executive officers extends to "a judicial, ministerial, or discretionary act or duty." Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 22.002(c).

II. Respondent's Authority

Section 145.003 is the exclusive administrative path for declaring a candidate ineligible. Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 145.003(a). After the polls close and before a certificate of election issues, "[t]he presiding officer of the final canvassing authority for the office sought by a candidate may declare the candidate ineligible." *Id.* § 145.003(d). Subsection (d) is not confined to the general election. Subsection (b) addresses the general election, subsection (c) addresses "an election other than" the general election, and subsection (d) applies to any "candidate" for "the office sought." *Id.* § 145.003(b)–(d).

A House seat is a "district office" because it is not voted on statewide. *Id.* § 1.005(4). That House District 93 lies within a single county does not change the canvassing authority. In both races the Governor conducts the state canvass and is the final canvassing authority, and the Secretary of State is its presiding officer. *Id.* §§ 67.010(b), 67.012(a), 203.012(b); *see Hargett*, 717 S.W.2d 688 (denying leave to file; recognizing that, for a district office within one county, Secretary of State

presides over final canvassing authority and relief under § 145.003(d) must be sought against Secretary in Supreme Court). The Tarrant County Commissioners Court conducts only the local canvass, and the official result is determined from the Governor's canvass. *Id.* § 67.014.

III. Mandatory Duty

Respondent may argue that subsection (d) uses "may" and therefore leaves the declaration to his discretion. The statute does not support that reading. Subsection (d) identifies *who* may act after the polls close. Subsection (g) governs *how* that authority acts: "When presented with an application for a place on the ballot or another public record containing information pertinent to a candidate's eligibility, the appropriate authority shall promptly review the record. If the authority determines that the record establishes ineligibility as provided by Subsection (f), the authority shall declare the candidate ineligible." *Id.* § 145.003(g).

Subsection (g) is not limited to the pre-election authorities named in subsections (b) and (c). It speaks of "the appropriate authority," which is whichever authority the statute empowers when the record is presented. After the polls close, that authority is Respondent. *Id.* § 145.003(d), (g). Read together, subsection (d) confers the power and subsection (g) directs its exercise. Once the record establishes ineligibility under subsection (f), the declaration is required. *See In re Phillips*, 96 S.W.3d 418, 419–20 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, orig. proceeding) (granting

mandamus in pre-election ballot dispute ordering party chair to declare candidate ineligible and give notice where candidate conceded he lacked law license). Relator acknowledges *In re Green Party of Texas*, 630 S.W.3d 36 (Tex. 2020) (orig. proceeding), which vacated a court of appeals' mandamus order directing declarations of ineligibility. That case arose from a pre-election ballot-access dispute; it did not involve the post-election, pre-certificate authority conferred by § 145.003(d) or a public record of a final felony conviction. Even if some judgment were involved, this Court may compel performance of a "discretionary act or duty" that state law authorizes the officer to perform. Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 22.002(c).

IV. The Record Establishes Ineligibility

A. Eligibility requirement

The Texas Constitution directs that "[l]aws shall be made to exclude from office . . . those who may have been or shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes." Tex. Const. art. XVI, § 2. Election Code § 141.001(a)(4) implements that command: to be eligible "to be a candidate for, or elected . . . to, a public elective office in this state," a person must "have not been finally convicted of a felony from which the person has not been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities." Completing a sentence does not restore eligibility to hold office; only a pardon or other release from disabilities does. Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. KP-0251 (2019).

B. Conclusive public record

A declaration is proper when "facts indicating that the candidate is ineligible are conclusively established by another public record." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 145.003(f)(2); *cf. In re Palomo*, 366 S.W.3d 193, 194–95, 197 (Tex. 2012) (orig. proceeding) (holding public records did not conclusively establish ineligibility). The federal judicial records establish the conviction and its finality. (MR Tabs A–E) The federal charging papers, the Fourth Circuit's caption, and the Tarrant County lien each identify the defendant as Ericka Flood "a/k/a" Ericka (or Erica) Lomick. (MR Tabs A, E, and F) The lien and a Secretary of State business filing list the same Keller residence. (MR Tabs F and G) Ms. Lomick's ballot application, on file with Respondent, lists her name and the Grayhawk Lane residence. (MR Tab L) Ms. Lomick's own statement acknowledges the "questions" about her "eligibility to serve." (MR Tab I)

Respondent or Ms. Lomick may argue that the absence of a pardon cannot be "conclusively established" by a public record. Relator recognizes that a candidate's failure to claim a pardon is not, by itself, conclusive proof that none exists. *Cf. Palomo*, 366 S.W.3d at 194–95, 197. Relator does not rest on that omission alone. Once a final conviction is shown by public record, the Code places on the convicted candidate the obligation to disclose the conviction and to "include in the application proof that the person is eligible for public office." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. §§

141.031(a)(4)(G), (a-1), 203.005(b). Her application is public information on file with Respondent. *Id.* §§ 141.035, 203.006. In it, she did not claim a pardon or release: she checked the box stating she had not been finally convicted and did not select the convicted-but-pardoned-or-released option. (MR Tab L) The current record thus shows a final conviction, and no proof of a pardon or release was submitted with the application. The application is thus not itself the ground of ineligibility under § 145.003(f)(1)—on its face it denies a conviction. It serves instead as evidence of identity and as her own sworn statement that she claims no pardon or release. The ineligibility rests on the federal conviction, established by public record under § 145.003(f)(2).

Relator recognizes that restrictions on eligibility are strictly construed in favor of eligibility, *In re Cullar*, 320 S.W.3d 560, 564 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2010, orig. proceeding) (quoting *Wentworth v. Meyer*, 839 S.W.2d 766, 767 (Tex. 1992) (orig. proceeding)), that a relator must show presentment, demand, and refusal, *id.* at 564, and that the public record must conclusively establish the facts, *cf. Palomo*, 366 S.W.3d at 194–95, 197 (holding public records did not conclusively establish ineligibility). None of these principles defeats relief here. Relator presented the records to Respondent and requested action by a stated deadline. (MR Tab 1) Respondent did not act. The records conclusively establish the final conviction and

the candidate's identity, and her application supplies no proof of pardon or release. *See Phillips*, 96 S.W.3d at 419–20.

V. No Adequate Remedy

The special-election canvass runs on a fixed clock. The Commissioners Court had to canvass by November 13, 2026, and the Governor must complete the state canvass by November 17, 2026; the weekend-and-holiday extension of § 1.006 does not apply. Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 203.012(a), (b), (d). Respondent's authority under § 145.003(d) ends when a certificate of election issues. *Id.* § 145.003(d). No certificate may issue to a person declared ineligible. *Id.* § 67.016(f).

Once a certificate issues, Respondent's pre-certificate authority under § 145.003(d) is gone, and the statutory remedy the Legislature created for this window is impaired. What remains is an election contest, which for a House seat is decided by the House, *id.* § 221.002(d), and in which a contestee shown as the winner may, once the term begins and the contestee qualifies, occupy the office pending the contest, *id.* § 221.015(a). That remedy is no substitute for the pre-certificate duty the Legislature placed on Respondent. It would risk seating an ineligible candidate in the interim and leaving the voters of House District 93 represented by a person the Constitution and statutes exclude from office. Relator has no adequate remedy by appeal.

Nor is this a post-hoc ballot-access challenge that belongs only in quo warranto, and Relator has standing to seek it. *But see In re Osborn*, No. 03-13-00314-CV, 2013 WL 2157712 (Tex. App.—Austin May 15, 2013, orig. proceeding) (mem. op.) (dismissing opposing candidate's mandamus petition for want of standing once opponent could no longer be removed from ballot; remaining challenge was for quo warranto). *Osborn* is distinguishable. Relator invokes the Legislature's express post-election, pre-certificate remedy against the Secretary as presiding officer of the final canvassing authority. Section 145.003(d) opens only "after the polls close on election day" and closes when "a certificate of election is issued." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 145.003(d). And § 145.003(g) imposes a duty on the appropriate authority to review public records presented to it and, if the record establishes ineligibility under subsection (f), to declare the candidate ineligible. *Id.* § 145.003(g). Relator, an opposing candidate in the same race who presented the record and demanded action, is not asking the Court to conduct a general quo warranto inquiry into office-holding; he is asking the Court to compel the Secretary to perform the specific election duty the Legislature created for this short statutory window, before anyone holds the office.

VI. The House's Role

Each house of the Legislature is the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members. Tex. Const. art. III, § 8. The Legislature itself provided the

procedure for the period before a certificate of election issues, authorizing the presiding officer of the final canvassing authority to act "after the polls close on election day and . . . before a certificate of election is issued." Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 145.003(d). Enforcing that statute does not intrude on the House's authority; it ensures that the House is not presented with a certificate that § 67.016(f) forbids.

VII. Timeliness

Section 145.003(d) is a post-election remedy, and its window opens only when the polls close. *Id.* § 145.003(d). Relator did not know of the federal record until on or about September 21, 2026. (MR Tab I) By then, the deadlines for omitting a declared-ineligible candidate's name from either ballot had passed, so a pre-election declaration would have left her name on both ballots and her votes would have been counted. *Id.* §§ 145.035, 145.092, 145.096(a), 145.005(a). Relator obtained the records after September 21, presented them to Respondent ten days after election day, and filed this petition promptly when Respondent did not act. This Court has acted on an emergency basis in election mandamus proceedings despite impending deadlines where necessary to protect the electoral process. *See Palomo*, 366 S.W.3d at 194 (issuing order without opinion so ballot printing would not be delayed); *Davis v. Taylor*, 930 S.W.2d 581 (Tex. 1996) (orig. proceeding); *LaRouche v. Hannah*, 822 S.W.2d 632 (Tex. 1992) (orig. proceeding); *Sears v. Bayoud*, 786 S.W.2d 248 (Tex. 1990) (orig. proceeding).

VIII. Consequences of Relief

Relator does not ask the Court to change any vote count or to declare him elected. If Ms. Lomick is declared ineligible, the votes cast for her are still counted. *Id.* § 145.005(a). Because she received the vote required for election, a vacancy results and is filled in the regular manner. *Id.* §§ 145.005(b), 201.028. Respondent must then certify the declaration to the canvassing authority and give Ms. Lomick written notice. *Id.* § 145.003(h), (i).

Prayer

Relator respectfully asks the Court to:

1. grant the emergency motion for temporary relief filed with this petition;
2. conditionally grant the writ of mandamus and direct Respondent to promptly review the record presented and, upon determining that it establishes ineligibility under § 145.003(f), declare Ericka L. Lomick ineligible as a candidate in the November 3, 2026 special election for State Representative, District 93,[1] before the state canvass of that election and before any certificate of election issues;

[1]This petition seeks relief only as to the November 3, 2026 special election for the unexpired House District 93 term, which ends Tuesday, January 12, 2027. Relator anticipates that the same eligibility issue will arise with respect to the November 3, 2026 general election for the next term, but because the state canvass for that election has not yet occurred or been scheduled, Relator reserves all rights to seek parallel relief concerning that election if necessary.

3. grant no relief at this time concerning the November 3, 2026 general election, without prejudice to Relator's right to seek parallel relief concerning that election if necessary;
4. in the alternative, direct Respondent to rule on Relator's submission immediately and in writing; and
5. grant Relator all other relief to which he is entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ James E. Trainor, III
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Certification

Under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 52.3(k), I certify that I have reviewed this petition and concluded that every factual statement in the petition is supported by competent evidence included in the appendix or record.

/s/ James E. Trainor, III
James E. Trainor, III

Certificate of Compliance

This petition complies with Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.4(i). It contains 3,593 words, excluding the parts exempted by Rule 9.4(i)(1), and was prepared in 14-point Times New Roman (12-point for footnotes).

/s/ James E. Trainor, III
James E. Trainor, III

Certificate of Service

I certify that on November 16, 2026, a true and correct copy of this petition and the accompanying appendix and record was served on the following by electronic service through the electronic filing manager or by email, and that the parties were notified of its filing by those expedited means:

- Respondent, the Honorable Robert S. Howden, Texas Secretary of State, through Adam Bitter, General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701; abitter@sos.texas.gov; and Christina Adkins, Elections Division Director, Office of the Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701; cadkins@sos.texas.gov; and
- Real Party in Interest Ericka L. Lomick, 10609 Grayhawk Lane, Fort Worth, Texas 76244; info@erickafortexas.com

/s/ James E. Trainor, III
James E. Trainor, III

Appendix and Mandamus Record

This Appendix and Mandamus Record is assembled for Relator Alan Blaylock's petition for writ of mandamus. The materials are organized so that Tab 1 and Tab 2 satisfy the necessary appendix requirements of Rule 52.3(l), and Tabs 1 and A through L supply the mandamus record materials for Rule 52.7(a), subject to counsel's final certification or sworn declaration

Tab	Document
1	Relator's § 145.003 submission to the Secretary of State, with transmittal email (Nov. 13, 2026)
A	Arrest Warrant, *United States v. Flood*, No. 3:10-cr-00124 (W.D.N.C.), Doc. 52 (filed June 29, 2010)
B	Entry and Acceptance of Guilty Plea (Rule 11), Doc. 133 (filed Jan. 4, 2011)
C	Judgment in a Criminal Case, Doc. 240 (filed Aug. 11, 2011)
D	Memorandum of Decision and Order, No. 3:12-cv-186 (W.D.N.C.), Doc. 10 (filed Aug. 8, 2012)
E	Opinion and Judgment, *United States v. Flood*, No. 13-6054 (4th Cir. Sept. 16, 2013)
F	Notice of Lien, Tarrant County Clerk Instr. No. D224016580 (recorded Jan. 31, 2024)
G	Certificate of Formation, Pro-Etiq Solutions LLC, Tex. Sec'y of State Filing No. 805831840
H	United States' restitution filing, Docs. 373 and 373-1 (filed June 12, 2014)
I	Lomick campaign statement (Sept. 21, 2026)
J	Governor's Proclamation Ordering Special Election (Aug. 20, 2026)
K	Tarrant County Unofficial Cumulative Report (run Nov. 4, 2026)
L	Ms. Lomick's applications for a place on the ballot

Tab	Document
2	Texts of Tex. Elec. Code §§ 145.003, 67.016, 203.012; Tex. Gov't Code § 22.002

Rule 52.7 Sworn Declaration of Counsel

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF HAYS

My name is James E. Trainor, III. I am over 18 years of age, of sound mind, competent to make this declaration, and counsel for Relator Alan Blaylock in this original proceeding.

I have reviewed the documents contained in this Appendix and Mandamus Record. Except as otherwise noted below or on the tab cover sheet, the documents included behind Tabs 1 and A through L are true and correct copies of documents in my files, documents obtained from public records, or documents served or submitted in connection with Relator's November 13, 2026 submission to the Texas Secretary of State.

Tab 1 is a true and correct copy of Relator's submission to the Texas Secretary of State under Texas Election Code § 145.003(d) and (g), together with the transmittal email used to deliver that submission.

Tabs A through E are true and correct copies of federal court records concerning *United States v. Flood*, No. 3:10-cr-00124 (W.D.N.C.) and related appellate or post-conviction proceedings.

Tab F is a true and correct copy of the Tarrant County Notice of Lien for Fine and/or Restitution, Instrument No. D224016580, recorded January 31, 2024.

Tab G is a true and correct copy of the Texas Secretary of State filing for Pro-Etiq Solutions LLC, Filing No. 805831840.

Tab H is a true and correct copy of the United States' restitution filing and supporting declaration filed June 12, 2014.

Tabs I through K are true and correct copies of the Lomick campaign statement, the Governor's proclamation ordering the HD 93 special election, and the Tarrant County unofficial cumulative report.

Tab L is a true and correct copy of Ms. Lomick's application or applications for a place on the ballot.

No testimony was adduced in connection with the matter complained of in this original proceeding. The matter complained of is the Secretary of State's failure or refusal to declare Ericka L. Lomick ineligible after Relator presented public records under Texas Election Code § 145.003(d) and (g).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Hays County, Texas, on November 16, 2026.

/s/ James E. Trainor, III
James E. Trainor, III
State Bar No. 24042052

Rule 52.3(l) Appendix Certificate

I certify that the appendix included with Relator's petition is organized under current Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 52.3(l). Tab 1 contains the document showing the matter complained of: Relator's § 145.003 submission to the Secretary of State and the transmittal email. Tab 2 contains the text of the non-case legal authorities on which the petition principally relies: Texas Election Code §§ 145.003, 67.016, and 203.012, and Texas Government Code § 22.002.

No court-of-appeals order or opinion is included because this original proceeding is filed directly in the Supreme Court of Texas and does not arise from a court-of-appeals order. No habeas-restraint proof is included because Relator does not seek habeas relief.

/s/ James E. Trainor, III
James E. Trainor, III