2016 Candidate Petition Handbook

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Chapter 1 Explanation

This handbook explains the process for collecting candidate petitions.

The information contained in this publication is intended only as a quick reference guide only. To the extent that this handbook covers material beyond that contained in law or rule, the Division of Elections offers such material to candidates merely as guidelines. This publication is not a substitute for the Florida Election Code or applicable constitutional and rule provisions, the text of which controls.

The following statutes and rules should be reviewed in their entirety:

- Section 99.095, Florida Statutes (*see* Appendix A)
- Section 99.09651, Florida Statutes (*see* Appendix B)
- Section 99.097, Florida Statutes (*see* Appendix C)
- Rule 1S-2.045, Florida Administrative Code

  (https://www.flrules.org/gateway/RuleNo.asp?title=ELECTIONS&ID=1S-2.045)

All Division of Elections forms and publications are publicly available on the Division of Elections' website at http://dos.myflorida.com/elections/.

Please direct questions to the Division of Elections at **850.245.6280**.

Chapter 2 Forms

1. What petition form should be used?

To obtain signatures of registered voters, all candidates,[1] except Presidential candidates, are required to use the current version of **Form DS-DE 104, Candidate Petition**. Presidential candidates are required to use **Form DS-DE 18A or 18B.**

The current version of petition forms are available on the Division of Elections' website at http://dos.myflorida.com/elections/forms-publications/forms/

Petitions on previous versions of Form DS-DE 104 are not valid.

A separate petition is required for each candidate.

2. Who is responsible for reproducing the petition form?

Candidates are responsible for reproducing the petition form.

3. Can the petition form be altered?

If reproduced, Form DS-DE 104 must be reproduced in its exact wording and format without any changes in its text or format.

Form DS-DE 104 may be reduced or enlarged proportionally in size as a whole document. The form may not be less than 3 inches by 5 inches and no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches.

Candidates may use color highlights, circles, X's, arrows, or similar markings that draw attention to items on the form, as well as using cross-outs, line-throughs, or similar markings on items on the form that are not applicable to their candidacy.

The petition form may be included within a larger advertisement, provided the form is clearly defined by a solid or broken border.

Candidates may choose to have petition forms translated into minority languages at their own expense. Petitions may be two-sided with one side in English and the second side in

[1] Municipal candidates may use a different form if provided for by city charter or ordinance.

a minority language. However, regardless of which side is used, the petition may be signed by only one person. If both sides of the form should be completed, the supervisor of elections will check only the English side of the form for signature verification.

4. Is a disclaimer required on a petition?

No. However, if the petition is included as a part of a larger advertisement that meets the definition of a political advertisement, the political advertisement would need a disclaimer. A missing disclaimer on such an advertisement is a violation of Chapter 106, Florida Statutes, but does not affect the validity of the petition.

Chapter 3 Collecting Signatures

1. How many signatures are needed?

Except for special district candidates, the requirement is to obtain signatures equal to 1% of the registered voters in the geographical area for the immediately preceding general election.

- President and U.S. Senate – 119,316 signatures
- Representative in Congress – 2,298 signatures)
- State Senator – 1,552 signatures.
- State Representative – (*see* Appendix D)
- Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney and Public Defender – (*see* Appendix E)
- Special District Candidates – 25 signatures

2. When can a candidate start collecting signatures on petitions?

A candidate can collect signatures as soon as a completed Form DS-DE 9, Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository, is filed with the filing officer (*see Appendix F*). Petitions signed prior to the date Form DS-DE 9 is filed with the filing officer are not valid.

Exception: Federal and special district candidates are not required to file Form DS-DE 9 prior to collecting signatures. (However, special district candidates must file Form DS-DE 9 if they collect contributions or make expenditures other than the filing fee or signature verification fee.)

3. How long are signed petitions valid?

Signatures for all candidates are valid only for the next qualifying period for that office immediately following the filing of the DS-DE 9.

4. Where can candidates collect signatures on petitions?

Absent a local ordinance, a candidate can collect petition signatures in any public place including government-owned buildings. Section 106.15(4), Florida Statutes, is often misconstrued to prohibit collecting petition signatures in a government- owned building. However, this prohibition only applies to soliciting or knowingly accepting contributions. Therefore, soliciting petition signatures would not be prohibited in a government-owned building unless the petition form is part of a larger document that includes a request for a political contribution or unless a local ordinance precludes petition signature gathering in local government-owned or occupied buildings. Section 104.31(2), Florida Statutes, prohibits employees of the state or any political subdivision from participating in a political campaign for an elective office while on duty.

Whether a person is prohibited from collecting candidate petitions on private property is not addressed in the Election Code.

> **NOTE:** Section 100.371(7), Florida Statutes, is applicable only to collecting petitions for initiative petitions.

Collecting signatures on candidate petitions at a church is not prohibited by the Election Code. However, a candidate should check with the presiding church official. A church's involvement in political campaigns may threaten the loss of the church's IRS tax exempt status.

5. Can a candidate pay someone to collect petitions?

Yes. There is nothing in the Election Code that prohibits a candidate from paying persons to collect petitions. However, if any person is paid to solicit signatures on a petition, an undue burden oath may not subsequently be filed in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified for that petition.

If an undue burden oath has been filed and payment is subsequently made to any person to solicit signatures on a petition, the undue burden oath is no longer valid and a fee for all signatures previously submitted to the supervisor of elections, and any that are submitted thereafter, shall be paid by the candidate that submitted the undue burden oath.

If a candidate receives monetary contributions, as defined in Section 106.011, Florida Statutes, after the candidate has filed an undue burden oath and subsequently paid a signature gatherer, the monetary contributions must first be used to reimburse the supervisor of elections for any signature verifications fees that were not paid because of the filing of the oath.

6. May a voter revoke his or her signature on a petition after receipt of the petition by the Supervisor of Elections?

No authority exists for a voter who has signed a petition to revoke his or her signature from a public record (the petition) after it has been received by the Supervisor of Elections. Rule 1S-2.045(4)(d).

Chapter 4 Verifying Petitions

1. Where are petitions submitted?

Signed petition forms are submitted for verification to the supervisor of elections in the county in which the voter is registered.

It is the responsibility of the candidate to ensure that the signed petition form is properly filed with, or if misfiled, forwarded to the supervisor of elections of the county in which the signee is a registered voter. In the case of a misfiled petition, the filing date of the petition is the date such petition is filed with the proper county.

2. When is the deadline for submitting petitions to the supervisor of elections?

The deadline for submitting candidate petitions is noon of the 28th day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. For 2016, these deadlines are:

- **April 4, 2016** –Judicial, State Attorney and Public Defender
- **May 23, 2016** – Federal, State, Multi-County, County, School Board, District, and Special District
- **July 15, 2016** - Presidential

3. Is this petition valid?

- **If a petition is signed and dated before the filing date of Form DS-DE 9?** A petition signed and dated before the filing date of a completed Form DS-DE 9 is invalid (except for federal candidates and those special district candidates who have not collected contributions and whose only expense is the signature verification fee or filing fee). Form DS-DE 9 is not valid until filed (received) and deemed complete by the qualifying officer. The form is not effective upon mailing.
- **If a petition is missing a required group, seat or district designation?** If a candidate is running for an office that requires a group, seat or district designation the petition must contain the designation or it is invalid. However, in 2016, petitions for the office of U.S. Representative and State Senate need not include a district designation. See Secretary of State Directives 15-01 and 15-02.

- **If a candidate changes the office that he/she is running for?** If a candidate changes the office that he/she is running for, any previously submitted petitions are not valid for the new office. This would include changing seats, groups or districts.

> **Example**
>
> Changing from Circuit Court Judge, 17th Judicial Circuit, Group 1, to 17th Judicial Circuit, Group 5, will invalidate all previously verified petitions.

- **If a candidate's party affiliation on the petition is not the same as the party affiliation listed on the candidate's Form DS-DE 9?** The party affiliation listed on the petition must match the party affiliation listed on Form DS-DE 9 or if NPA is listed on the petition, the DS-DE 9 must indicate NPA. If they do not match, the petition is invalid.

  The candidate's party affiliation as indicated in his/her registration records is irrelevant and has no bearing on the validity of the petitions. The candidate's voter registration party affiliation does not become an issue until such time as he/she files qualifying documents during the qualifying period.

- **If the petition contains a party affiliation for the candidate on a petition for a nonpartisan office?** The block that indicates "Nonpartisan" on the petition must be checked for a petition for a nonpartisan office. While the candidate may be a member of a party and still run in a nonpartisan race, he/she must collect petitions as a nonpartisan candidate and indicate this on the petition. If the petition indicates that a nonpartisan candidate is running as a party affiliated candidate, it will invalidate the petition.

  > **NOTE:** If the petition indicates conflicting or incorrect information regarding the candidate's status as a nonpartisan, no party affiliated, or party affiliated candidate, the petition is invalid.

- **If a petition does not have an original voter's signature?** Rule 1S-2.045(5)(f)4., Florida Administrative Code, provides that the supervisor of elections shall not verify a signature on a candidate petition unless the petition form contains the voter's original, ink signature. Thus, copies of petitions, electronic submission (such as email) or a petition with an electronic signature are not valid.

- **If a petition is signed by a voter who is not registered in the geographical area represented by office being sought?** If a petition is signed by a voter who is not registered in the geographical area represented, it is not valid unless it is a petition for U.S. Representative or State Senate in 2016 signed by a registered Florida voter. .

- **If the voter who signs the petition has a protected address under Florida's public records law, may the voter write "protected" on the address line of the petition?** No. There is no special consideration given to voters who have **protected addresses** when they sign petition forms. When a person signs a petition, it does not become a public record until it is submitted to the supervisor of elections for signature verification. When a person has a protected address which is exempt from being disclosed under the public records law and someone later requests to inspect (view or copy) the petition in the possession of the supervisor's office, the address must be redacted to protect unauthorized disclosure of the address. If the person with a protected address wants to sign the petition, the person may elect to place a business address or some other address. If the voter lists an address other than the legal residence where the voter is registered, the supervisor must treat the signature as if the voter had listed the address where the voter is registered (see below).

  An address on a petition signed by a voter that is different from the legal residence where the voter is registered is valid. Section 99.097, Florida Statutes, and Rule 1S-2.045, Florida Administrative Code, provide that if the voter lists an address other than the voter registration address, the supervisor shall treat the signature as if the voter had listed the address where the voter is registered.

Chapter 5 Fees

1. What is the verification fee?

There is a fee of 10 cents per signature or the actual cost of checking such signatures, whichever is less, to be paid to the supervisor of elections for the cost of verifying the signature.

The fees must be paid in advance of verifying the petitions.

2. Who is responsible for the verification fee?

Section 99.097(4), Florida Statutes, provides that the supervisor of elections shall be paid in advance by the candidate. Thus, there are three ways to pay for the verification fees:

- The verification fee is paid with a campaign check or the campaign's petty cash;
- The candidate pays the verification fee with personal funds and reports it as an in-kind contribution or is reimbursed by the campaign; or,
- Someone else pays for the verification fees and is reimbursed by the campaign.

Because the statute specifically states that the candidate shall pay the verification fee, ultimately, the candidate is responsible for paying the fee. If someone else pays the verification fee, it is the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the person is reimbursed by the campaign.

3. What is an undue burden oath?

If a candidate cannot pay this fee without imposing an undue burden on the candidate's resources, the candidate may file an undue burden oath (*see* Appendix G). A statewide candidate may file one original undue burden oath with the Division of Elections. The Division will distribute copies of the oath to all Supervisor of Elections. All other candidates must file an original undue burden oath with each Supervisor of Elections' office where petitions will be submitted.

If any person is paid to solicit signatures on a petition, a candidate may not subsequently file an undue burden oath in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified for that petition.

If an undue burden oath has been filed and payment is subsequently made to any person to solicit signatures on a petition, the oath is no longer valid and a fee for all signatures previously submitted to the supervisor of elections and any that are submitted thereafter shall be paid by the candidate who submitted the oath.

If a candidate receives monetary contributions, as defined in Section 106.011, Florida Statutes, after the candidate has filed an undue burden oath and subsequently paid a signature gatherer, the monetary contributions must first be used to reimburse the supervisor of elections for any signature verifications fees that were not paid because of the filing of the oath.

Chapter 6 Certification to the Division of Elections

1. Which candidate petitions must be certified to the state?

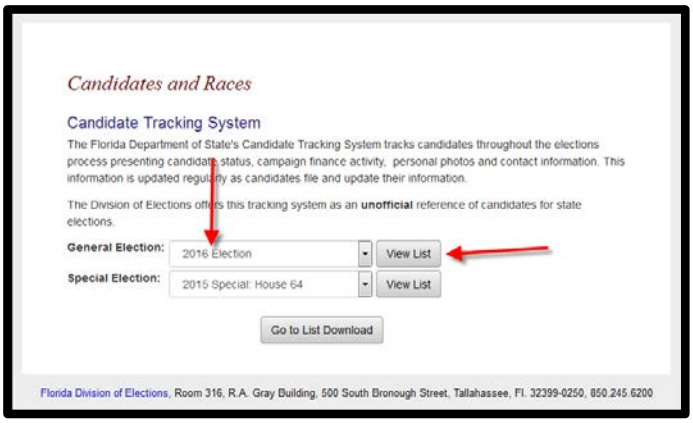
The supervisors of elections must certify the number of verified petitions for the following offices to the Department of State, Division of Elections:

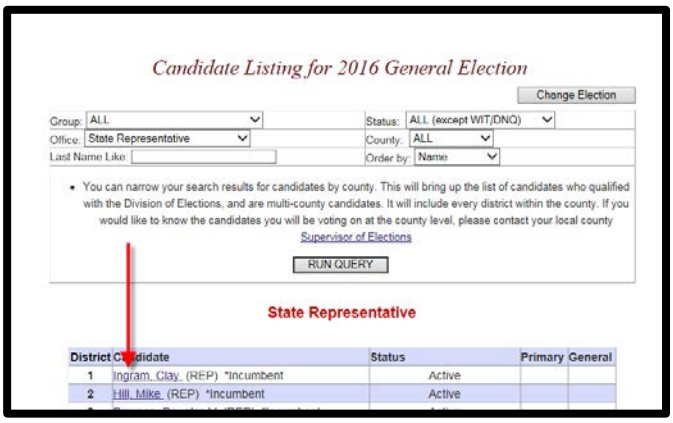
- **Federal**
- **State** (Governor, Cabinet, Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney and Public Defender)
- **Legislative**
- **Multicounty**

After receipt of the certifications from the supervisors of elections, the Division of Elections will determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained in order for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and will notify the candidate.

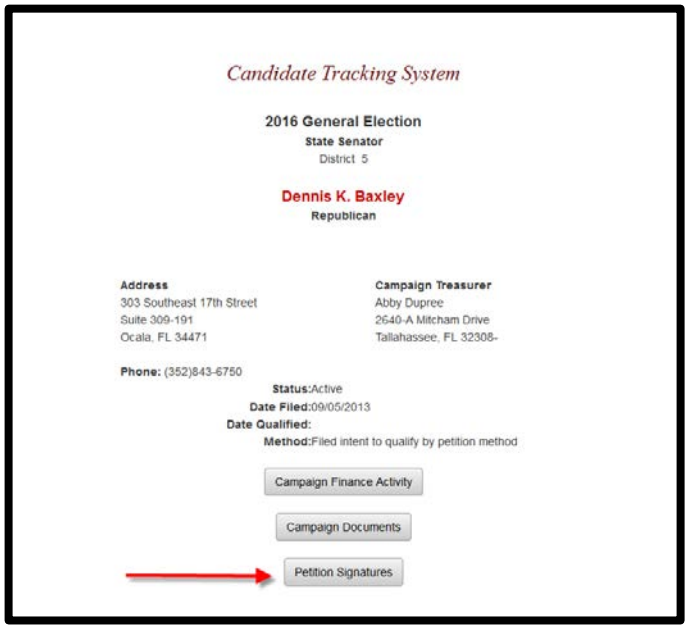
2. How do I confirm the number of signatures certified to the Division of Elections?

To check the number of signatures certified to the Division of Elections from your county, search for the candidate's name on the Candidate Tracking System for the applicable election at this web address: http://dos.elections.myflorida.com/candidates/. Click **View List** and then click on the candidate's name.



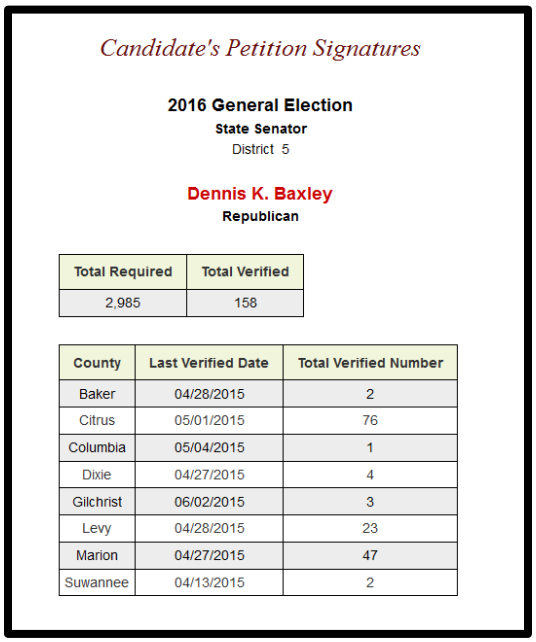


Click **Petition Signatures** at the bottom of the screen.



<u>NOTE</u>: The Petition Signatures button will **not** appear on a candidate's page if no certifications have been received and processed by the Division of Elections.

This will provide the total required signatures, total verified and the last date petitions were verified from a county to the Division of Elections.



Candidate's Petition Signatures

2016 General Election
State Senator
District 5

Dennis K. Baxley
Republican

Total Required	Total Verified
2,985	158

County	Last Verified Date	Total Verified Number
Baker	04/28/2015	2
Citrus	05/01/2015	76
Columbia	05/04/2015	1
Dixie	04/27/2015	4
Gilchrist	06/02/2015	3
Levy	04/28/2015	23
Marion	04/27/2015	47
Suwannee	04/13/2015	2

3. What do I do if I believe the totals are incorrect?

You will need to contact the Supervisor of Elections for the county in question.

4. What is the deadline for supervisors of elections to certify signatures to the Division of Elections?

No later than 5:00 p.m. on the 7th day before the first day of qualifying.

- **April 25, 2016** – Judicial, State Attorney and Public Defender
- **June 13, 2016** – Federal, Statewide, District and Multi-County

Certifications received after the deadline will not be accepted.

Appendix A

99.095 Petition process in lieu of a qualifying fee and party assessment.—

(1) A person who seeks to qualify as a candidate for any office and who meets the petition requirements of this section is not required to pay the qualifying fee or party assessment required by this chapter.

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a candidate must obtain the number of signatures of voters in the geographical area represented by the office sought equal to at least 1 percent of the total number of registered voters of that geographical area, as shown by the compilation by the department for the immediately preceding general election. Signatures may not be obtained until the candidate has filed the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021 and are valid only for the qualifying period immediately following such filings.

(b) A candidate for a special district office shall obtain 25 signatures of voters in the geographical area represented by the office sought.

(c) The format of the petition shall be prescribed by the division and shall be used by candidates to reproduce petitions for circulation. If the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation and, if it does not, the signatures are not valid. A separate petition is required for each candidate.

(d) In a year of apportionment, any candidate for county or district office seeking ballot position by the petition process may obtain the required number of signatures from any registered voter in the respective county, regardless of district boundaries. The candidate shall obtain at least the number of signatures equal to 1 percent of the total number of registered voters, as shown by a compilation by the department for the immediately preceding general election, divided by the total number of districts of the office involved.

(3) Each petition must be submitted before noon of the 28th day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought to the supervisor of elections of the county in which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor shall check the signatures on the petitions to verify their status as voters in the county, district, or other geographical area represented by the office sought. No later than the 7th day before the first day of the qualifying period, the supervisor shall certify the number of valid signatures.

(4)(a) Certifications for candidates for federal, state, multi-county district, or multi-county special district office shall be submitted to the division no later than the 7th day before the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The division shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.

(b) For candidates for county, district, or special district office not covered by paragraph (a), the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.

(5) If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate is eligible to qualify pursuant to s. 99.061.

Appendix B

99.09651 Signature requirements for ballot position in year of apportionment.—

(1) In a year of apportionment, any candidate for representative to Congress, state Senate, or state House of Representatives seeking ballot position by the petition process prescribed in s. 99.095 shall obtain at least the number of signatures equal to one-third of 1 percent of the ideal population for the district of the office being sought.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “ideal population” means the total population of the state based upon the most recent decennial census divided by the number of districts for representative to Congress, state Senate, or state House of Representatives. For the purposes of this section, ideal population shall be calculated as of July 1 of the year prior to apportionment. The ideal population for a state Senate district and a state representative district shall be calculated by dividing the total population of the state by 40 for a state Senate district and by dividing by 120 for a state representative district.

(3) Signatures may be obtained from any registered voter in Florida regardless of party affiliation or district boundaries.

(4) Petitions shall state the name of the office the candidate is seeking, but shall not include a district number.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all requirements and procedures relating to the petition process shall conform to the requirements and procedures in nonapportionment years.

Appendix C

99.097 Verification of signatures on petitions.—

(1)(a) As determined by each supervisor, based upon local conditions, the checking of names on petitions may be based on the most inexpensive and administratively feasible of either of the following methods of verification:

1. A check of each petition; or

2. A check of a random sample, as provided by the Department of State, of the petitions. The sample must be such that a determination can be made as to whether or not the required number of signatures has been obtained with a reliability of at least 99.5 percent.

(b) Rules and guidelines for petition verification shall be adopted by the Department of State. Rules and guidelines for a random sample method of verification may include a requirement that petitions bear an additional number of names and signatures, not to exceed 15 percent of the names and signatures otherwise required. If the petitions do not meet such criteria or if the petitions are prescribed by s. 100.371, the use of the random sample method of verification is not available to supervisors.

(2) When a petitioner submits petitions which contain at least 15 percent more than the required number of signatures, the petitioner may require that the supervisor of elections use the random sampling verification method in certifying the petition.

(3)(a) If all other requirements for the petition are met, a signature on a petition shall be verified and counted as valid for a registered voter if, after comparing the signature on the petition and the signature of the registered voter in the voter registration system, the supervisor is able to determine that the petition signer is the same as the registered voter, even if the name on the petition is not in substantially the same form as in the voter registration system.

(b) In any situation in which this code requires the form of the petition to be prescribed by the division, no signature shall be counted toward the number of signatures required unless it is on a petition form prescribed by the division.

(c) If a voter signs a petition and lists an address other than the legal residence where the voter is registered, the supervisor shall treat the signature as if the voter had listed the address where the voter is registered.

(4) The supervisor shall be paid in advance the sum of 10 cents for each signature checked or the actual cost of checking such signature, whichever is less, by the candidate or, in the case of a petition to have an issue placed on the ballot, by the person or organization submitting the petition. However, if a candidate, person, or organization seeking to have an issue placed upon the ballot cannot pay such charges without imposing an undue burden on personal resources or upon the resources otherwise available to such candidate, person, or organization, such candidate, person, or organization shall, upon written certification of such inability given under oath to the supervisor, be entitled to have the signatures verified at no charge. In the event a candidate, person, or organization submitting a petition to have an issue placed upon the ballot is entitled to have the signatures verified at no charge, the supervisor of elections of each county in which the signatures are verified at no charge shall submit the total number of such signatures checked in the county to the Chief Financial Officer no later than December 1 of the general election year, and the Chief Financial Officer shall

cause such supervisor of elections to be reimbursed from the General Revenue Fund in an amount equal to 10 cents for each name checked or the actual cost of checking such signatures, whichever is less. In no event shall such reimbursement of costs be deemed or applied as extra compensation for the supervisor. Petitions shall be retained by the supervisors for a period of 1 year following the election for which the petitions were circulated.

(5) The results of a verification pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)2. may be contested in the circuit court by the candidate; an announced opponent; a representative of a designated political committee; or a person, party, or other organization submitting the petition. The contestant shall file a complaint, together with the fees prescribed in chapter 28, with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the petition is certified or in Leon County if the petition covers more than one county within 10 days after midnight of the date the petition is certified; and the complaint shall set forth the grounds on which the contestant intends to establish his or her right to require a complete check of the petition pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)1. In the event the court orders a complete check of the petition and the result is not changed as to the success or lack of success of the petitioner in obtaining the requisite number of valid signatures, then such candidate, unless the candidate has filed the oath stating that he or she is unable to pay such charges; announced opponent; representative of a designated political committee; or party, person, or organization submitting the petition, unless such person or organization has filed the oath stating inability to pay such charges, shall pay to the supervisor of elections of each affected county for the complete check an amount calculated at the rate of 10 cents for each additional signature checked or the actual cost of checking such additional signatures, whichever is less.

(6)(a) If any person is paid to solicit signatures on a petition, an undue burden oath may not subsequently be filed in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified for that petition.

(b) If an undue burden oath has been filed and payment is subsequently made to any person to solicit signatures on a petition, the undue burden oath is no longer valid and a fee for all signatures previously submitted to the supervisor of elections and any that are submitted thereafter shall be paid by the candidate, person, or organization that submitted the undue burden oath. If contributions as defined in s. 106.011 are received, any monetary contributions must first be used to reimburse the supervisor of elections for any signature verification fees that were not paid because of the filing of an undue burden oath.

Appendix D

2016 Petition Requirements by State House District

House District	Total Registration	1%
1	103,951	1,040
2	109,927	1,100
3	126,508	1,266
4	108,712	1,088
5	101,429	1,015
6	106,697	1,067
7	91,326	914
8	97,735	978
9	117,598	1,176
10	85,932	860
11	114,493	1,145
12	98,565	986
13	91,711	918
14	98,885	989
15	96,251	963
16	107,949	1,080
17	134,631	1,347
18	109,635	1,097
19	94,498	945
20	87,770	878
21	106,735	1,068
22	105,466	1,055
23	98,648	987
24	117,647	1,177
25	114,472	1,145
26	94,137	942
27	102,122	1,022
28	102,858	1,029
29	100,149	1,002
30	97,564	976

House District	Total Registration	1%
31	106,330	1,064
32	110,723	1,108
33	129,059	1,291
34	109,511	1,096
35	112,624	1,127
36	96,256	963
37	111,221	1,113
38	97,391	974
39	96,662	967
40	91,717	918
41	95,107	952
42	98,085	981
43	92,690	927
44	106,058	1,061
45	91,680	917
46	78,111	782
47	118,008	1,181
48	93,558	936
49	97,538	976
50	111,739	1,118
51	107,625	1,077
52	119,340	1,194
53	106,515	1,066
54	110,771	1,108
55	88,793	888
56	77,680	777
57	106,425	1,065
58	86,684	867
59	101,614	1,017
60	113,730	1,138

House District	Total Registration	1%
61	90,731	908
62	85,926	860
63	97,432	975
64	114,461	1,145
65	118,333	1,184
66	112,227	1,123
67	95,079	951
68	102,889	1,029
69	110,817	1,109
70	84,079	841
71	105,582	1,056
72	113,943	1,140
73	121,981	1,220
74	117,570	1,176
75	120,030	1,201
76	110,128	1,102
77	110,641	1,107
78	96,385	964
79	88,556	886
80	79,960	800
81	97,534	976
82	110,832	1,109
83	108,582	1,086
84	100,832	1,009
85	117,209	1,173
86	102,914	1,030
87	63,893	639
88	89,052	891
89	114,070	1,141
90	99,489	995

House District	Total Registration	1%
91	119,345	1,194
92	80,279	803
93	110,257	1,103
94	95,825	959
95	83,044	831
96	97,592	976
97	101,235	1,013
98	101,392	1,014
99	97,414	975
100	84,818	849
101	87,093	871
102	91,327	914
103	82,032	821
104	99,763	998
105	72,267	723
106	104,886	1,049
107	82,186	822
108	83,551	836
109	78,955	790
110	70,216	703
111	65,588	656
112	79,313	794
113	69,010	691
114	92,628	927
115	93,633	937
116	91,783	918
117	75,885	759
118	90,371	904
119	87,502	876
120	91,158	912

Appendix E

2016 Petition Requirements by Judicial Circuit

Judicial Circuit	Total Registration	1%
1	490,876	4,909
2	260,709	2,608
3	106,321	1,064
4	744,002	7,441
5	728,078	7,281
6	928,473	9,285
7	608,162	6,082
8	231,604	2,317
9	891,073	8,911
10	429,845	4,299
11	1,300,455	13,005
12	504,844	5,049
13	765,993	7,660
14	184,207	1,843
15	852,211	8,523
16	51,235	513
17	1,067,083	10,671
18	645,113	6,452
19	404,929	4,050
20	736,320	7,364

Appendix F

APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER AND DESIGNATION OF CAMPAIGN DEPOSITORY FOR CANDIDATES
(Section 106.021(1), F.S.)

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NOTE: This form must be on file with the qualifying officer before opening the campaign account.

OFFICE USE ONLY

1. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(ES):
☐ Initial Filing of Form Re-filing to Change: ☐ Treasurer/Deputy ☐ Depository ☐ Office ☐ Party

2. **Name of Candidate** (in this order: First, Middle, Last)

3. Address (include post office box or street, city, state, zip code)

4. Telephone ( )

5. E-mail address

6. **Office sought** (include district, circuit, group number)

7. **If a candidate for a nonpartisan office, check if applicable:**
☐ My intent is to run as a Write-In candidate.

8. **If a candidate for a partisan office, check block and fill in name of party as applicable:** My intent is to run as a
☐ Write-In ☐ No Party Affiliation ☐ _____ Party candidate.

9. **I have appointed the following person to act as my** ☐ Campaign Treasurer ☐ Deputy Treasurer

10. Name of Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer

11. Mailing Address

12. Telephone ( )

13. City | 14. County | 15. State | 16. Zip Code | 17. E-mail address

18. **I have designated the following bank as my** ☐ Primary Depository ☐ Secondary Depository

19. Name of Bank

20. Address

21. City | 22. County | 23. State | 24. Zip Code

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING FORM FOR APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER AND DESIGNATION OF CAMPAIGN DEPOSITORY AND THAT THE FACTS STATED IN IT ARE TRUE.

25. Date

26. Signature of Candidate
X

27. **Treasurer's Acceptance of Appointment** (fill in the blanks and check the appropriate block)

I, _____ , do hereby accept the appointment
(Please Print or Type Name)

designated above as: ☐ Campaign Treasurer ☐ Deputy Treasurer.

_____ X _____
Date Signature of Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer

DS-DE 9 (Rev. 10/10) **Rule 1S-2.0001, F.A.C.**

SAMPLE

Appendix G

AFFIDAVIT OF UNDUE BURDEN
(Section 99.097(4), Florida Statutes)

IMPORTANT: (1) Paying signature gatherers will preclude or invalidate the filing of an undue burden oath. Section 99.097(6), Florida Statutes, provides: (a) If any person is paid to solicit signatures on a petition, an undue burden oath may not subsequently be filed in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified for that petition. (b) If an undue burden oath has been filed and payment is subsequently made to any person to solicit signatures on a petition, the undue burden oath is no longer valid and a fee for all signatures previously submitted to the supervisor of elections and any submitted thereafter shall be paid by the candidate, person, or organization that submitted the undue burden oath. If contributions as defined in s. 106.011 are received, any monetary contributions must first be used to reimburse the supervisor of elections for any signature verification fees that were not paid because of the filing of the undue burden oath. [Note: The second sentence in (b) applies only when payment is made to a signature gatherer after an undue burden oath had been filed.]
(2) Upon a candidate terminating the campaign, any candidate who qualified by the petition process and who has surplus funds, must first apply the surplus funds to the reimbursement of the signature verification fee (if applicable). *See* s. 106.141(7), Florida Statutes.

****

I certify under oath that I intend to qualify as a candidate for the office of

_____ and that I am unable to pay the fee for verification of petition signatures for that office without imposing an undue burden on my personal resources or on resources otherwise available to me.

X

Signature of Candidate **Print Candidate's Name**

Address **City**

State **Zip** **Telephone Number**

State of Florida
County _____

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 20____
by _____.

Personally Known: _____ or

Produced Identification: _____

Type of Identification Produced:

_____

_____
Signature of Notary Public – State of Florida
Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

DS-DE 19A (Rev. 6/15)

SAMPLE