

2020 Candidate Petition Handbook

ATTENTION: Emergency Rule [1SER20-2](#) (effective April 2, 2020) regarding petition collection expired on July 1, 2020, and is no longer applicable for candidate qualifying purposes.



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Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2: Forms.....	2
Chapter 3: Collecting Signatures.....	4
Chapter 4: Verifying Petitions.....	7
Chapter 5: Fees and Undue Burden Oath.....	14
Chapter 6: Certification to the Division of Elections.....	16
Appendix A: Table – 2020 Petition Signatures Required for Representative in Congress.....	20
Appendix B: Table – 2020 Petition Signatures Required for State Senate.....	21
Appendix C: Table – 2020 Petition Signatures Required for State Representative.....	22
Appendix D: Table – 2020 Petition Signatures Required for Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney and Public Defender.....	24
Appendix E: DS-DE 9 Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates.....	25
Appendix F: DS-DE 19A Affidavit of Undue Burden - Candidate.....	26
Appendix G: DS-DE 104 Candidate Petition Form.....	27
Appendix H: DS-DE 18A President and Vice President Candidate Petition, No Party Affiliation and DS-DE 18B President and Vice President Candidate Petition, Minor Political Party.....	28
Appendix I: Legal References and Rules Cited.....	29

Chapter 1: Introduction

This handbook explains the process for collecting signatures to qualify as a candidate by petition method. Information herein applies only to candidate petitions. It does not apply to initiative petitions.

The information contained in this publication serves only as a quick reference guide. 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
- Section [99.09651](#), Florida Statutes
- Section [99.097](#), Florida Statutes
- Rule [1S-2.045](#), Florida Administrative Code

(See [Appendix I](#))

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

Please direct questions to the Bureau of Election Records help desk at **850.245.6280**.

Chapter 2: Forms

What petition form should be used to obtain signatures from registered voters?

All candidates¹, except Presidential candidates, must use **Form [DS-DE 104](#), Candidate Petition Form**. Presidential candidates must use **Form [DS-DE 18A](#), President and Vice President Candidate Petition, No Party Affiliation** or **Form [DS-DE 18B](#), President and Vice President Candidate Petition, Minor Political Party**.

The most current versions of [petition forms](#) are available on the Division of Elections' website.

Petitions on previous versions of Form [DS-DE 104](#) are not valid.

A separate petition is required for each candidate.

Who is responsible for reproducing the petition form?

Candidates are responsible for reproducing the petition form.

Can the petition form be altered?

Form [DS-DE 104](#) must be reproduced as is without any change to text or format with the following limited exceptions:

- **Form [DS-DE 104](#)** may be reduced or enlarged proportionally in size as a whole document. However, the form cannot be less than 3 inches by 5 inches and no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches.
- **Form [DS-DE 104](#)** may be included within a larger advertisement, provided the form is clearly defined by a solid or broken border.
- 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.
- Candidates may translate petition forms into a minority language at their own expense. Petition forms may be two-sided with English on one side and a minority language on the

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

other. However, the double-sided petition may be signed by only one person. If both sides of the form are completed, the supervisor of elections will check only the English side of the form for signature verification.

Is a disclaimer required on a petition?

No. A petition is not a political advertisement as defined in Section [106.011](#), Florida Statutes. However, if the petition is included as a part of a larger advertisement that is a political advertisement, the political advertisement will need a disclaimer. A missing disclaimer on such an advertisement does not invalidate an otherwise properly executed petition but does constitute a violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

Chapter 3: Collecting Signatures

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 last general election.

- President of the United States – 132,781 signatures
- Representative in Congress – (see [Appendix A](#))
- State Senator – (see [Appendix B](#))
- State Representative – (see [Appendix C](#))
- Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney and Public Defender – (see [Appendix D](#))
- Special District Candidate – 25 signatures

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 E](#)). Petitions signed prior to the date Form [DS-DE 9](#) is filed with the filing officer are **not** valid.

- **Exception:** Special district candidates are **not** required to file Form [DS-DE 9](#) if they do not collect contributions or make expenditures other than the filing fee or signature verification fee.
- **Exception:** Federal candidates do **not** file Form [DS-DE 9](#).

How long are signed petitions valid?

Signatures for all candidates are valid only for the next general election qualifying period for that office immediately following the filing of the [DS-DE 9](#). If the normal term of office ends early as the result of a resignation, death, or other reason, petitions verified prior to an off-cycle election qualifying period remain valid for the same office in the earlier election.

Example:

Candidate A is a 2020 State Representative candidate. The candidate may not begin collecting signatures until after the 2018 qualifying period.

Example:

Candidate B is a 2020 State Representative candidate. In December of 2019, a special election is called for this office. Candidate B may transfer their petitions to the special election or, if they elect not to participate in the special election, keep them for the 2020 election.

Example:

Candidate C is a 2020 State Representative candidate. In December of 2019, a special election is called for this office. Candidate C wants to qualify for the special election but does not want to transfer the petitions already signed to the special election. Candidate C may accomplish this by filing a new Form [DS-DE 9](#) and opening an entirely separate campaign depository for the special election. Candidate C must start anew with contributions and petition gathering for the special election while maintaining the former campaign account for the general election. Candidate C may not use the funds or petitions previously collected for the special election. Candidate C may not use the funds or petitions gathered in the special election for the subsequent general election.

Example:

Candidate D is a 2022 County Commission candidate. The incumbent for that office resigns to run for another office. The office will now appear on the 2020 ballot for a term to end in 2022. Candidate D may transfer their petitions to the 2020 election or keep them for the 2022 election. However, to retain the petitions for the 2020 election, Candidate D must open a separate campaign account for the 2020 election.

Where can candidates collect signatures on petitions?

Absent a local prohibition, 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 prohibition 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, including a church, is not addressed in the Election Code.

In the case of a church, 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.

NOTE: Section [100.371\(7\)](#), Florida Statutes, is applicable only to collecting petitions for initiative petitions. It states: "No provision of this code shall be deemed to prohibit a private person exercising lawful control over privately owned property, including property held open to the public for the purposes of a commercial enterprise, from excluding from such property persons seeking to engage in activity supporting or opposing initiative amendments."

Can a candidate pay someone to collect petitions?

Yes. Nothing in the Election Code prohibits a candidate from paying any person to collect petitions.

See [Chapter 5: Fees and Undue Burden Oath](#) for information on what happens when an undue burden oath is filed.

May a voter revoke their 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 their signature after it has been received by the supervisor of elections. (See Rule [1S-2.045\(4\)\(d\)](#), Florida Administrative Code.)

Chapter 4: Verifying Petitions

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 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. If the supervisor of elections determines that the signer of a petition is not registered in their county, the supervisor shall notify the candidate that the petition has been misfiled, and shall return the petition to the candidate so that it can be refiled.

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

No later than noon on:

- **March 23, 2020** – Representative in Congress, Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney and Public Defender
- **May 11, 2020** – State Senate, State Representative, County, School Board and Special District
- **July 15, 2020** – President of the United States

Is this petition valid?

. . . if the petition is signed and dated before the filing date of Form [DS-DE 9](#)?

A petition signed and dated before the filing date of Form [DS-DE 9](#) is invalid (except for federal candidates and 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) by the qualifying officer.

. . . if the 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.

. . . if a candidate changes the office that they are running for?

If a candidate changes the office that they are running for, any previously submitted petitions are not valid for the new office. This includes changing seats, groups, or districts.

Example:

Changing from County Commissioner, Seat 1 to County Commissioner, Seat 5 will invalidate all previously verified petitions.

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 changes election years?

If a candidate changes from the 2020 election to the 2022 election, the petitions verified for the 2020 qualifying period will not be valid for the 2022 election.

. . . if a candidate changes to an intervening special election?

If a candidate changes from a regularly scheduled election to an earlier, intervening special election being held for that office, the petitions verified for the regular election are valid for the special election.

. . . if a candidate elects not to participate in an intervening special election?

If there is an earlier, intervening special election and the candidate decides not to participate in the special election, any petitions verified prior to the special election will remain valid for the regularly scheduled election.

. . . 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 their 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 they file qualifying documents during the qualifying period.

Example 1 – Invalid Petition:

Candidate A files Form [DS-DE 9](#) indicating that they are running as a Republican candidate. Their petition forms also indicate that they are running as a Republican candidate. After submitting a number of petitions for verification, Candidate A submits a new [DS-DE 9](#) indicating that they are running as a Democratic candidate. All previously verified petitions will not be eligible for qualifying as a Democratic candidate.

Example 2 – Valid Petition:

Candidate B files Form [DS-DE 9](#) indicating that they are running as a Republican candidate. Their petition forms also indicate that they are running as a Republican candidate. Candidate B’s voter registration party affiliation is Democrat. After submitting a number of petitions for verification, Candidate B changes their voter registration party affiliation to Republican. All petitions verified prior to Candidate B’s change in voter registration remain valid.

Example 3 – Valid Petition:

Candidate C circulates petitions as an NPA candidate but is registered as a voter with party affiliation. As long as Form [DS-DE 9](#) indicates that the candidate is running with no party affiliation, the petitions are valid.

Example 4 – Invalid Petition:

Candidate D files Form [DS-DE 9](#) indicating that they are running as a Republican candidate. After they have begun collecting signatures, the candidate files a new [DS-DE 9](#) changing from a Republican candidate to an NPA candidate. The petitions indicating that the candidate is a Republican candidate are no longer valid and do not count towards the total amount needed to qualify as a petition candidate.

Example 5 – Valid Petition:

Candidate E circulates petitions for a nonpartisan office but is registered as a voter with party affiliation. As long as the petition indicates that the candidate is running for a nonpartisan office, the petitions are valid.

Example 6 – Valid Petition:

Candidate F changes party affiliation on their voter registration record while running for a nonpartisan office. If the candidate is running for a nonpartisan office, changing their voter registration party affiliation will have no effect on previously verified petitions.

... if a candidate puts their party affiliation on a petition for a nonpartisan office?

A candidate for a nonpartisan office must check the block that indicates “Nonpartisan” on the petition when collecting petitions for a nonpartisan office. While the candidate may be a member of a party and still run in a nonpartisan race, they must collect petitions as a nonpartisan candidate and indicate this on the petition. If a nonpartisan candidate indicates that they are running as a party affiliated candidate, it will invalidate the petitions.

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 the petition is signed by a voter who is not registered in the geographical area represented at the time of signing or verification?

If a petition is signed by a voter who is not registered in the geographical area represented, it is not valid. Form [DS-DE 104](#) requires the person to attest that they are a registered voter in said “county and state” at the time a person signs the petition. Thus, at the time of signing, the person must have been a registered voter in the county. Additionally, Rule [1S-2.045](#), Florida Administrative Code, states a petition is invalid if the “petition is signed by a voter who is not a registered voter in the county, district, or other geographical area represented by the office sought unless otherwise specified in Sections [99.095](#) and [99.09651](#), Florida Statutes, at both the time of signing and verification of the petition.”

. . . if the voter signs more than one petition for the same candidate?

Only one candidate petition per voter per candidate may be verified as valid.

When a supervisor is confronted with a situation where the same voter signs two or more candidate petitions for the same candidate for the same office, only one petition may be validated. For example, if the first petition submitted by the voter is valid, it remains valid even if a second petition by the same voter is submitted contrary to the above statute; however, the second petition may not be validated. The supervisor must ensure that only one petition per voter per candidate is counted as valid. Under Section [104.185](#), Florida Statutes, a person who knowingly signs a candidate petition more than one time for a candidate commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the supervisor believes the voter or candidate violated the above statute by the submission of more than one petition per voter per candidate, the supervisor may file an elections fraud complaint with the Division of Elections or refer the matter to the local state attorney.

A voter may sign petitions for different candidates in the same race. There is nothing in the Election Code that prohibits a voter from signing petitions for more than one candidate in the same race or election.

. . . if the petition form is signed by an inactive voter?

A petition signed by an inactive voter is valid as long as it meets all other requirements. A voter’s active or inactive status is immaterial.

. . . if the petition form is incomplete?

See Rule [1S-2.045\(5\)\(f\)](#), Florida Administrative Code, for details on what information must be on the petition.

. . . if the petition is prefilled by the candidate?

The only entries that must be filled in by the voter are the signature and the date. Therefore, a candidate or petition gatherer is allowed to prefill all other information.

. . . if the petition is dated after the date the candidate submits the petition to the supervisor?

Rule [1S-2.045\(5\)\(f\)](#), Florida Administrative Code, requires that the petition form contain “the date the voter signed the petition as recorded by the voter.” If the date has not occurred, or occurred after the date the supervisor receives the petition, the voter obviously could not have signed the petition on that date, and it should not be counted as valid.

. . . if the voter with a public records exemption signs the petition?

No special processes apply when voters with **public records exemptions** sign petition forms. Like any other voter, if the voter with a protected address wants to sign the petition, the voter 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 petition as if the voter had listed the address where the voter is registered.

. . . if the petition does not have a disclaimer?

A petition does not meet the definition of a political advertisement as defined in Section [106.011](#), Florida Statutes (as it does not expressly advocate the election of a candidate). Thus, on its own, a petition need not contain a disclaimer. However, if the petition is included as a part of a larger advertisement that does meet the definition of a political advertisement, the political advertisement would need a disclaimer. A missing disclaimer on such an advertisement does not invalidate an otherwise properly executed petition but does constitute a violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

. . . if a candidate is not registered to vote in the geographical area represented by the office sought?

Only the voter's registration status affects the validity of the petition. The candidate's eligibility for office has no bearing on the validity of the petitions.

. . . if the petition contains a shortened version of a political party's name in the block that asks for the name of the political party?

If the supervisor can determine with certainty to which party the shortened version refers, the petition should be verified.

Example:

Form [DS-DE 9](#) indicates that the candidate is running as a Republican candidate. The petition has the acronym RPOF in the name of political party block. This would be acceptable as there is only one party commonly known as RPOF, i.e., Republican Party of Florida.

Chapter 5: Fees and Undue Burden Oath

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.

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.
- 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.

What is an undue burden oath?

If a candidate cannot pay the signature verification fee without imposing an undue burden on the candidate's resources, the candidate may file an undue burden oath (see [Appendix F](#)). Candidates must file an undue burden oath with each supervisor of elections' office where petitions will be submitted. The undue burden oath filed in each county must be an original and properly notarized. A copy is not acceptable.

If any person is paid to solicit signatures on a petition, a candidate may not subsequently file an undue burden oath.

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

Which candidate petitions must be certified to the State?

Supervisors of elections must certify the number of verified petitions for the following offices to the Division of Elections:

- President of the United States
- U.S. Senate
- Representative in Congress
- Governor
- Attorney General
- Chief Financial Officer
- Commissioner of Agriculture
- State Senator
- State Representative
- Circuit Court Judge
- State Attorney
- Public Defender
- Multi-county Special District

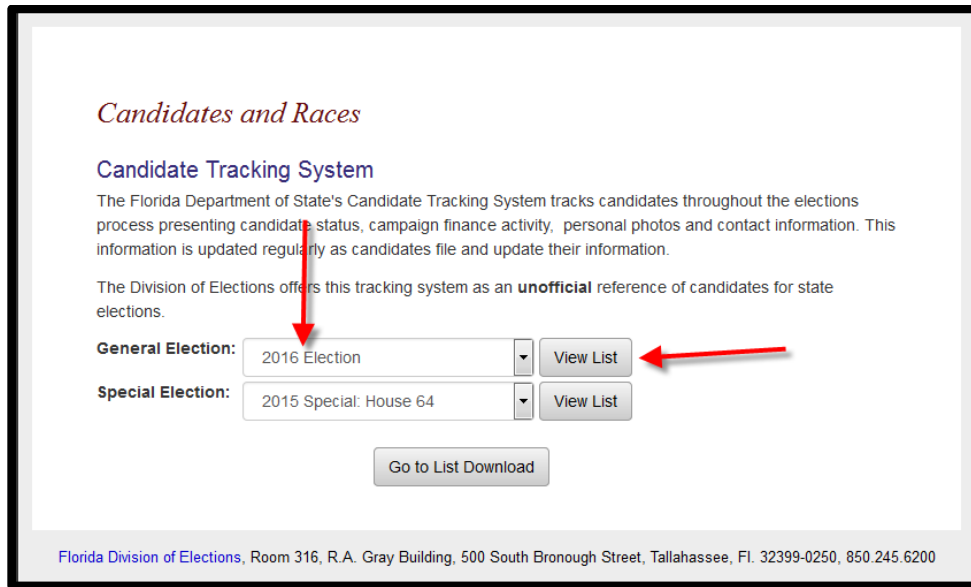
Who determines whether the candidate's name is placed on the ballot?

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 and the supervisor.

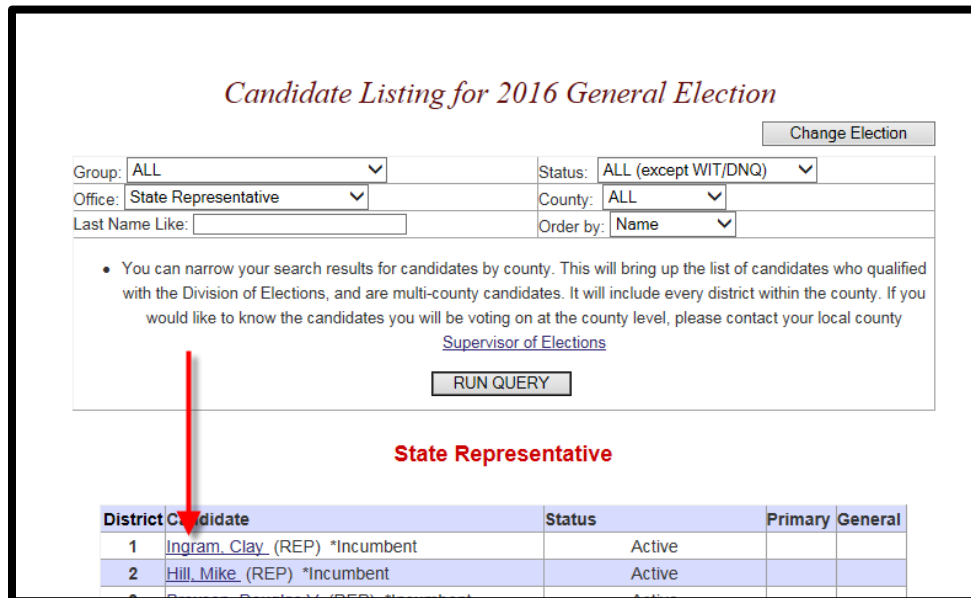
How do I confirm the number of signatures certified to the Division of Elections?

To check the number of signatures certified to the Division of Elections, search for the candidate's name on the [Candidate Tracking System](#).

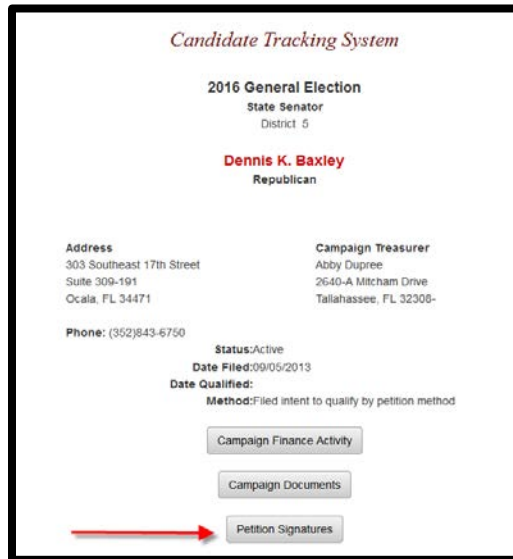
Select an **Election** and click **View List**.



Then click on the candidate's name.



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



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.

The page will display 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

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.

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

No later than 5:00 p.m. on:

- **April 13, 2020** – Representative in Congress, Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney, and Public Defender
- **June 1, 2020** – State Senate, State Representative, and Multi-county Special District
- **August 18, 2020** – President of the United States

Certifications received from the supervisors of elections after the deadline will not be accepted.

Appendix A**2020 Petition Signatures Required for Representative in Congress**

District	Signatures Required
1	5,381
2	4,824
3	4,970
4	5,772
5	4,531
6	5,479
7	4,952
8	5,466
9	5,440
10	4,683
11	5,622
12	5,331
13	4,953
14	4,718
15	4,795
16	5,559
17	4,978
18	5,303
19	5,052
20	4,288
21	4,935
22	4,906
23	4,729
24	4,017
25	3,749
26	4,252
27	4,110

Appendix B**2020 Petition Signatures Required for State Senate**

District	Signatures Required
1	3,609
3	3,361
5	3,248
7	4,099
9	3,390
11	2,924
13	3,342
15	3,907
17	3,804
19	3,378
21	3,643
23	3,965
25	3,460
27	3,449
29	3,403
31	3,181
33	2,969
35	2,998
37	2,630
39	2,789

Appendix C

2020 Petition Signatures Required for State Representative

District	Signatures Required
1	1,107
2	1,154
3	1,364
4	1,186
5	1,112
6	1,146
7	958
8	1,086
9	1,284
10	932
11	1,323
12	1,084
13	976
14	1,075
15	1,056
16	1,231
17	1,579
18	1,229
19	1,013
20	1,005
21	1,193
22	1,199
23	1,094
24	1,346
25	1,306
26	1,122
27	1,171
28	1,172
29	1,137
30	1,079
31	1,160
32	1,289

District	Signatures Required
33	1,487
34	1,226
35	1,207
36	1,070
37	1,299
38	1,152
39	1,179
40	1,014
41	1,174
42	1,228
43	1,187
44	1,298
45	986
46	780
47	1,233
48	1,055
49	1,064
50	1,318
51	1,176
52	1,331
53	1,218
54	1,271
55	897
56	870
57	1,349
58	922
59	1,139
60	1,262
61	976
62	933
63	1,081
64	1,202

2020 Petition Signatures Required for State Representative

District	Signatures Required
65	1,231
66	1,177
67	1,034
68	1,146
69	1,186
70	961
71	1,117
72	1,264
73	1,500
74	1,406
75	1,346
76	1,197
77	1,216
78	1,074
79	977
80	940
81	1,070
82	1,196
83	1,242
84	1,092
85	1,277
86	1,125
87	719
88	1,001
89	1,254
90	1,101
91	1,269
92	887

District	Signatures Required
93	1,187
94	1,058
95	934
96	1,095
97	1,103
98	1,109
99	1,069
100	912
101	967
102	1,020
103	940
104	1,081
105	839
106	1,131
107	905
108	895
109	867
110	751
111	706
112	910
113	753
114	982
115	1,001
116	980
117	893
118	980
119	966
120	1,013

Appendix D**2020 Petition Signatures Required for Circuit Court Judge,
State Attorney, and Public Defender**

Judicial Circuit	Signatures Required
1	5,312
2	2,855
3	1,120
4	8,274
5	8,190
6	10,189
7	6,994
8	2,594
9	10,172
10	4,888
11	14,289
12	5,803
13	8,573
14	1,944
15	9,336
16	539
17	11,754
18	7,263
19	4,513
20	8,191

Appendix E: DS-DE 9 Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates

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): <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Filing of Form Re-filing to Change: <input type="checkbox"/> Treasurer/Deputy <input type="checkbox"/> Depository <input type="checkbox"/> Office <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <u>nonpartisan</u> office, check if applicable: <input type="checkbox"/> My intent is to run as a Write-In candidate.		
8. If a candidate for a <u>partisan</u> office, check block and fill in name of party as applicable: My intent is to run as a <input type="checkbox"/> Write-In <input type="checkbox"/> No Party Affiliation <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Party candidate.				
9. I have appointed the following person to act as my <input type="checkbox"/> Campaign Treasurer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Depository <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">X</div>		
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: <input type="checkbox"/> Campaign Treasurer <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Treasurer.				
_____ Date		_____ Signature of Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer		
		X		
DS-DE 9 (Rev. 10/10)		Rule 1S-2.0001, F.A.C.		

Appendix F: DS-DE 19A Affidavit of Undue Burden - Candidate

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.

SAMPLE

X

_____ Signature of Candidate		_____ Print Candidate's Name
_____ Address		_____ City
_____ State	_____ Zip	() Telephone Number

State of Florida
 County of _____

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

Appendix G: DS-DE 104 Candidate Petition Form

CANDIDATE PETITION			
<p>Notes: - All information on this form becomes a public record upon receipt by the Supervisor of Elections. - It is a crime to knowingly sign more than one petition for a candidate. [Section 104.185, Florida Statutes] - If all requested information on this form is not completed, the form will not be valid as a Candidate Petition form.</p>			
<p>I, _____ the undersigned, a registered voter _____ (print name as it appears on your voter information card)</p>			
<p>in said state and county, petition to have the name of _____ placed on the Primary/General Election Ballot as a: <i>[check/complete box, as applicable]</i></p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Nonpartisan <input type="checkbox"/> No party affiliation <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Party candidate for the office of _____ (insert title of office and include district, circuit, group, seat number, if applicable)</p>			
<p>Date of Birth or Voter Registration Number (MM/DD/YY)</p>		<p>Address</p>	
<p>City</p>	<p>County</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>Zip Code</p>
<p>Signature of Voter</p>		<p>Date Signed (MM/DD/YY) [to be completed by Voter]</p>	
<p>Rule 15-2.045, F.A.C.</p>		<p>DS-DE 104 (Eff. 09/11)</p>	

Appendix H: DS-DE 18A President and Vice President Candidate Petition, No Party Affiliation and DS-DE 18B President and Vice President Candidate Petition, Minor Political Party

PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE PETITION - NO PARTY AFFILIATION			
<p><i>Notes:</i> - All information on this form becomes a public record upon receipt by the Supervisor of Elections. - It is a crime to knowingly sign more than one petition for a candidate. [Section 104.185, Florida Statutes] - If all requested information on this form is not completed, the form will not be valid as a Candidate Petition form.</p>			
I, _____		the undersigned, a registered voter	
(print name as it appears on your voter information card)			
in said state and county, petition to have the name of _____			
for President and _____		for Vice President placed on the	
General Election Ballot for the presidential election occurring in _____ as no party affiliation candidates.			
SAMPLE			
Date of Birth or Voter Registration Number (MM/DD/YY)		Address	
City	County	State	Zip Code
Signature of Voter		Date Signed (MM/DD/YY) [to be completed by voter]	
Rule 1S-2.045, F.A.C.		DS-DE 18A (Eff. 09/11)	

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE PETITION - MINOR POLITICAL PARTY			
<p><i>Notes:</i> - All information on this form becomes a public record upon receipt by the Supervisor of Elections. - It is a crime to knowingly sign more than one petition for a candidate. [Section 104.185, Florida Statutes] - If all requested information on this form is not completed, the form will not be valid as a Candidate Petition form.</p>			
I, _____		the undersigned, a registered voter	
(print name as it appears on your voter information card)			
in said state and county, petition to have the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by _____			
(insert name of minor political party)			
placed on the General Election ballot for the presidential election occurring in _____			
SAMPLE			
Date of Birth or Voter Registration Number (MM/DD/YY)		Address	
City	County	State	Zip Code
Signature of Voter		Date Signed (MM/DD/YY) [to be completed by voter]	
Rule 1S-2.045, F.A.C.		DS-DE 18B (Eff. 09/11)	

Appendix I: Legal References and Rules Cited

Florida Statutes

- [99.095](#) Petition process in lieu of a qualifying fee and party assessment.
- [99.09651](#) Signature requirements for ballot position in year of apportionment.
- [99.097](#) Verification of signatures on petitions.
- [100.371](#) Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.
- [104.31](#) Political activities of state, county, and municipal officers and employees.
- [104.185](#) Petitions; knowingly signing more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.
- [106.011](#) Definitions.
- [106.15](#) Certain acts prohibited.

Florida Election Code

- [Chapters 97 – 106, Florida Statutes](#)

Florida Administrative Code

- [Rule 1S-2.045](#) Candidate Petition Process.

Forms

- [DS-DE 9](#) Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates
- [DS-DE 18A](#) President and Vice President Candidate Petition, No Party Affiliation
- [DS-DE 18B](#) President and Vice President Candidate Petition, Minor Political Party
- [DS-DE 19A](#) Affidavit of Undue Burden - Candidate
- [DS-DE 104](#) Candidate Petition Form

Candidate Tracking System – Division of Elections

- dos.elections.myflorida.com/candidates