

Candidate Petition Handbook (2026 Election Cycle)



Florida Department of State
Division of Elections
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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.

To the extent that this handbook covers material beyond that contained in law or rule, the Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, offers such material to candidates merely as guidelines. This handbook 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:

- [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.
 - [103.021](#) Nomination for Presidential Electors
-
- Rule [1S-2.045](#), Florida Administrative Code

(See [Appendix H](#))

The latest versions of all applicable forms and publications are publicly available on the Division of Elections' website at: <https://dos.fl.gov/elections/forms-publications>.

Please direct questions to the Bureau of Election Records help desk at **850.245.6280** or ElecRecords@DOS.fl.gov.

Chapter 2: Forms

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

All candidates must use the most current version of the applicable petition form as adopted in rule:

- Form [DS-DE 104](#), Candidate Petition Form¹
- Form [DS-DE 18A](#), President and Vice President Candidate Petition, No Party Affiliation
- 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 signed on older versions of the applicable petition form are not valid.

A separate petition is required for each candidate.

(Section [99.095](#), Fla. Stat.; Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.)

Who is responsible for reproducing the petition form?

Candidates are responsible for reproducing the petition form.

(Section [99.095](#), Fla. Stat.; Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.)

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

Can the petition form be altered?

Candidate petition forms must be reproduced as is without any change to text or format with the following limited exceptions:

- Candidate petition forms 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.
- Candidate petition forms 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 petition 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 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.

(Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.)

Is a disclaimer required on a petition?

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

Chapter 3: Collecting Signatures

How many signatures are needed?

Except for special district candidates and as noted below, the requirement is to obtain signatures equal to 1% of the registered voters in the geographical area of candidacy for the immediately preceding general election. Petition requirements for the office of U.S. House of Representatives in the 2026 election cycle are different (see note below).

- United States Senator – 139,492 signatures
- Representative in Congress – 2,564 signatures
- Governor – 139,492 signatures
- Attorney General – 139,492 signatures
- Chief Financial Officer – 139,492 signatures
- Commissioner of Agriculture – 139,492 signatures
- State Senator – (see [Appendix A](#))
- State Representative – (see [Appendix B](#))
- Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney (20th Circuit) and Public Defender (20th Circuit) – (see [Appendix C](#))
- Special District Candidate – 25 signatures

For candidates for county, district, or special district office not listed, the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.

NOTE: The 2026 General Election Cycle is in a [year of apportionment](#) and affects the qualifying dates and petition procedures for U.S. Representatives. In an apportionment year, the qualification requirements for a congressional candidate change in three significant ways:

1. Such a candidate may obtain signatures from electors who reside anywhere in the state (rather than from only those who reside within the district). See § [99.09651](#)(3), Fla. Stat.
2. There is a different formula for calculating the minimum number of signatures required to qualify by petition. See § [99.09651](#)(1), (2), Fla. Stat.
3. The qualifying dates for congressional candidates change. See § [99.061](#)(9), Fla. Stat.

These different requirements reflect that the timing of redrawing district boundaries conflicts with the ordinary process of identifying which and how many voters within a district would be required to qualify by petition.

(Section [99.095](#) and [99.09651](#), Fla. Stat.; Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.; [Directive 2026-01](#))

When can a candidate start collecting signatures on petitions?

A candidate can collect signatures after a completed **Form DS-DE 9**, Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository, is filed with the filing officer (see [Appendix D](#)) but not until after the last qualifying period. The following candidates are not required to file **Form DS-DE 9**:

- Special district candidates if they do not collect contributions or make expenditures other than the filing fee or signature verification fee.
- Federal candidates.

(Section [99.095](#) and [106.021](#), Fla. Stat.)

How long are signed petitions valid?

Signatures for all candidates are valid only for the general election qualifying period for that office immediately following the filing of the **Form 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.

(Section [99.095](#), Fla. Stat.; Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.)

Example 1:

Candidate A is a 2026 State Representative candidate. The candidate may not begin collecting signatures until after the 2024 qualifying period.

Example 2:

Candidate B is a 2026 State Representative candidate. In December of 2025, 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 2026 election.

Example 3:

Candidate C is a 2026 State Representative candidate. In December of 2025, 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. And Candidate C may not use the funds or petitions gathered in the special election for the subsequent general election.

Example 4:

Candidate D is a 2028 County Commission candidate. The incumbent for that office resigns to run for another office. The office will now appear on the 2026 ballot for a term to end in 2028. Candidate D may transfer their petitions to the 2026 election or keep them for the 2028 election. However, to retain the petitions for the 2026 election, Candidate D must open a separate campaign account for the 2026 election.

Example 5:

Candidate E is a 2026 County Court Judge candidate. The seat becomes vacant prior to the beginning of the qualifying period for that office, and the vacancy is filled through the Gubernatorial appointment process for a term that ends in January of 2029. Petitions collected by Candidate E are valid for the qualifying period for the 2028 election for that seat.

Where can candidates collect signatures on petitions?

The Election Code does not govern where signatures can be collected. The candidate should check with the property owner.

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.

The candidate is responsible for filing the signed petition form with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which the signer 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. The Supervisor of Elections will notify the candidate if a petition has been misfiled and return the petition to the candidate so that it can be properly refiled.

(Section [99.095](#), Fla. Stat.; Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.)

When is the deadline for submitting petitions to the Supervisor of Elections?

No later than noon on:

- **March 23, 2026** – United States Senator, Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney (20th Judicial Circuit) and Public Defender (20th Judicial Circuit)
- **May 11, 2026** – Representative in Congress, Governor and Cabinet, State Senate, State Representative, County, School Board, and Multi-County Special District

Is this petition valid?

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

For candidates required to file **Form DS-DE 9**, a petition signed and dated before the filing date of **Form DS-DE 9** is invalid. **Form DS-DE 9** is not valid until filed (received) and determined to be complete 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. (*Exception – Congressional Candidate petition requirements follow the procedures in a [year of apportionment](#).*)

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

If a candidate changes the office they are running for, any previously submitted petitions are not valid for the new office. A change in office includes a change in seat, group or district. (*Exception – Congressional Candidate petition requirements follow the procedures in a [year of apportionment](#).*)

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 2026 election to the 2028 election, the petitions verified for the 2026 qualifying period will not be valid for the 2028 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 **Form [DS-DE 9](#)** must indicate NPA. If they do not match, the petition is invalid.

ATTENTION: Party Affiliation – [Florida law \(s. 99.021, Florida Statutes\)](#) requires a person seeking nomination as a candidate of a political party to be a member of that political party for at least 365 consecutive days preceding the beginning of the applicable qualifying period before the general election for which the person seeks to qualify. Additionally, the law requires a person seeking to qualify for office as a candidate with no party affiliation to not be a member of any political party for at least 365 consecutive days preceding the beginning of the applicable qualifying period before the general election for which the person seeks to qualify.

Example 1 – Invalid Petition:

Candidate A files **Form DS-DE 9** indicating 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 **Form DS-DE 9** indicating they are running as a Democratic candidate. All previously verified petitions will not be eligible for qualifying as a Democratic candidate. (See above – Attention: Party Affiliation.)

Example 2 – Valid Petition:

Candidate B files **Form DS-DE 9** indicating they are running as a Republican candidate. Their petition forms also indicate 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. (See above – Attention: Party Affiliation.)

Example 3 – Valid Petition:

Candidate C circulates petitions as an NPA candidate and 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. (See above – Attention: Party Affiliation.)

Example 4 – Invalid Petition:

Candidate D files **Form DS-DE 9** indicating they are running as a Republican candidate. After they have begun collecting signatures, the candidate files a new **Form DS-DE 9** changing from a Republican candidate to an NPA candidate. The petitions indicating 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. (See above – Attention: Party Affiliation.)

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 the candidate is running for a nonpartisan office, the petitions are valid. (See above – Attention: Party Affiliation.)

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 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?

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. 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-- the second petition may not be validated.

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. A supervisor who believes the voter violated the above statute may file an elections fraud complaint with the Division of Elections or refer the matter to the local state attorney.

Nothing in the Election Code prohibits a voter from signing petitions for more than one candidate (or different candidates) in the same race or election.

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

A petition signed by an inactive voter is invalid. Pursuant to Section [98.065\(4\)\(d\)](#), Florida Statutes, names on the inactive list may not be used to calculate the number of signatures needed on any petition.

... 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 fields on the petition EXCEPT the signature and the date the voter signed the petition. The voter must sign and date the application.

... 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 protected address signs the petition?

No special processes apply when voters with a protected address 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 will process 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 is not a political advertisement as defined in Section [106.011](#), Florida Statutes, as it does not expressly advocate the election of a candidate. However, if a candidate 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. While a missing disclaimer on such advertisement does not invalidate an otherwise properly executed petition but it would constitute a violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

... if the petition does not have the voter’s original signature?

Rule [1S-2.045](#)(5)(f)4., Florida Administrative Code, provides that the Supervisor of Elections shall not verify a signature on a petition unless it contains the voter’s original signature. Thus, copies of petitions, electronic submission (such as email), or petitions with electronic signatures are not valid.

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

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. Petitions cannot be verified unless payment is made in advance or unless an undue burden oath is filed.

(Section [99.097](#), Fla. Stat.)

Who is responsible for the verification fee?

The law provides that a candidate must pay the verification fee. See section [99.097\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes. The verification fee may be paid:

- With a campaign check or the campaign's petty cash.
- With the candidate's personal funds which must be then reported as an in-kind contribution or can be reimbursed by the campaign.
- By someone else who is then reimbursed by the campaign.

Ultimately, 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 E](#)). 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 properly notarized. Note the following scenarios in which an undue burden oath may not be used or may be invalidated:

- 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.

(Section [99.097](#), Fla. Stat.)

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

(Section [99.095](#), Fla. Stat.; Rule [1S-2.045](#), F.A.C.)

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

After receipt of the certifications from the Supervisor of Elections, the Division of Elections will determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained to place the candidate's name on the ballot. The Division will notify the candidate and the supervisor.

NOTE: This certification only excuses the candidate from paying the qualifying fee and any party assessment when seeking to qualify for this office. The certification does not excuse the candidate from submitting other qualifying papers required by the Florida Election Code.

(Section [99.095](#), Fla. Stat.)

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](#).

Step 1: Select an **Election** and click **View List**.

Candidates and Races

Candidate Tracking System

The Florida Department of State's Candidate Tracking System tracks candidates throughout the elections process presenting candidate status, campaign finance activity, personal photos and contact information. This information is updated regularly as candidates update their information.

The Division of Elections offers this tracking system as an unofficial reference of candidates for federal, state, and multicounty offices. Although federal candidates are required to register with the Federal Election Commission once they receive contributions or make expenditures in excess of \$5000, federal candidates who may or may not have reached this threshold but have notified the Division that they wish to have their name and information placed on the Division's website prior to qualifying for office are listed as a courtesy to the candidate and voters. For information on county or municipal candidates, please contact your local [Supervisor of Elections](#).

General Election: 2026 Election

Special Election: 2026 Special: House 51

Florida Division of Elections, Room 316, R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250, 850.245.6200

Step 2: Click on the candidate's name.

Candidate Listing for 2026 General Election

Group: ALL Status: ALL (except WIT/DNQ)

Office: State Representative County: ALL

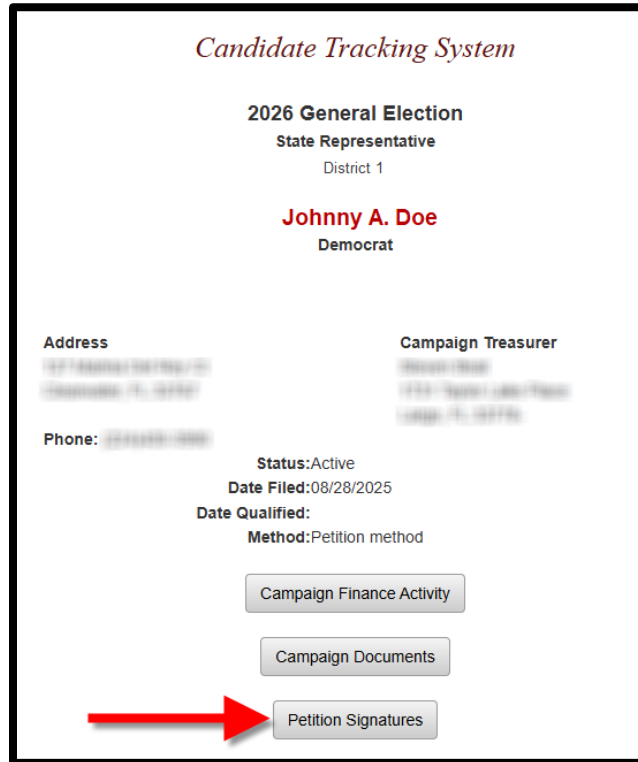
Last Name Like: Order by: Name

- You can narrow your search results for candidates by county. A search by county will provide a list of candidates running for offices for which all or a portion of the geographical area represented by the office is located in that county. For information on county or municipal candidates, please contact your local [Supervisor of Elections](#).

State Representative

District	Candidate	Status	Primary	General
1	Doe, Johnny A. (DEM)	Active		

Step 3: The **Petition Signatures** button will not appear at the bottom of the candidate’s page if the Supervisor of Elections have not received or processed any petitions. If the **Petition Signatures** button appears at the bottom of the candidate’s page, click **Petition Signatures**.



Step 4: You will be able to see displayed 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

2026 General Election
State Representative
 District 1

Johnny A. Doe
 Democrat

Total Required	Total Verified
1,181	1,192

County	Last Verified Date	Total Verified Number
Escambia	12/10/2025	1,192

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

Immediately contact the Supervisor of Elections for the county in question.

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

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

- **April 13, 2026** – U.S. Senator, Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney (20th Judicial Circuit), and Public Defender (20th Judicial Circuit)
- **June 1, 2026** – Representative in Congress, Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Senate, State Representative, and Multi-county Special District

Certifications received from the Supervisor of Elections after the deadline will not be accepted.

Appendix A**2026 Petition Signatures Required for State Senate:**

District	Signatures Required
2	3,763
4	3,994
6	3,546
8	3,750
10	3,991
12	3,427
14	3,187
16	2,953
18	3,525
20	3,773
22	4,012
24	2,644
26	3,548
28	3,574
30	3,148
32	3,128
34	2,987
36	2,738
38	3,436
40	3,243

Appendix B

2026 Petition Signatures Required for State Representative:

District	Signatures Required
1	1,181
2	1,268
3	1,344
4	1,296
5	1,226
6	1,329
7	1,145
8	1,067
9	1,316
10	1,146
11	1,240
12	1,145
13	1,135
14	1,039
15	1,491
16	1,257
17	1,209
18	1,565
19	1,421
20	1,255
21	897
22	1,214
23	1,377
24	1,316
25	1,222
26	1,140
27	1,287
28	1,194
29	1,171
30	1,352
31	1,279
32	1,360

District	Signatures Required
33	1,293
34	1,386
35	1,233
36	1,303
37	1,031
38	1,299
39	1,196
40	951
41	738
42	1,298
43	989
44	987
45	1,235
46	882
47	1,089
48	1,196
49	1,058
50	1,076
51	1,275
52	1,638
53	1,293
54	1,324
55	1,369
56	1,084
57	1,298
58	1,162
59	1,124
60	1,143
61	1,214
62	996
63	832
64	836

2026 Petition Signatures Required for State Representative:

District	Signatures Required
65	1,181
66	1,175
67	890
68	1,045
69	1,127
70	1,422
71	1,001
72	1,372
73	1,349
74	1,427
75	1,496
76	1,342
77	1,070
78	1,096
79	1,274
80	1,341
81	1,363
82	1,037
83	1,046
84	1,262
85	1,461
86	1,264
87	1,182
88	812
89	704
90	1,076
91	1,177
92	1,310

District	Signatures Required
93	1,128
94	1,184
95	1,124
96	1,080
97	951
98	947
99	1,033
100	1,251
101	961
102	1,213
103	1,182
104	1,025
105	974
106	1,053
107	1,031
108	983
109	924
110	1,007
111	975
112	847
113	882
114	1,072
115	1,222
116	1,058
117	999
118	1,187
119	1,168
120	1,027

Appendix C

2026 Petition Signatures Required for Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney (20th) and Public Defender (20th):

Judicial Circuit	Signatures Required
1	5,691
2	2,686
3	1,149
4	8,834
5	9,099
6	10,426
7	7,567
8	2,514
9	10,715
10	5,373
11	15,255
12	6,350
13	8,578
14	2,066
15	8,960
16	521
17	11,435
18	7,943
19	5,011
20	9,331

Appendix D: Form 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)				OFFICE USE ONLY
NOTE: This form must be on file with the filing officer before opening the campaign account.				
1. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(ES):				
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Filing of Form <input type="checkbox"/> 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): (Please Print or Type Name)			3. Address (include PO Box or Street, City, State, Zip Code):	
4. Telephone: ()		5. Candidate's Voter Registration #: (not required for qualifying purposes)	6. Email Address:	
7. Office Sought (include district, circuit, group, or seat #):			8. If a candidate for a <u>nonpartisan</u> office, check the box if applicable: <input type="checkbox"/> I intend to run as a Write-In Candidate.	
9. If a candidate for <u>partisan</u> office, check the box and fill in the name of the party as applicable: I intend to run as a <input type="checkbox"/> Write-In Candidate. <input type="checkbox"/> No Party Affiliation Candidate. <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Party candidate.				
10. I have appointed the following person to act as my: <input type="checkbox"/> Campaign Treasurer <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Treasurer				
11. Name of Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer:			12. Telephone: ()	13. Email Address:
14. Mailing Address:		15. City:	16. State:	17. Zip Code:
18. I have designated the following bank as my (check appropriate box): <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 THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN TREASURER AND DESIGNATION OF THE 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 box)				
I, _____ do hereby accept the appointment designated above as:				
(Please Print or Type Name)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Campaign Treasurer.			<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Treasurer.	
28. Date:			29. Signature of Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer X	
DS-DE 9 (Rev. 09/23)			Rule 1S-2.0001, F.A.C.	

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

AFFIDAVIT OF UNDUE BURDEN FOR CANDIDATES

Notice: An undue burden affidavit may be filed by a candidate seeking to qualify if paying the charges to verify signatures pursuant to section [99.097\(4\)\(a\)-\(b\)](#), Florida Statutes, would impose an undue burden on personal resources or other resources otherwise available to such candidate.

If any person is paid to solicit signatures on a petition, an undue burden oath may not be subsequently filed in lieu of paying the fees to verify the 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. See s. [99.097\(6\)](#), Florida Statutes.

(1) If contributions as defined in section [106.011](#), Florida Statutes, 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. (2) 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) upon terminating the campaign. 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

_____ Print Name	X _____ Signature
_____ Address	_____ City
_____ State	_____ Telephone Number
_____ Zip	

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF _____

Signature of Notary Public
 Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public below:

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me
 by means of online notarization
 or physical presence
 this _____ day of _____, 20____
 Personally Known or Produced identification
 Type of Identification Produced: _____

Florida Department of State/Division of Elections DS-DE 19A (Rev. 03/2025)

Appendix F: DS-DE 104 Candidate Petition Form

CANDIDATE PETITION			
<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 _____			
placed on the Primary/General Election Ballot as a: [check/complete box, as applicable]			
<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)			
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 104 (Eff. 09/11)	

Appendix G: 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>			
<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. (insert year)</p>			
Date of Birth (MM/DD/YY) or Voter Registration Number		Address	
City	County	State	Zip Code
Signature of Voter		Date Signed (MM/DD/YY) [to be completed by voter]	
Rule 15-2.045, 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>			
<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 _____ (insert year)</p>			
Date of Birth (MM/DD/YY) or Voter Registration Number		Address	
City	County	State	Zip Code
Signature of Voter		Date Signed (MM/DD/YY) [to be completed by voter]	
Rule 15-2.045, F.A.C.		DS-DE 18B (Eff. 09/11)	

Appendix H: 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.
- [103.021](#) Nomination for Presidential Electors

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