

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE  
STATE OF FLORIDA

JAMES BARRY WRIGHT,

Petitioner,

Case No. SC16-\_\_\_\_\_  
3d DCA Case No. 3D16-1804  
L.T. Case No. 16-16248

v.

CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, ETC.,  
ET AL.,

Respondents.

PETITIONER'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO EXPEDITE

Petitioner, James Barry Wright, by and through undersigned counsel, files this  
Emergency Motion to Expedite the above-captioned cause, and in support states:

1. This case involves election law and the interpretation and application  
of one specific statute, section 99.061(7)(a)1., Florida Statutes.
2. On August 19, 2016, Petitioner filed a Notice to Invoke Discretionary  
Jurisdiction in the Third District Court of Appeal seeking this Court's review of a  
decision of the district court, rendered August 17, 2016, certifying the following  
question as one of great public importance:

Does section 99.061(7)(a)1. Require a candidate's  
disqualification when the candidate's qualifying fee check  
is returned by the bank after the expiration of the  
qualifying period due to a banking error over which the  
candidate has no control?

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The Notice and district court decision are attached hereto as “Composite Exhibit A.”

3. Mr. Wright seeks to run for mayor of the City of Miami Gardens (“City”). He timely submitted to the relevant filing officer, the city clerk, all qualifying papers to become a candidate for mayor in the August 30, 2016, election, together with a check drawn on his campaign account for the correct filing fee, as required by section 99.061(7)(a), Florida Statutes (2015).

4. Approximately two weeks after the end of the qualifying period, the city clerk notified Mr. Wright his check was returned to the City. It is undisputed the return of the check was solely bank error and that Mr. Wright’s campaign account contained more than sufficient funds to cover the check.

5. The city clerk initially advised Mr. Wright he could pay the filing fee with a cashier’s check purchased from his campaign account funds, but subsequently advised him that he could not do so because section 99.061(7)(a)1. precludes payment of the filing fee after the qualifying period ends. As a result, the city clerk disqualified Mr. Wright from standing as a candidate for mayor of Miami Gardens, and his name was omitted from the August 30, 2016, ballot for the mayoral election.

6. Mr. Wright thereafter sought from the Circuit Court for Miami-Dade County declaratory and injunctive relief, and an emergency writ of mandamus, seeking a ruling that the bank’s error did not disqualify him as a candidate for mayor of Miami Gardens and an order that his name be placed on the ballot for the City’s

August 30, 2016, mayoral election. By order rendered July 27, 2016, The circuit court denied relief relying on *Levy v. Detzner*, 146 So. 3d 1224 (Fla. 1st DCA 2014), which held that section 99.061(7)(a)1. provides no opportunity to cure a returned check after the qualifying period closes, even if the check for the filing fee is returned due solely to bank error and through no fault of the candidate's.

7. Mr. Wright appealed the circuit court's order to the Third District Court of Appeal, seeking and obtaining emergency expedited consideration. In an opinion issued August 17, 2016, the district court affirmed the ruling and reasoning of the circuit court, but certified the earlier-quoted question to this Court as one of great public importance.

8. Mr. Wright now respectfully moves this Court for emergency expedited review of the district court's decision. Although he cannot be placed on the August 30, 2016, ballot, he still has time to make it onto the general election ballot on November 8, 2016, should this Court answer the certified question in the negative. Mr. Wright has been advised that printing of the general election ballots will begin in early September.

9. This Emergency Motion to Expedite is made in good faith as resolution of the issue in this case will greatly impact not only Mr. Wright, but also the voters in Miami Gardens and future candidates for public office in the State of Florida. Respondents were notified of the motion prior to its filing.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, Petitioner, James Barry Wright, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court reserve ruling on jurisdiction at this time, set an expedited merits briefing schedule, and grant any other relief the Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on August 19, 2016, a copy of the foregoing Emergency Motion to Expedite has been furnished via e-mail to: Juan-Carlos Planas, Esq., ([jcplanas@kymplaw.com](mailto:jcplanas@kymplaw.com)), KYMP, 600 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1715, Miami, FL 33131, Attorney for Respondents, City of Miami Gardens and Ronetta Taylor; Sonja K. Dickens, Esq., ([sdickens@miamigardens-fl.gov](mailto:sdickens@miamigardens-fl.gov)), City of Miami Gardens, 18605 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami Gardens FL, 33056, Attorney for Respondents, City of Miami Gardens and Ronetta Taylor; Oren Rosenthal, Esq. and Michael B. Valdes, Esq., ([orosent@miamidade.gov](mailto:orosent@miamidade.gov)) ([mbv@miamidade.gov](mailto:mbv@miamidade.gov)), County Attorney's Office, 111 N.W. First Street, 28th Floor, Miami, Florida 33130, Attorneys for Respondent, Christina White.

/s/ Simone Marstiller  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SIMONE MARSTILLER

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE  
STATE OF FLORIDA

JAMES BARRY WRIGHT,

Petitioner,

v.

Case No. SC16-\_\_\_\_\_  
3d DCA Case No. 3D16-1804  
L.T. Case No. 16-16248

CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, ETC.,  
ET AL.,

Respondents.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

PETITIONER'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO EXPEDITE

COMPOSITE EXHIBIT A

1. Notice to Invoke Discretionary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
2. *Wright v. City of Miami Gardens*, no. 3D16-1804 (Fla. 3d DCA August 17, 2016).

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL  
THIRD DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Case No. 3D16-1804

L.T. CASE NO. 16-16248 CA 01  
(Miami-Dade County Circuit Court)

JAMES BARRY WRIGHT,

Appellant/Petitioner

v.

CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, etc.,  
et al.,

Appellees/Respondents

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**NOTICE TO INVOKE DISCRETIONARY JURISDICTION**  
**OF THE SUPREME COURT**

NOTICE IS GIVEN that Plaintiff/Appellant/Petitioner, JAMES BARRY WRIGHT, pursuant to Article V, Section 3(b)(4) of the Florida Constitution, and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure 9.030(a)(2)(A)(v) and 9.120(b), (c), hereby invokes the discretionary jurisdiction of the Florida Supreme Court to review the decision of this Court rendered August 17, 2016.

The decision on review is a decision from the Third District Court of Appeal  
which certifies the following question to be one of great public importance:

Does section 99.061(7)(a)1. [of the Florida Statutes (2015)] require a candidate's disqualification when the candidate's qualifying fee check is returned by the bank after the expiration of the qualifying period due to a banking error over which the candidate has no control?

A copy of the opinion has been attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

Dated: August 19, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Jason M. Murray

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*Counsel for James Barry Wright*



## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on August 19, 2016, a copy of the foregoing has been furnished via e-mail to: Juan-Carlos Planas, Esq., (jcplanas@kymplaw.com), KYMP, 600 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1715, Miami, FL 33131, *Attorney for Defendants/Appellees/Respondents, City of Miami Gardens and Ronetta Taylor*; Sonja K. Dickens, Esq., (sdickens@miamigardens-fl.gov), CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, 18605 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami Gardens FL, 33056, *Attorney for Defendants/Appellees/Respondents, City of Miami Gardens and Ronetta Taylor*; Oren Rosenthal, Esq. and Michael B. Valdes, Esq., (orosent@miamidade.gov) (mbv@miamidade.gov), COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, 111 N.W. First Street, 28th Floor, Miami, Florida 33130, *Attorneys for Defendant/Appellee/Respondent Christina White*.

By: /s/ Jason M. Murray  
Jason M. Murray

# **Third District Court of Appeal**

## **State of Florida**

Opinion filed August 17, 2016.  
Not final until disposition of timely filed motion for rehearing.

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No. 3D16-1804  
Lower Tribunal No. 16-16248

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**James Barry Wright,**  
Appellant,

vs.

**City of Miami Gardens, etc., et al.,**  
Appellees.

An Appeal from the Circuit Court for Miami-Dade County, Bronwyn C. Miller, Judge.

SMS|Jones Law, PLLC and Sorraya M. Solages-Jones, (Wellington); Murray Law, P.A., and Jason M. Murray and Rashad M. Collins, for appellant.

Abigail Price-Williams, Miami-Dade County Attorney, and Oren Rosenthal and Michael B. Valdes, Assistant County Attorneys; KYMP LLP and Juan-Carlos Planas, for appellees.

Before SUAREZ, C.J., and FERNANDEZ and SCALES, JJ.

SCALES, J.

Appellant, plaintiff below, James Barry Wright, appeals the trial court's non-final order denying Wright's motion that sought emergency injunctive and mandamus relief, to wit, requiring the Miami Gardens City Clerk and the Dade County Supervisor of Elections to place Wright on the list of qualified candidates for the August 30, 2016 City of Miami Gardens Mayoral Election. Because the relevant statute governing qualifying fees clearly and unambiguously required Wright's disqualification, we are compelled to affirm. However, we certify the issue, as framed below, to the Florida Supreme Court as one of great public importance.

## **I. Facts**

Seeking to run for mayor of Miami Gardens in the City's August 30, 2016 mayoral election, Wright opened a campaign account with Wells Fargo Bank in February of 2016. As is typical with new accounts, Wells Fargo issued Wright a number of "starter checks." The qualifying period, during which candidates must submit the required paperwork, including, *inter alia*, the qualifying fee, ran from May 26, 2016 through June 2, 2016.

Using one of his "starter checks," Wright paid the \$620.00 qualifying fee to the city clerk on June 1, 2016. On June 16, 2016, the city clerk was notified by the City's finance department that Wright's check had been returned to the City

“because the account number on the check could not be located.”<sup>1</sup> Four days later, on June 20, 2016, Wright was informed by the city clerk that his qualifying check had been returned to the City by the City’s bank.<sup>2</sup> While the city clerk initially told Wright he could pay the filing fee (and the \$45.00 returned check fee that Wells Fargo had charged the City) with a cashier’s check, Wright was later sent an email from the city clerk stating that Wright had been disqualified as a mayoral candidate. The city clerk then refused Wright’s tender of a cashier’s check. It is undisputed that Wright’s account had ample funds, and the check, had it ever been presented for payment, would have been honored. It is also undisputed that Wells Fargo processed and honored some of Wright’s other “starter checks” used to pay campaign expenses.

On June 30, 2016, Wright filed the instant action. Wright sought declaratory and mandamus relief against the City, the city clerk, and the Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections. On July 27, 2016, the trial court conducted a hearing on Wright’s amended motion for temporary injunction and emergency writ of mandamus – that sought to require the defendants to recognize Wright as a qualified candidate for the August 30th mayoral election – and on that date, entered the order

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<sup>1</sup> The face of the check contains the following printed notation: “UN LOCATE ACCT.” Beneath that, the following appears: “Do Not Re-deposit.” To the left of the check contained in the record, the following notation appears: “RETURN REASON – UNABLE TO LOCATE ACCOUNT.”

<sup>2</sup> The City also banked at Wells Fargo, albeit at a different branch than Wright’s.

on appeal denying Wright relief. We granted Wright's motion seeking expedited review.

## II. Analysis<sup>3</sup>

Section 99.061(7) of the Florida Statutes governs the process of qualifying for election to office. Section 99.061(7)(a)1. provides as follows:

(7)(a) In order for a candidate to be qualified, the following items must be received by the filing officer by the end of the qualifying period:

1. A properly executed check drawn upon the candidate's campaign account payable to the person or entity as prescribed by the filing officer in an amount not less than the fee required by s. 99.092, unless the candidate obtained the required number of signatures on petitions pursuant to s. 99.095. The filing fee for a special district candidate is not required to be drawn upon the candidate's campaign account. *If a candidate's check is returned by the bank for any reason, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate and the candidate shall have until the end of qualifying to pay the fee with a cashier's check purchased from funds of the campaign account.* Failure to pay the fee as provided in this subparagraph shall disqualify the candidate.

(emphasis added).

Appellees argue, and we agree, that the plain and unambiguous provisions of the controlling statute require affirmance. When a candidate's qualification fee has been returned by the bank for any reason, the statute rather plainly provides a mechanism for a candidate to pay the qualifying fee only within the qualifying

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<sup>3</sup> While normally the denial of an injunction is reviewed under an abuse of discretion standard, when, as here, the trial court's decision is based purely on a question of law, our review is de novo. Rangel v. Torres, 77 So. 3d 708, 709 (Fla. 3d DCA 2011).

period. We recognize the statute produces a harsh result in this case. When an unambiguous statute plainly requires a particular result, though, courts are powerless to fashion a different result under the auspices of fairness. Corfan Banco Asuncion Paraguay v. Ocean Bank, 715 So. 2d 967, 970 (Fla. 3d DCA 1998).

In denying Wright’s emergency motion, the trial court cited, and was bound to follow, Levey v. Detzner, 146 So. 3d 1224 (Fla. 1st DCA 2014), rehearing en banc denied, Sept. 22, 2014, review denied, 153 So. 3d 906 (Fla. 2014).<sup>4</sup> As in this case, in Levey, the candidate’s qualifying fee check was returned because of a bank mistake, i.e., for reasons totally outside of the candidate’s control. 146 So. 3d at 1225. Relying on the clear and unambiguous language of the controlling statute, the Levey court held that the statute’s use of the term “returned by the bank for any reason” rendered irrelevant any consideration of whether the candidate bore responsibility for the check being returned.<sup>5</sup> Id. at 1226.

We agree with the Levey court’s rationale, and the statutory analysis contained therein. Despite our tremendous distaste for the result, we are compelled

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<sup>4</sup> Weiman v. McHaffie, 470 So. 2d 682, 684 (Fla. 1985) (stating that in the absence of inter-district conflict, district court decisions bind all Florida trial courts).

<sup>5</sup> As in Levey, we note that, prior to the Legislature amending section 99.061(7)(a) in 2011, candidates had 48 hours from notification of a returned check to pay the qualification fee with a cashier’s check, “the end of qualifying notwithstanding.” § 99.061(7)(a)1., Fla. Stat. (2010). Candidates for judicial office and school board still enjoy this remedy. § 105.031(5)(a)1., Fla. Stat. (2014).

by the plain language of the relevant statute to affirm the trial court's denial of Wright's emergency motion.

### **III. Certification of Question of Great Public Importance**

Notwithstanding a compelling dissent by Judge Makar, in Levey, the First District denied rehearing en banc on September 22, 2014 and the Supreme Court denied review. 153 So. 3d 906 (Fla. 2014). In addition to providing an alternate construction of the statute that would have avoided Levey's disqualification,<sup>6</sup> Judge Makar alluded to the potential for "political shenanigans" resulting from a rule of law that allows – actually *requires* – a banking error to disqualify an otherwise qualified candidate for public office. Levey, 146 So. 3d at 1233. We share Judge Makar's concern that a bank error, over which the candidate has no control, discovered after the end of the qualifying period, requires disqualification of a candidate and leaves a candidate with no remedy. We note this issue's recurrence has moved the matter from the "mere anecdotal" column to the "likely to recur" column.

We, therefore, certify the following question as one of great public importance:

Does section 99.061(7)(a)1. require a candidate's disqualification when the candidate's qualifying fee check is returned by the bank after the

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<sup>6</sup> Judge Makar suggested that 99.061(7)(a)1. is a remedial statute addressing only those checks returned by the bank prior to the end of the qualification period. Levey, 146 So. 3d at 1232.

expiration of the qualifying period due to a banking error over which the candidate has no control?

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Affirmed. Question certified as one of great public importance.