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A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 106.08, F.S., relating to limitations on campaign contributions; revising restrictions on contributions by and prohibiting certain contributions to a political party; requiring the reporting of illegal contributions; providing penalties; amending ss. 106.04 and 106.07, F.S.; increasing the fine for late filing of campaign financing reports by candidates, political committees, and committees of continuous existence; providing for deposit of such fines in the Elections Commission Trust Fund; eliminating an inoperable provision relating to certain first-time offenders; amending s. 106.29, F.S.; increasing the fine for late filing of campaign finance reports by political parties; prohibiting political parties from contributing to candidates beyond a specified amount; 21 clarifying reporting requirements; providing penalties; amending s. 106.021, F.S.; reducing 23 the required minimum number of candidates that may be jointly endorsed under certain 24 circumstances without the expenditures therefor being considered as contributions to or 26 expenditures on behalf of such candidates; 28 amending ss. 99.092, 99.093, and 105.031, F.S.; 29 revising the candidate filing fee and the municipal candidate election assessment; amending s. 99.103, F.S., relating to

1 distribution of party assessments and certain 2 filing fees, to conform; amending s. 106.141, 3 F.S.; providing requirements for disposition and reporting of surplus funds resulting from 4 5 refund checks received after all other surplus 6 funds have been disposed of; restricting the 7 amount of surplus funds that may be given to a 8 political party; amending s. 106.143, F.S.; 9 providing requirements for political 10 advertisements with respect to candidate approval; creating s. 106.147, F.S.; providing 11 12 disclosure requirements and prohibitions relating to political solicitation by 13 telephone; providing an exemption; providing 14 15 penalties; creating s. 106.148, F.S.; providing disclosure requirements for political 16 17 solicitation by online computer service; 18 amending s. 99.097, F.S., relating to 19 verification of signatures on petitions; 20 clarifying petition requirements with respect to addresses; requiring advance payment for 21 checking signatures; amending s. 100.371, F.S.; 22 23 revising provisions relating to initiative amendments; requiring each initiative amendment 24 25 to be on a petition form prescribed by the 26 division; requiring the sponsor of a proposed 27 initiative amendment to give the division 28 notice of the use of paid petition circulators; 29 requiring the sponsor of a proposed initiative 30 amendment to provide the names and addresses of its paid petition circulators to the division;

1 requiring paid petition circulators to place 2 their names and addresses on each petition form 3 gathered and requiring the sponsor of the 4 proposed initiative amendment to ensure that 5 such information has been provided prior to 6 submission of the forms to the supervisors for 7 verification; prohibiting the sponsor of a 8 proposed initiative amendment who pays to have 9 signatures collected from filing an oath of 10 undue burden in lieu of paying the fee required to have signatures verified; providing a 11 signature verification period; amending s. 12 13 104.185, F.S.; clarifying a prohibition against 14 signing a petition more than once; prohibiting 15 the signing of another person's name or a fictitious name on any petition for a 16 17 candidate, a minor political party, or an 18 issue; providing penalties; amending s. 106.19, 19 F.S.; prohibiting the sponsor of a proposed 20 initiative amendment from submitting petitions 21 by a paid petition circulator without the name 22 and address of the circulator on the petition 23 form; providing penalties; providing applicability to petitions already initiated; 24 repealing s. 100.091, F.S., relating to the 25 26 second primary election; repealing s. 100.096, 27 F.S., relating to the holding of special 28 elections required by local law in conjunction with the second primary election; amending s. 29 30 100.061, F.S.; providing for a single primary election; providing the day for holding the

1 primary election; providing for nomination by a 2 plurality of the votes cast; providing a method for deciding tie votes; eliminating the second 3 primary election; amending ss. 10.1008, 97.021, 4 5 97.055, 97.071, 98.081, 99.061, 99.095, 99.103, 6 100.071, 100.081, 100.111, 100.141, 101.141, 7 101.251, 101.252, 101.62, 102.012, 103.021, 103.022, 103.091, 105.031, 105.041, 105.051, 8 9 106.07, 106.08, and 106.29, F.S.; revising 10 references and provisions relating to the primary elections, to conform; revising 11 campaign financing reporting dates, to conform; 12 13 removing language pertaining to ballot content 14 and validity of absentee ballots for overseas 15 electors; amending s. 102.031, F.S.; prohibiting the solicitation of voters within a 16 17 specified distance of any polling place or 18 polling room; specifying acts of solicitation 19 that may not be restricted; authorizing a 20 supervisor of elections to permit solicitation 21 within a specified zone under prescribed conditions; authorizing an election board to 22 23 have disruptive persons removed by law enforcement officers; requiring the law 24 25 enforcement officer assigned to an election precinct to inform solicitors of zone 26 27 surrounding the polling place and to remove 28 disruptive solicitors; creating s. 99.013, 29 F.S.; providing definitions; requiring that 30 certain candidates or public officers have only one declared residence; providing factors to be

1 considered; requiring candidates and appointed 2 public officers for certain offices to meet the residency requirement from the time of 3 qualifying for office; providing for 4 5 investigation of violations by the Florida Elections Commission; amending s. 106.18, F.S.; 6 7 requiring omission from the ballot of the name of any candidate found in violation of the 8 9 residency requirement; amending s. 106.25, 10 F.S.; granting the commission authority to investigate, consider, and determine such 11 violations; providing procedure; amending s. 12 13 106.26, F.S.; providing procedure upon a determination that such a residency violation 14 15 has occurred or has not occurred; amending s. 97.052, F.S.; providing an additional purpose 16 17 for, and modifying the contents of, the uniform 18 statewide voter registration application; 19 providing for an assessment on requests for 20 forms beyond a specified number from 21 individuals or groups conducting voter 22 registration programs; amending s. 97.053, 23 F.S.; providing for acceptance of requests for a replacement registration identification card; 24 25 requiring that an applicant provide additional information on the voter registration form to 26 27 establish eligibility; amending ss. 97.071 and 28 97.1031, F.S., relating to registration 29 identification cards; changing notification 30 requirements to receive an updated or replacement card; amending s. 98.461, F.S.;

1 modifying the information required on the 2 precinct register; amending s. 104.011, F.S.; increasing the penalty for willfully submitting 3 false voter registration information; amending 4 s. 104.012, F.S.; prohibiting the altering of a 5 6 voter registration application of another 7 person without that person's knowledge and 8 consent; providing a penalty; repealing ss. 9 98.391-98.441, F.S., relating to automation in 10 processing of voter registrations by means of data processing cards and the use of such cards 11 at voting precincts; amending s. 97.012, F.S.; 12 13 requiring the Secretary of State to create and 14 maintain a central voter file; amending s. 15 97.021, F.S.; defining "central voter file"; creating s. 98.097, F.S.; providing for 16 creation and maintenance of the central voter 17 18 file; providing that information in the central 19 voter file not otherwise confidential or exempt 20 from public records requirements is public 21 information; requiring the central voter file to be self-sustaining; amending ss. 98.045 and 22 23 98.095, F.S., relating to administration of voter registration and public access to 24 25 registration information, respectively, to 26 conform; amending s. 98.212, F.S.; requiring 27 supervisors of elections to provide voter 28 registration information to the division for 29 the central voter file; amending s. 101.591, 30 F.S.; providing for voting system audits only upon specific appropriation and directive of

1 the Legislature; amending s. 125.01, F.S.; 2 correcting a cross reference; transferring the Florida Elections Commission from the 3 Department of State to the Department of Legal 4 5 Affairs, Office of the Attorney General; 6 amending s. 104.271, F.S.; authorizing filing 7 of complaints with the commission relating to false statements about candidates; amending s. 8 9 106.19, F.S.; eliminating authority of the 10 Division of Elections to bring civil actions to recover certain civil penalties; amending s. 11 106.22, F.S.; deleting duties of the division 12 13 relating to investigation of complaints; 14 requiring the division to report certain 15 information to the commission; requiring the division to conduct preliminary investigations 16 17 into irregularities or fraud involving voter 18 registration or voting and report the findings 19 to the appropriate state attorney for 20 prosecution, where warranted; requiring the 21 division to perform random audits relating to 22 reports and statements required to be filed 23 under ch. 106, F.S., relating to campaign financing; amending s. 106.23, F.S.; 24 25 restricting powers of the division to issue 26 subpoenas and administer oaths to specified 27 duties; amending s. 106.24, F.S.; increasing 28 membership of the commission; revising 29 appointment procedures and criteria for 30 membership on the commission; revising administrative and organizational structure of

1 the commission; providing for appointment of an 2 executive director and employment of staff; authorizing the commission to contract or 3 consult with other state agencies for 4 5 assistance as needed; amending s. 106.25, F.S.; 6 vesting the commission with jurisdiction to 7 investigate and determine violations of ch. 8 106, F.S.; requiring transmittal of a copy of a 9 sworn complaint to the alleged violator; 10 providing for an administrative hearing upon written request of the alleged violator; 11 amending s. 106.26, F.S.; providing rulemaking 12 13 authority to the commission relating to its 14 investigative responsibilities; prohibiting the 15 commission from issuing advisory opinions; providing for establishment by rule of minor 16 offenses that may be resolved without further 17 18 investigation by means of a plea of no contest 19 and a fine; requiring the commission to adhere 20 to statutory law and advisory opinions of the division; amending s. 106.265, F.S.; requiring 21 the State Comptroller to collect fines 22 23 resulting from actions of the commission in circuit court to enforce payment of civil 24 25 penalties; providing for termination of terms of current members of the commission and 26 27 appointment of new members; transferring to the 28 commission all division records, personnel, 29 property, and unexpended funds associated with 30 the complaint investigation process under ch. 106, F.S.; providing for transition from the

1 current commission to the newly constituted commission; providing effective dates, 2 including contingent effective dates. 3 4 5 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 6 7 Section 1. Section 106.08, Florida Statutes, is 8 amended to read: 9 106.08 Contributions; limitations on.--10 (1)(a) A No person, political committee, or committee of continuous existence may not, in any election, shall make 11 contributions in excess of \$500 to any candidate for election 12 13 to or retention in office or to any political committee supporting or opposing one or more candidates. in this state, 14 15 for any election, in excess of the following amounts: 1. To a candidate for countywide office or to a 16 17 candidate in any election conducted on less than a countywide 18 basis, \$500. 19 2. To a candidate for legislative or multicounty office, \$500. 20 21 3. To a candidate for statewide office, \$500. 22 Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor 23 on the same ticket are shall be considered a single candidate for the purpose of this section. 24 4. To a political committee supporting or opposing one 25 26 or more candidates, \$500. 27 5. To a candidate for county court judge or circuit 28 judge, \$500. 29 6. To a candidate for retention as a judge of a 30 district court of appeal, \$500. 31

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7. To a candidate for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court, \$500.

- (b)1. The contribution limits provided in this subsection do shall not apply to contributions made by a state or county executive committee of a political party regulated by chapter 103 or to amounts contributed by a candidate to his or her own campaign.
- 2. Notwithstanding the limits provided in this subsection, an no unemancipated child under the age of 18 years of age may not make a contribution in excess of \$100 to any candidate or to any political committee supporting one or more candidates, in excess of \$100. The limitations provided by this subsection shall apply to each election.
- The contribution limits of this subsection apply to each election. For purposes of this subsection, the first primary, second primary, and general election are shall be deemed separate elections so long as the candidate is not an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011(15). However, for the purpose of contribution limits with respect to candidates for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court or judge of a district court of appeal, there is shall be only one election, which is shall be the general election, and with respect to candidates for circuit judge or county court judge, there are shall be only two elections, which are shall be the first primary election and general election.
- (2)(a) A candidate may not accept contributions from national, state, and county executive committees of a political party, which contributions in the aggregate exceed \$50,000, no more than \$25,000 of which may be accepted prior to the 28-day period immediately preceding the date of the general election.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection:

1. Print, broadcast, cable, and mailing advertisements are contributions in an amount equal to their fair market value and shall be counted toward the contribution limits of this subsection.

2. Polling services, research services, costs for campaign staff, professional consulting services technical assistance, and telephone calls voter mobilization efforts are not contributions to be counted toward the contribution limits of paragraph (a)this subsection. Any item not expressly identified in this paragraph as nonallocable is a contribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the item and must be counted as allocable toward the \$50,000 contribution limits of paragraph (a). Nonallocable, in-kind contributions must be reported by the candidate under s. 106.07 and by the political party under s. 106.29.

(3) Any contribution received by a candidate with opposition in an election or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of such a candidate on the day of that election or less than 5 days prior to the day of that election must shall be returned by him or her to the person or committee contributing it and may shall not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate. Any contribution received by a candidate or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of a candidate after the date at which the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy, or after the date the candidate is defeated, becomes unopposed, or is elected to office must shall be returned to the person or political committee contributing it and may shall not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

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(4) Any contribution tendered to or received by a candidate or any person acting on behalf of a candidate that is known to have been made in violation of the provisions of this section must be immediately reported to the division.

(5)(4) Any contribution received by the chair, campaign treasurer, or deputy campaign treasurer of a political committee supporting or opposing a candidate with opposition in an election or supporting or opposing an issue on the ballot in an election on the day of that election or less than 5 days prior to the day of that election may shall not be obligated or expended by the committee until after the date of the election.

(6)(5) \underline{A} \underline{No} person \underline{may} not \underline{shall} make any contribution in support of or opposition to a candidate for election or nomination, in support of or opposition to an issue, or to any political committee, through or in the name of another, directly or indirectly, in any election. The solicitation from, and contributions by, Candidates, political committees, and political parties may not solicit contributions from or make contributions party executive committees to any religious, charitable, civic, or other causes or organizations established primarily for the public good are expressly prohibited. However, it is shall not be construed as a violation of this subsection for a candidate, political committee, or political party executive committee to make gifts of money in lieu of flowers in memory of a deceased person or for a candidate to continue membership in, or make regular donations contributions paid from personal or business funds to, religious, political party, civic, or charitable groups of which the candidate is a member or to which the candidate he or she has been a regular donor contributor for

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more than 6 months. A candidate may purchase, with campaign funds, tickets, admission to events, or advertisements from religious, civic, political party, or charitable groups.

(7) A political party may not accept any contribution which has been specifically designated for the partial or exclusive use of a particular candidate. Any contribution so designated must be returned to the contributor and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

(8)(a)(6) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes no more than one $\frac{1}{2}$ contribution in violation of subsection (1) or subsection(6)(5), or any person who knowingly and willfully fails or refuses to return any contribution as required in subsection (3), commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If any corporation, partnership, or other business entity or any political committee or committee of continuous existence is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph section, it shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity or of a political committee or committee of continuous existence who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

1 (b) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes two 2 or more contributions in violation of subsection (1) or subsection (6), or any person who knowingly and willfully 3 fails or refuses to report any contribution as required in 4 5 subsection (4), commits a felony of the second degree, 6 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 7 775.084. If any corporation, partnership, or other business 8 entity or any political committee or committee of continuous 9 existence is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be 10 fined not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. If it 11 is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court 12 13 of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be 14 15 forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other 16 17 business entity or of a political committee or committee of continuous existence who aids, abets, advises, or participates 18 19 in a violation of any provision punishable under this 20 paragraph commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 21 22 (9) (7) Except when otherwise provided in subsection 23 (8), any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision the provisions of this section shall, in addition to 24 25 any other penalty prescribed by this chapter, pay to the state a sum equal to twice the amount contributed in violation of 26 27 this chapter. Each campaign treasurer shall pay all amounts 28 contributed in violation of this section to the state for 29 deposit in the General Revenue Fund. 30 (10)(8) The provisions of This section does shall not

apply to the transfer of funds between a primary campaign

depository and a savings account or certificate of deposit or to any interest earned on such account or certificate.

Section 2. Subsection (8) of section 106.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.04 Committees of continuous existence.--

- (8)(a) Any committee of continuous existence failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine. The fine shall be\\$500\\$50 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer, and the moneys collected shall be deposited in the Elections Commission Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.
- (b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing officer shall immediately notify the treasurer of the committee as to the failure to file a report by the designated due date and that a fine is being assessed for each late day. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of fine which is due and shall notify the treasurer of the committee. The filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:
- 1. When the report is actually received by such officer.
 - 2. When the report is postmarked.
 - 3. When the certificate of mailing is dated.
- 4. When the receipt from an established courier company is dated.

Such fine shall be paid to the filing officer within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless appeal is made to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to paragraph (c). An officer or member of a committee shall not be personally liable for such fine.

- (c) Any treasurer of a committee may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the treasurer of the committee shall, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.
- (d) The filing officer shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the repeated late filing by a committee of continuous existence, the failure of a committee of continuous existence to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed.
- (e) The filing officer shall waive the fine for first-time offenders who had no activity during the reporting period. The Division of Elections shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this paragraph. These rules shall provide for the following:
- 1. First-time offenders include committees of continuous existence which have not previously been fined for failure to timely file a report pursuant to this section.
- 2. The committee of continuous existence must request waiver of the fine within 20 days after being notified by the filing officer that the report was not timely filed.

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3. The request for waiver must be accompanied by a sworn oath by the treasurer of the committee stating that the committee has not previously been fined for the late filing of a report and that there was no activity during the reporting period. No activity shall mean that no funds were received or expenditures made during the reporting period.

4. The reporting period shall follow the schedules outlined in s. 106.07.

Section 3. Subsection (8) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.07 Reports; certification and filing.--

- (8)(a) Any candidate or political committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day, and, in the case of a candidate, such fine shall be paid only from personal funds of the candidate. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer and the moneys collected shall be deposited:
- In the Elections Commission Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund, in the case of a candidate for state office or a political committee that registers with the Division of Elections; or
- In the general revenue fund of the political subdivision, in the case of a candidate for an office of a political subdivision or a political committee that registers with an officer of a political subdivision.

No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

(b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate or chair of the

political committee as to the failure to file a report by the designated due date and that a fine is being assessed for each late day. The fine shall be\$500\$50 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine which is due and shall notify the candidate or chair. The filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:

- 1. When the report is actually received by such officer.
 - 2. When the report is postmarked.
 - 3. When the certificate of mailing is dated.
- 4. When the receipt from an established courier company is dated.

Such fine shall be paid to the filing officer within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless appeal is made to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to paragraph (c). In the case of a candidate, such fine shall not be an allowable campaign expenditure and shall be paid only from personal funds of the candidate. An officer or member of a political committee shall not be personally liable for such fine.

(c) Any candidate or chair of a political committee may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. Any

such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the candidate or chair of the political committee shall, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.

- (d) The appropriate filing officer shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the repeated late filing by a candidate or political committee, the failure of a candidate or political committee to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed.
- (e) The filing officer shall waive the fine for first-time offenders who had no activity during the reporting period. The Division of Elections shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this paragraph. These rules shall provide for the following:
- 1. First-time offenders include candidates or political committees which have not previously been fined for failure to timely file a report pursuant to this section.
- 2. The candidate or political committee must request waiver of the fine within 20 days after being notified by the filing officer that the report was not timely filed.
- 3. The request for the waiver must be accompanied by a sworn oath by the candidate or the treasurer of the committee stating that the candidate or committee has not previously been fined for the late filing of a report as a candidate for public office or as a committee and that there was no activity during the reporting period. No activity shall mean that no contributions were received or expenditures made during the reporting period.
- 4. The reporting period shall follow the schedules outlined in this section.

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Section 4. Section 106.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.29 Reports by political parties; <u>restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties</u> assessment on contributions.--

- (1) The state executive committee and each county executive committee of each political party regulated by chapter 103 shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by such committee. reports shall contain the same information as do reports required of candidates by s. 106.07 and shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter, except that, during the period from the last day for candidate qualifying until the general election, such reports shall be filed on the Friday immediately preceding the first primary election, the second primary election, and the general election. Each state executive committee shall file the original and one copy of its reports with the Division of Elections. Each county executive committee shall file its reports with the supervisor of elections in the county in which such committee exists. Any state or county executive committee political party failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in subsection (3)s. 106.07 for submitting late reports. No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.
- (2) The chair and treasurer of each <u>state or county</u> <u>executive</u> committee shall certify as to the correctness of each report filed by them on behalf of such committee. Any committee chair or treasurer who certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false,

or incomplete <u>commits</u> is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (3)(a) Any state or county executive committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer and the moneys collected shall be deposited in the Elections Commission Trust Fund.
- (b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing officer shall immediately notify the chair of the executive committee as to the failure to file a report by the designated due date and that a fine is being assessed for each late day. The fine shall be \$50,000 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine which is due and shall notify the chair. The filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:
- $\underline{\text{1.}} \quad \underline{\text{When the report is actually received by such}}$ officer.
 - 2. When the report is postmarked.
 - 3. When the certificate of mailing is dated.
- 4. When the receipt from an established courier company is dated.

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Such fine shall be paid to the filing officer within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless appeal is made to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to paragraph

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1 (c). An officer or member of an executive committee shall not
  be personally liable for such fine.
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- (c) The chair of an executive committee may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the chair of the executive committee shall, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.
- (d) The appropriate filing officer shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the repeated late filing by an executive committee, the failure of an executive committee to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed.
- (4) (4) (3) Any contribution received by a state or county executive committee less than 5 days before an election shall not be used or expended in behalf of any candidate, issue, or political party participating in such election.
- (5) (4) No state or county executive committee, in the furtherance of any candidate or political party, directly or indirectly, shall give, pay, or expend any money, give or pay anything of value, authorize any expenditure, or become pecuniarily liable for any expenditure prohibited by this chapter. However, the contribution of funds by one executive committee to another-or to established party organizations for legitimate party or campaign purposes, or to individual candidates of that party in general elections in amounts exceeding those set forth in s. 106.08 is not prohibited, but

all such contributions shall be recorded and accounted for in the reports of the contributor and recipient.

- (6)(a) The national, state, and county executive committees of a political party may not contribute to any candidate any amount in excess of the limits contained in s. 106.08(2), and all contributions required to be reported under s. 106.08(2) by the national executive committee of a political party shall be reported by the state executive committee of that political party.
- (b) A violation of the contribution limits contained in s. 106.08(2) is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and the chair or treasurer of any executive committee found in violation thereof, whichever authorized the illegal contribution, shall be held personally accountable. In addition to any criminal penalty imposed, a civil penalty equal to three times the amount involved in the illegal contribution shall be assessed against any executive committee found in violation thereof.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 106.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.021 Campaign treasurers; deputies; primary and secondary depositories.--

(3) Except for independent expenditures, no contribution or expenditure, including contributions or expenditures of a candidate or of the candidate's family, shall be directly or indirectly made or received in furtherance of the candidacy of any person for nomination or election to political office in the state or on behalf of any political committee except through the duly appointed campaign treasurer of the candidate or political committee. However,

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expenditures may be made directly by any political committee or political party regulated by chapter 103 for obtaining time, space, or services in or by any communications medium for the purpose of jointly endorsing three six or more candidates, and any such expenditure shall not be considered a contribution or expenditure to or on behalf of any such candidates for the purposes of this chapter.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 99.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.092 Qualifying fee of candidate; notification of Department of State.--

(1) Each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to any office, except a person seeking to qualify pursuant to s. 99.095 and except a person seeking to qualify as a write-in candidate, shall pay a qualifying fee, which shall consist of a filing fee and election assessment, to the officer with whom the person qualifies, and any party assessment levied, and shall attach the original or signed duplicate of the receipt for his or her party assessment or pay the same, in accordance with the provisions of s. 103.121, at the time of filing his or her other qualifying papers. amount of the filing fee is $3 + \frac{1}{2}$ percent of the annual salary of the office. The amount of the filing fee equal to 1.5 percent of the annual salary of the office shall be transferred to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. The remainder shall be distributed pursuant to s. 99.103. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. amount of the party assessment is 2 percent of the annual salary. The annual salary of the office for purposes of

computing the filing fee, election assessment, and party assessment shall be computed by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary, excluding any special qualification pay, authorized for such office as of July 1 immediately preceding the first day of qualifying. No qualifying fee shall be returned to the candidate unless the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy before the last date to qualify. If a candidate dies prior to an election and has not withdrawn his or her candidacy before the last date to qualify, the candidate's qualifying fee shall be returned to his or her designated beneficiary, and, if the filing fee or any portion thereof has been transferred to the political party of the candidate, the Secretary of State shall direct the party to return that portion to the designated beneficiary of the candidate.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 99.093, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.093 Municipal candidates; election assessment.--

election to a municipal office shall pay, at the time of qualifying for office, an election assessment. The election assessment shall be an amount equal to 1 1.5 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. Within 30 days after the close of qualifying, the qualifying officer shall forward all assessments two-thirds of the amount collected pursuant to this section to the Department of State for deposit in the Elections Commission Trust Fund and one-third of the amount collected pursuant to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 105.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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105.031 Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.--

(3) QUALIFYING FEE. -- Each candidate qualifying for election to judicial office, except write-in judicial candidates, shall, during the time for qualifying, pay to the officer with whom he or she qualifies a qualifying fee, which shall consist of a filing fee and an election assessment, or qualify by the alternative method. The amount of the filing fee is 3 4.5 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The qualifying officer shall forward all filing fees to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the General Revenue Fund. One-third of all filing fees deposited into the General Revenue Fund shall be subsequently transferred to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The annual salary of the office for purposes of computing the qualifying fee shall be computed by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary authorized for such office as of July 1 immediately preceding the first day of qualifying. This subsection shall not apply to candidates qualifying for retention to judicial office.

Section 9. Section 99.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 99.103 Department of State to remit part of filing fees and party assessments of candidates to state executive committee.--
- (1) If more than three-fourths of the full authorized membership of the state executive committee of any party was elected at the last previous election for such members and if such party is declared by the Department of State to have

recorded on the registration books of the counties, as of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January prior to the first primary in general election years, 5 percent of the total registration of such counties when added together, such committee shall receive, for the purpose of meeting its expenses, all filing fees collected by the Department of State from its candidates less the amount transferred to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 99.092 and an amount equal to 15 percent of the filing fees after such transfer, which amount the Department of State shall deposit in the General Revenue Fund of the state.

(2) Not later than 20 days after the close of qualifying in even-numbered years, the Department of State shall remit 95 percent of all filing fees, less the amount transferred to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 99.092 and the amount deposited in general revenue pursuant to subsection (1), or party assessments that may have been collected by the department to the respective state executive committees of the parties complying with subsection (1). Party assessments collected by the Department of State shall be remitted to the appropriate state executive committee, irrespective of other requirements of this section, provided such committee is duly organized under the provisions of chapter 103. The remainder of filing fees or party assessments collected by the Department of State shall be remitted to the appropriate state executive committees not later than the date of the first primary.

Section 10. Section 106.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.--

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- (1) Each candidate who withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes an unopposed candidate, or is eliminated as a candidate or elected to office shall, within 90 days, dispose of the funds on deposit in his or her campaign account and file a report reflecting the disposition of all remaining funds. Such candidate shall not accept any contributions, nor shall any person accept contributions on behalf of such candidate, after the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated or elected. However, if a candidate receives a refund check after all surplus funds have been disposed of, the check may be endorsed by the candidate and the refund disposed of under this section. An amended report must be filed showing the refund and subsequent disposition.
- (2) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section may, prior to such disposition, be reimbursed by the campaign, in full or in part, for any reported contributions by the candidate to the campaign.
- withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes who has been eliminated as a candidate, who has been elected to office and who has funds on deposit in a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit shall, within 7 days after of the date of becoming unopposed or the date of such withdrawal, elimination, or election, transfer such funds and the accumulated interest earned thereon to the campaign account of the candidate for disposal under in accordance with the provisions of this section. However, if the when funds are in an account in which penalties will apply for withdrawal within the 7-day period, the campaign treasurer shall transfer

such funds and the accumulated interest earned thereon as soon as the funds can be withdrawn without penalty, or within 90 days after the candidate becomes unopposed, withdraws his or her candidacy, or is eliminated or elected, whichever comes first.

- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section shall, at the option of the candidate, dispose of such funds by any of the following means, or any combination thereof:
- 1. Return pro rata to each contributor the funds that which have not been spent, or have not been obligated to be spent, with respect to a campaign which has been conducted.
- 2. Donate the funds that which have not been spent or have not been obligated to be spent to a charitable charity organization or organizations that which meet the qualifications of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to a campaign which has been conducted.
- 3. Give the funds $\underline{\text{that}}$ which have not been spent or have not been obligated to be spent to the political party of which such candidate is a $\underline{\text{registered}}$ member.
- 4. Give the funds that which have not been spent, or have not been obligated to be spent, with respect to a campaign which has been conducted:
- a. In the case of a candidate for state office, to the state, to be deposited in either the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or the General Revenue Fund, as designated by the candidate; or
- 29 b. In the case of a candidate for an office of a 30 political subdivision, to such political subdivision, to be 31 deposited in the general fund thereof.

- (b) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section who has received contributions from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall return all surplus campaign funds to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.
- (5) A candidate elected to office or a candidate who will be elected to office by virtue of his or her being unopposed may, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsection (4), transfer from the campaign account to an office account any amount of the funds on deposit in such campaign account up to:
- (a) \$10,000, for a candidate for statewide office. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be considered separate candidates for the purpose of this section.
 - (b) \$5,000, for a candidate for multicounty office.
- (c) \$2,500 multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for legislative office.
- (d) \$1,000 multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for county office or for a candidate in any election conducted on less than a countywide basis.
- (e) \$6,000, for a candidate for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court.
- (f) \$3,000, for a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal.
- (g) \$1,500, for a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge.

The office account established pursuant to this subsection shall be separate from any personal or other account. Any

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funds so transferred by a candidate shall be used only for legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public office. Such expenses may include travel expenses incurred by the officer or a staff member or expenses incurred in the operation of his or her office, including the employment of additional staff. The funds may be deposited in a savings account; however, all deposits, withdrawals, and interest earned thereon shall be reported at the appropriate reporting period. If a candidate is reelected to office or elected to another office and has funds remaining in his or her office account, he or she may transfer surplus campaign funds to the office account. At no time may the funds in the office account exceed the limitation imposed by this subsection. Upon leaving public office, any person who has funds in an office account pursuant to this subsection remaining on deposit shall give such funds to a charitable organization or organizations which meet the requirements of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or, in the case of a state officer, to the state to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund or, in the case of an officer of a political subdivision, to the political subdivision to be deposited in the general fund thereof.

(4) or transferring funds into an office account pursuant to subsection (5), any candidate who filed an oath stating that he or she was unable to pay the election assessment or fee for verification of petition signatures without imposing an undue burden on his or her personal resources or on resources otherwise available to him or her, or who filed both such oaths, or who qualified by the alternative method and was not required to pay an election assessment, shall reimburse the

state or local governmental entity, whichever is applicable, for such waived assessment or fee or both. Such reimbursement shall be made first for the cost of petition verification and then, if funds are remaining, for the amount of the election assessment. If there are insufficient funds in the account to pay the full amount of either the assessment or the fee or both, the remaining funds shall be disbursed in the above manner until no funds remain. All funds disbursed pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted to the qualifying officer. Any reimbursement for petition verification costs which are reimbursable by the state shall be forwarded by the qualifying officer to the state for deposit in the General Revenue Fund. All reimbursements for the amount of the election assessment shall be forwarded by the qualifying officer to the Department of State for deposit in the Elections Commission Trust Fund.

- (7) Any candidate required to dispose of campaign funds pursuant to this section shall do so within the time required by this section and shall, on or before the date by which such disposition is to have been made, file with the officer with whom reports are required to be filed pursuant to s. 106.07 a form prescribed by the Division of Elections listing:
- (a) The name and address of each person or unit of government to whom any of the funds were distributed and the amounts thereof;
- (b) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure was made, together with the amount thereof and purpose therefor; and
- (c) The amount of such funds transferred to an office account by the candidate, together with the name and address of the bank in which the office account is located.

Such report shall be signed by the candidate and the campaign treasurer and certified as true and correct pursuant to s. 106.07. Any candidate failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in s. 106.07 for submitting late reports.

- (8) Any candidate elected to office who transfers surplus campaign funds into an office account pursuant to subsection (5) shall file a report on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter until the account is closed. Such reports shall contain the name and address of each person to whom any disbursement of funds was made, together with the amount thereof and the purpose therefor, and the name and address of any person from whom the elected candidate received any refund or reimbursement and the amount thereof. Such reports shall be on forms prescribed by the Division of Elections, signed by the elected candidate, certified as true and correct, and filed with the officer with whom campaign reports were filed pursuant to s. 106.07(2).
- (9) Any candidate, or any person on behalf of a candidate, who accepts contributions after such candidate has withdrawn his or her candidacy, after the candidate has become an unopposed candidate, or after the candidate has been eliminated as a candidate or elected to office commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (10) Any candidate who is required by the provisions of this section to dispose of funds in his or her campaign account and who fails to dispose of the funds in the manner provided in this section <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of

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the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 11. Effective January 1, 1999, subsection (4) of section 106.141, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

- 106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates .--
- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section shall, at the option of the candidate, dispose of such funds by any of the following means, or any combination thereof:
- Return pro rata to each contributor the funds that have not been spent or obligated.
- 2. Donate the funds that have not been spent or obligated to a charitable organization or organizations that meet the qualifications of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 3. Give not more than \$10,000 of the funds that have not been spent or obligated to the political party of which such candidate is a member.
- 4. Give the funds that have not been spent or obligated:
- In the case of a candidate for state office, to the state, to be deposited in either the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or the General Revenue Fund, as designated by the candidate; or
- In the case of a candidate for an office of a political subdivision, to such political subdivision, to be deposited in the general fund thereof.
- (b) Any candidate required to dispose of funds 31 pursuant to this section who has received contributions from

the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall return all surplus campaign funds to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

Section 12. Section 106.143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.143 Political advertisements circulated prior to election; requirements.--

- (1) Any political advertisement and any campaign literature published, displayed, or circulated prior to, or on the day of, any election shall:
- (a) Be marked "paid political advertisement" or with the abbreviation "pd. pol. adv."
- (b) Identify the persons or organizations sponsoring the advertisement.
- (c)1.a. State whether the advertisement and the cost of production is paid for or provided in kind by or at the expense of the entity publishing, displaying, broadcasting, or circulating the political advertisement; or
- b. State who provided or paid for the advertisement and cost of production, if different from the source of sponsorship.
- 2. This paragraph shall not apply if the source of the sponsorship is patently clear from the content or format of the political advertisement or campaign literature.

This subsection does not apply to campaign messages used by a candidate and the candidate's his or her supporters if those which messages are designed to be worn by a person.

(2) Any political advertisement of a candidate running for partisan office in any election shall express the name of the political party of which the candidate is seeking

nomination or is the nominee. If the candidate for partisan office is running as an independent candidate, any political advertisement of the candidate must state that the candidate is an independent candidate. Any political advertisement endorsing the candidate shall expressly state whether the permission of the candidate has been obtained to advertise such endorsement.

- (3) It is unlawful for any candidate or person on behalf of a candidate to represent that any person or organization supports such candidate, unless the person or organization so represented has given specific approval in writing to the candidate to make such representation.

 However, this subsection section does not apply to:
- (a) Editorial endorsement by any newspaper, radio or television station, or other recognized news medium.
- (b) Publication by a party committee advocating the candidacy of its nominees.
- (4)(a) Any political advertisement, other than an independent expenditure, offered by or on behalf of a candidate must be approved in advance by the candidate. Such political advertisement must expressly state that the content of the advertisement was approved by the candidate and must state who paid for the advertisement. The candidate shall provide a written statement of authorization to the newspaper, radio station, television station, or other medium for each such advertisement submitted for publication, display, broadcast, or other distribution.
- (b) Any person who makes an independent expenditure for a political advertisement shall provide a written statement that no candidate has approved the advertisement to the newspaper, radio station, television station, or other

medium for each such advertisement submitted for publication, display, broadcast, or other distribution. The advertisement must also contain a statement that no candidate has approved the advertisement.

- opposes a candidate and is paid for by a political party must expressly state that the content of the advertisement was or was not approved by the candidate it was intended to benefit. In any proceeding before the elections commission between a candidate and the candidate's political party concerning a candidate's approval of a political advertisement, the political party bears the burden of proof regarding the approval.
- (d) This subsection does not apply to campaign messages used by a candidate and his or her supporters if those messages are designed to be worn by a person.
- (5)(4) No political advertisement of a candidate who is not an incumbent of the office for which the candidate he or she is running shall use the word "re-elect." Additionally, such advertisement must include the word "for" between the candidate's name and the office for which the candidate he or she is running, in order that incumbency is not implied. This subsection does not apply to bumper stickers or items designed to be worn by a person.
- (6)(5) This section <u>does</u> shall not apply to novelty items <u>having a retail</u> of nominal value of \$10 or less which support, but do not oppose, a candidate or issue.
- (7) (6) Any political advertisement which is published, displayed, or produced in a language other than English may provide the information required by this section in the language used in the advertisement.

1 (8) (8) (7) Any person who willfully violates any provision 2 the provisions of this section is subject to the civil 3 penalties prescribed in s. 106.265. Section 13. Section 106.147, Florida Statutes, is 4 5 created to read: 6 106.147 Telephone solicitation; disclosure 7 requirements; prohibitions; exemption; penalties.--8 (1)(a) A telephone call supporting or opposing any 9 candidate or elected public official must identify each person 10 or organization sponsoring the call by stating: "This call is paid for by ...(insert name of each person or organization 11 sponsoring the call)...." If the expenditure for the 12 13 telephone call is a contribution to a candidate, the name of the candidate and the office sought must also be identified. 14 15 (b) A telephone call conducted for the purpose of 16 polling respondents concerning any candidate or elected public 17 official which exceeds 3 minutes in duration and which is part 18 of a series of like telephone calls that consists of fewer 19 than 1,000 completed calls is presumed to be a political poll 20 and not subject to the provisions of paragraph (a). 21 (2)(a) A telephone call supporting or opposing any 22 candidate or elected public official may not state or imply 23 that the caller represents any person or organization unless the person or organization so represented has given specific 24 25 approval in writing to make such representation. 26 (b) A telephone call supporting or opposing any 27 candidate or elected public official may not state or imply 28 that the caller represents a nonexistent person or 29 organization. 30

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          (3)(a) Any person who willfully violates any provision
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    of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree,
   punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
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          (b) For purposes of paragraph (a), the term "person"
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    includes any candidate; any officer of any political
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    committee, committee of continuous existence, or political
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    party executive committee; any officer, partner, attorney, or
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    other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other
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    business entity; and any agent or other person acting on
    behalf of any candidate, political committee, committee of
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    continuous existence, political party executive committee, or
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    corporation, partnership, or other business entity.
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           Section 14. Section 106.148, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           106.148 Disclosure of online computer solicitation.--A
   message placed on an information system accessible by computer
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    by a candidate, political party, political committee, or
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    committee of continuous existence, or an agent of any such
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    candidate, party, or committee, must include a statement
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    disclosing all information required of political
    advertisements under s. 106.143.
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           Section 15. Section 99.097, Florida Statutes, is
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    amended to read:
           99.097 Verification of signatures on petitions.--
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           (1) As determined by each supervisor, based upon local
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    conditions, the checking of names on petitions may be based on
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    the most inexpensive and administratively feasible of either
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   of the following methods of verification:
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           (a) A name-by-name, signature-by-signature check of
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the number of authorized signatures on the petitions; or

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- (b) A check of a random sample, as provided by the Department of State, of names and signatures on the petitions. The sample must be such that a determination can be made as to whether or not the required number of signatures have been obtained with a reliability of at least 99.5 percent. Rules and guidelines for this method of petition verification shall be promulgated by the Department of State, which may include a requirement that petitions bear an additional number of names and signatures, not to exceed 15 percent of the names and signatures otherwise required. If the petitions do not meet such criteria, then the use of the verification method described in this paragraph shall not be available to supervisors.
- (2) When a petitioner submits petitions which contain at least 15 percent more than the required number of signatures, the petitioner may require that the supervisor of elections use the random sampling verification method in certifying the petition.
- (3)(a) A name on a petition, which name is not in substantially the same form as a name on the voter registration books, shall be counted as a valid signature if, after comparing the signature on the petition with the signature of the alleged signer as shown on the registration books, the supervisor determines that the person signing the petition and the person who registered to vote are one and the same. In any situation in which this code requires the form of the petition to be prescribed by the division Department of State, no signature shall be counted toward the number of signatures required unless it is on a petition form prescribed by the division Department of State.

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- (b) If a voter signs a petition and lists an address other than the legal residence where the voter is registered, the supervisor shall treat the signature as if the voter had listed the address where the voter is registered.
- (4) The supervisor shall be paid in advance the sum of 10 cents for each signature checked or the actual cost of checking such signature, whichever is less, by the candidate, minor party, or person authorized by such minor party submitting the petition or, in the case of a petition to have an issue placed on the ballot, by the person or organization submitting the petition. However, if a candidate, person, or organization seeking to have an issue placed upon the ballot cannot pay such charges without imposing an undue burden on personal resources or upon the resources otherwise available to such candidate, person, or organization, such candidate, person, or organization shall, upon written certification of such inability given under oath to the supervisor, be entitled to have the signatures verified at no charge. However, an oath in lieu of payment of the charges shall not be allowed to verify the signatures on a petition to obtain ballot position for a minor party. In the event a candidate, person, or organization submitting a petition to have an issue placed upon the ballot is entitled to have the signatures verified at no charge, the supervisor of elections of each county in which the signatures are verified at no charge shall submit the total number of such signatures checked in the county to the Comptroller no later than December 1 of the general election year, and the Comptroller shall cause such supervisor of elections to be reimbursed from the General Revenue Fund in an amount equal to 10 cents for each name checked or the actual cost of checking such signatures, whichever is less.

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event shall such reimbursement of costs be deemed or applied as extra compensation for the supervisor. Petitions shall be retained by the supervisors for a period of 1 year following the election for which the petitions were circulated.

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

1 Section 16. Section 100.371, Florida Statutes, is 2 amended to read: 3 100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on 4 ballot.--5 (1)(a) The sponsor of a constitutional amendment 6 proposed by initiative must register as a political committee 7 under s. 106.03 prior to taking or initiating any action with 8 respect to that amendment. 9 (b) After registering as a political committee, the sponsor of a constitutional an initiative amendment proposed 10 by initiative shall, prior to obtaining any signatures, 11 register as a political committee pursuant to s. 106.03 and 12 13 submit the text of the proposed initiative amendment and the petition format to the division for Secretary of State, with 14 15 the form on which the signatures will be affixed, and shall obtain the approval of the Secretary of State of such form. 16 17 The division Secretary of State shall promulgate rules 18 pursuant to s. 120.54 prescribing the style and requirements 19 of petition formats such form. 20 (2)(a) If the sponsor of a proposed initiative 21 amendment intends to employ or contract with any person to 22 gather voter signatures, the sponsor must, before employing or 23 contracting with such person, file an affidavit with the 24 division, the form of which shall be prepared by the division, giving notice of the intended use of paid petition 25 26 circulators. 27 (b) A sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment who 28 uses paid petition circulators shall provide to the division 29 the name and address of each individual paid to gather 30 petition signatures. Such information shall be filed at the

time reports are filed pursuant to s. 106.07.

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- her name and address on each petition form for which he or she is gathering signatures on behalf of the sponsor of the proposed initiative amendment. The sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment is responsible for ensuring that the name and address of the paid circulator appear on the petition form prior to its submission to the supervisor for verification.
- (d) A sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment who uses paid petition circulators may not file an oath of undue burden in lieu of paying the fee required by s. 99.097 for the verification of signatures gathered.
- (3) (4) No later than 5 p.m. on the 151st day prior to the general election at which the proposed initiative amendment is to be voted on for a name-by-name, signature-by-signature verification and no later than 5 p.m. on the 121st day prior to the general election at which the proposed initiative amendment is to be voted on for a random-sampling verification, the sponsor shall submit signed and dated petition forms for that petition to each the appropriate supervisor of elections for verification as to the number of voters registered electors whose valid signatures appear thereon. Each signature shall be dated when made and shall be valid for a period of 4 years following such date, provided all other requirements of law are complied with. The supervisor shall promptly verify the signatures upon payment of the fee or filing of the oath of undue burden required by s. 99.097. Upon completion of verification, which shall occur no later than the 91st day prior to the general election, the supervisor shall execute a certificate indicating the total number of signatures checked, the number of signatures verified as valid and as being of registered electors, and the

distribution of signatures by congressional district. This certificate shall be immediately transmitted to the division Secretary of State. The supervisor shall retain the signed and dated petition signature forms for at least 1 year following the election in which the proposed initiative amendment issue appeared on the ballot or until the division of Elections notifies the supervisors of elections that the committee which circulated the petition is no longer seeking to obtain ballot position.

(4)(5) The division Secretary of State shall determine from the verification certificates received from the supervisors of elections the total number of verified valid signatures and the distribution of such signatures by congressional district districts. Upon a determination that the requisite number and distribution of valid signatures have been obtained, the division secretary shall issue a certificate of ballot position for that proposed initiative amendment and shall assign a designating number pursuant to s. 101.161. A petition is considered shall be deemed to be filed with the Secretary of State upon the date of the receipt by the division secretary of a certificate or certificates from the supervisors of elections indicating that the petition has been signed by the constitutionally required number of voters electors.

(5)(1) Constitutional amendments proposed by initiative shall be placed on the ballot for the <u>next</u> general election <u>held more than</u> occurring in excess of 90 days <u>after</u> from the certification of ballot position by the <u>division</u> Secretary of State.

- (6) The division may Department of State shall have the authority to promulgate rules in accordance with s. 120.54 to carry out the provisions of this section.
- (2) Such certification shall be issued when the Secretary of State has received verification certificates from the supervisors of elections indicating that the requisite number and distribution of valid signatures of electors have been submitted to and verified by the supervisors. Every signature shall be dated when made and shall be valid for a period of 4 years following such date, provided all other requirements of law are complied with.

Section 17. Section 104.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 104.185 <u>Petitions;</u>knowingly signing a petition more than once; signing another person's name or a fictitious name.--
- (1) A It is unlawful for any person who knowingly signs to sign a petition or petitions for a particular issue or candidate, a minor political party, or an issue more than one time commits. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) A person who signs another person's name or a fictitious name to any petition to secure ballot position for a candidate, a minor political party, or an issue commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

106.19 Violations by candidates, persons connected with campaigns, and political committees.-
(3) A political committee sponsoring a constitutional amendment proposed by initiative which submits a petition form

gathered by a paid petition circulator which does not provide the name and address of the paid petition circulator on the form is subject to the civil penalties prescribed in s.

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Section 19. Any signature gathered on an authorized form for an initiative petition by a paid petition circulator which has been submitted prior to the effective date of this act may be kept and counted, if otherwise valid, and that form is not required to have the name and address of the paid petition circulator, nor is any such signature affected by the prohibition against filing an undue burden oath in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified, as provided by this act. However, any signature gathered on or after the effective date of this act is subject to the provisions of this act and, if payment is made to any person to solicit signatures after the effective date of this act, an undue burden oath may not be filed in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified. In addition, any initiative petition form approved by the Secretary of State prior to the effective date of this act may continue to be circulated.

Section 20. <u>Sections 100.091 and 100.096</u>, Florida Statutes, are hereby repealed.

Section 21. Section 100.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.061 First Primary election.—In each year in which a general election is held, a first primary election for nomination of candidates of major political parties shall be

held on the Tuesday <u>8</u> 9 weeks prior to the general election.

The Each candidate receiving the highest number a majority of the votes cast in each contest in the first primary election shall be declared nominated for such office. If two or more persons receive an equal and highest number of votes for the same office, such persons shall draw lots to determine who shall receive the nomination. A second primary election shall be held as provided by s. 100.091 in every contest in which a candidate does not receive a majority.

Section 22. Section 10.1008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

10.1008 Applicability.--This joint resolution applies with respect to the qualification, nomination, and election of members of the Legislature in the <u>primary primaries</u> and general elections <u>election</u> to be held in 1992 and thereafter.

Section 23. Subsection (20) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:

(20) "Primary election" means an election held preceding the general election for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county, or district office. The first primary is a nomination or elimination election; the second primary is a nominating election only.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 97.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.055 Registration books; when closed for an election.--

(1) The registration books must be closed on the 29th day before each election and must remain closed until after that election. If an election is called and there are fewer than 29 days before that election, the registration books must be closed immediately. When the registration books are closed for an election, voter registration and party changes must be accepted but only for the purpose of subsequent elections.

However, party changes received between the book-closing date of the first primary election and the date of the second primary election are not effective until after the second primary election.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 97.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.071 Registration identification card.--

(3) In the case of a change of name, address, or party affiliation, the supervisor must issue the voter a new registration identification card. However, a registration identification card indicating a party affiliation change made between the book-closing date for the first primary election and the date of the second primary election may not be issued until after the second primary election.

Section 26. Section 98.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.081 Names removed from registration books; restrictions on reregistering; recordkeeping; restoration of erroneously or illegally removed names.--

(1) Any person who requested that his or her name be removed from the registration books between the book-closing date of the first primary and the date of the second primary may not register in a different political party until after the date of the second primary election.

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(1) When the name of any elector is removed from the registration books pursuant to s. 98.065, s. 98.075, or s. 98.093, the elector's original registration form shall be filed alphabetically in the office of the supervisor. alternatives, registrations removed from the registration books may be microfilmed and such microfilms substituted for the original registration forms; or, when voter registration information, including the voter's signature, is maintained digitally or on electronic, magnetic, or optic media, such stored information may be substituted for the original registration form. Such microfilms or stored information shall be retained in the custody of the supervisor. In the event the original registration forms are microfilmed or maintained digitally or on electronic or other media, such originals may be destroyed in accordance with the schedule approved by the Bureau of Archives and Records Management of the Division of Library and Information Services of the department.

(2) (3) When the name of any elector has been erroneously or illegally removed from the registration books, the name of the elector shall be restored by the supervisor upon satisfactory proof, even though the registration period for that election is closed.

Section 27. Subsections (1), (2), and (8) of section 99.061, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

99.061 Method of qualifying for nomination or election to federal, state, county, or district office.--

(1) The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a federal, state, or multicounty district office, other than a judicial office as defined in chapter

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105, shall file his or her qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee, which shall consist of the filing fee and election assessment, and party assessment, if any has been levied, to, the Department of State, or qualify by the alternative method with the Department of State, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be as follows: the 120th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 116th day prior to the date of the first primary, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office; and noon of the 50th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a state or multicounty district office. However, the qualifying fee, if any, paid by an independent candidate or a minor party candidate shall be refunded to such candidate by the qualifying officer within 10 days from the date that the determination is made that such candidate or minor party failed to obtain the required number of signatures.

(2) The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a county office, or district or special district office not covered by subsection (1), shall file his or her qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee, which shall consist of the filing fee and election assessment, and party assessment, if any has been levied, to, the supervisor of elections of the county, or shall qualify by the alternative method with the supervisor of elections, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary or special district election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the

date of the first primary or special district election. When However, if a special district election is held at the same time as the second primary or general election, qualifying also shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary. Within 30 days after the closing of qualifying time, the supervisor of elections shall remit to the secretary of the state executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs the amount of the filing fee, two-thirds of which shall be used to promote the candidacy of candidates for county offices and the candidacy of members of the Legislature.

(8) Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed by this section, in each year in which the Legislature apportions the state, the qualifying period for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office shall be between noon of the 57th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 53rd day prior to the first primary.

Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 99.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.095 Alternative method of qualifying.--

(1) A person seeking to qualify for nomination to any office may qualify to have his or her name placed on the ballot for the first primary election by means of the petitioning process prescribed in this section. A person qualifying by this alternative method shall not be required to pay the qualifying fee or party assessment required by this chapter. A person using this petitioning process shall file an oath with the officer before whom the candidate would qualify for the office stating that he or she intends to

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qualify by this alternative method for the office sought. the person is running for an office which will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election, the candidate must indicate in his or her oath for which group or district office he or she is running. The oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the first primary is held, but prior to the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering and filing such oath. No signatures shall be obtained by a candidate on any nominating petition until the candidate has filed the oath required in this section. person is running for an office which will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election and the petition does not indicate the group or district office for which the person is running, the signatures obtained on such petition will not be counted.

Section 29. Section 99.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 99.103 Department of State to remit part of filing fees and party assessments of candidates to state executive committee.--
- (1) If more than three-fourths of the full authorized membership of the state executive committee of any party was elected at the last previous election for such members and if such party is declared by the Department of State to have recorded on the registration books of the counties, as of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January prior to the first primary in general election years, 5 percent of the total registration of such counties when added together, such

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committee shall receive, for the purpose of meeting its expenses, all filing fees collected by the Department of State from its candidates less the amount transferred to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 99.092 and an amount equal to 15 percent of the filing fees after such transfer, which amount the Department of State shall deposit in the General Revenue Fund of the state.

(2) Not later than 20 days after the close of qualifying in even-numbered years, the Department of State shall remit 95 percent of all filing fees, less the amount transferred to the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 99.092 and the amount deposited in general revenue pursuant to subsection (1), or party assessments that may have been collected by the department to the respective state executive committees of the parties complying with subsection (1). Party assessments collected by the Department of State shall be remitted to the appropriate state executive committee, irrespective of other requirements of this section, provided such committee is duly organized under the provisions of chapter 103. The remainder of filing fees or party assessments collected by the Department of State shall be remitted to the appropriate state executive committees not later than the date of the first primary.

Section 30. Subsection (2) of section 100.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.071 Grouping of candidates on primary ballots.--

(2) Each nominee of a political party chosen in the <u>primary primaries</u> shall appear on the general election ballot in the same numbered group or district as on the primary election ballot.

Section 31. Section 100.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.081 Conducting <u>a</u> primary <u>election</u> <u>elections</u>; nomination of county commissioners.—The primary <u>election</u> <u>elections</u> shall provide for the nomination of county commissioners by the qualified electors of such county at the time and place set for voting on other county officers.

Section 32. Subsections (1) and (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 100.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

100.111 Filling vacancy.--

- (1)(a) If any vacancy occurs in any office which is required to be filled pursuant to s. 1(f), Art. IV of the State Constitution and the remainder of the term of such office is 28 months or longer, then at the next general election a person shall be elected to fill the unexpired portion of such term, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday following such general election.
- (b) If such a vacancy occurs prior to the first day set by law for qualifying for election to office at such general election, any person seeking nomination or election to the unexpired portion of the term shall qualify within the time prescribed by law for qualifying for other offices to be filled by election at such general election.
- (c) If such a vacancy occurs prior to the first primary election but on or after the first day set by law for qualifying, the Secretary of State shall set dates for qualifying for the unexpired portion of the term of such office. Any person seeking nomination or election to the unexpired portion of the term shall qualify within the time set by the Secretary of State. If time does not permit party

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nominations to be made in conjunction with the first and second primary election elections, the Governor may call a special primary election, and, if necessary, a second special primary election, to select party nominees for the unexpired portion of such term.

(3) Whenever there is a vacancy for which a special election is required pursuant to s. $100.101\frac{(1)-(4)}{}$, the Governor, after consultation with the Secretary of State, shall fix the date of a special first primary election, a special second primary election, and a special election. Nominees of political parties other than minor political parties shall be chosen under the primary laws of this state in the special primary election elections to become candidates in the special election. Prior to setting the special election dates, the Governor shall consider any upcoming elections in the jurisdiction where the special election will be held. The dates fixed by the Governor shall be specific days certain and shall not be established by the happening of a condition or stated in the alternative. The dates fixed shall provide a minimum of 2 weeks between each election. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or member of the House of Representatives when the Legislature is in regular legislative session, the minimum times prescribed by this subsection may be waived upon concurrence of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator and no session of the Legislature is scheduled to be held prior to the next general election, the Governor may fix the dates for the any special primary and for the special elections election to coincide with the dates of the first and second primary and general elections election.

vacancy in office occurs in any district in the state Senate or House of Representatives or in any congressional district, and no session of the Legislature, or session of Congress if the vacancy is in a congressional district, is scheduled to be held during the unexpired portion of the term, the Governor is not required to call a special election to fill such vacancy.

- (a) The dates for candidates to qualify in such special <u>primary</u> election or special <u>primary</u> election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and candidates shall qualify not later than noon of the last day so fixed. The dates fixed for qualifying shall allow a minimum of 14 days between the last day of qualifying and the special <u>first</u> primary election.
- (b) The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in such special <u>primary election</u> elections or special <u>election</u> primaries and by committees making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of such special <u>primary election</u> primaries or special <u>election</u> election election shall be not later than such dates as shall be fixed by the Department of State, and in fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations.
- (c) The dates for a candidate to qualify by the alternative method, to qualify as an independent candidate, or to qualify as a minor party candidate in such special primary <u>election</u> or special election shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations.
- 1. Any candidate seeking to qualify by the alternative method for nomination in a special primary election shall obtain 25 percent of the signatures required by s. 99.095.

- 2. Any candidate seeking to qualify as an independent candidate in a special election shall obtain 25 percent of the signatures required by s. 99.0955.
- 3. A minor party may have the names of its candidates for office printed on the ballot in a special election if the minor party obtains 25 percent of the signatures required by s. 99.096.
- (d) The qualifying fees and party assessments of such candidates as may qualify shall be the same as collected for the same office at the last previous primary for that office. The party assessment shall be paid to the appropriate executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs.
- (e) Each county canvassing board shall make as speedy a return of the <u>results</u> <u>result</u> of such special <u>primary</u> <u>election</u> <u>elections</u> and <u>special election</u> <u>primaries</u> as time will permit, and the Elections Canvassing Commission likewise shall make as speedy a canvass and declaration of the nominees as time will permit.
- (4)(a) In the event that death, resignation, withdrawal, removal, or any other cause or event should cause a party to have a vacancy in nomination which leaves no candidate for an office from such party, the Governor shall, after conferring with the Secretary of State, call a special primary election and, if necessary, a second special primary election to select for such office a nominee of such political party. The dates on which candidates may qualify for such special primary election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and the candidates shall qualify no later than noon of the last day so fixed. The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in a special primary election

primaries shall not be later than such dates as shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates, the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations. The qualifying fees and party assessment of such candidates as may qualify shall be the same as collected for the same office at the last previous primary for that office. Each county canvassing board shall make as speedy a return of the results of such special primary election primaries as time will permit, and the Elections Canvassing Commission shall likewise make as speedy a canvass and declaration of the nominees as time will permit.

Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 100.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.141 Notice of special election to fill any vacancy in office or nomination.--

(2) The Department of State shall prepare a notice stating what offices and vacancies are to be filled in the special election, the <u>dates</u> date set for <u>the each</u> special primary election and the special election, the dates fixed for qualifying for office, the dates fixed for qualifying by the alternative method, as an independent candidate, or as a minor party candidate, and the dates fixed for filing campaign expense statements.

Section 34. Subsection (6) of section 101.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.141 Specifications for primary election ballot.--In counties in which voting machines are not used, and in other counties for use as absentee ballots not designed for tabulation by an electronic or electromechanical voting

system, the primary election ballot shall conform to the following specifications:

(6) Should the above directions for complete preparation of the ballot be insufficient, the Department of State shall determine and prescribe any additional matter or form. The Department of State shall, not less than 60 days prior to the first primary election, mail to each supervisor of elections the format of the ballot to be used for the primary election.

Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 101.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.251 Information which supervisor of elections must print on ballots.--

(1) The supervisor of elections of each county shall print, on the general election ballots to be used in such county, the names of candidates nominated by primary election or special primary <u>election</u> elections or selected by the appropriate executive committee of any political party.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 101.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.252 Candidates entitled to have names printed on certain ballots; exception.--

(2) Any candidate for party executive committee member who has qualified as prescribed by law is entitled to have his or her name printed on the first primary ballot. However, when there is only one candidate of any political party qualified for such an office, the name of the candidate shall not be printed on the first primary ballot, and such candidate shall be declared elected to the state or county executive committee.

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Section 37. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and subsection (7) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.--

(4)(a) To each absent qualified elector overseas who has requested an absentee ballot, the supervisor of elections shall, not fewer than 35 days before the first primary election and not fewer than 45 days before the general election, mail an absentee ballot. Not fewer than 45 days before the second primary and general election, the supervisor of elections shall mail an advance absentee ballot to those persons requesting ballots for such elections. The advance absentee ballot for the second primary shall be the same as the first primary absentee ballot as to the names of candidates, except that for any offices where there are only two candidates, those offices and all political party executive committee offices shall be omitted. The advance absentee ballot for the general election shall be as specified in s. 101.151, except that in the case of candidates of political parties where nominations were not made in the first primary, the names of the candidates placing first and second in the first primary election shall be printed on the advance absentee ballot. The advance absentee ballot or advance absentee ballot information booklet shall be of a different color for each election and also a different color from the absentee ballots for the first primary, second primary, and general election. The supervisor shall mail an advance absentee ballot for the second primary and general election to each qualified absent elector for whom a request is received until the absentee ballots are printed. The supervisor shall enclose with the advance second primary absentee ballot and

advance general election absentee ballot an explanation

stating that the absentee ballot for the election will be

mailed as soon as it is printed; and, if both the advance

absentee ballot and the absentee ballot for the election are

returned in time to be counted, only the absentee ballot will

be counted.

- (7) (a) For the purposes of this section, "absent qualified elector overseas" means:
- $\underline{(a)}1$. Members of the Armed Forces while in the active service who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia;
- (b)2. Members of the Merchant Marine of the United States who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia; and
- $\underline{(c)_3}$. Other citizens of the United States who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia,

who are qualified and registered as provided by law.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, there shall appear on the ballots sent to absent qualified electors overseas, in addition to the names of the candidates for each office, the political party affiliation of each candidate for each office, other than a nonpartisan office.
- (c) With respect to marked ballots mailed by absent qualified electors overseas, only those ballots mailed with an APO, FPO, or foreign postmark shall be considered valid.

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Section 38. Subsection (8) of section 102.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.012 Inspectors and clerks to conduct elections.--

(8) The supervisor of elections shall conduct training classes for inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs prior to each first primary, general, and special election for the purpose of instructing such persons in their duties and responsibilities as election officials. A certificate may be issued by the supervisor of elections to each person completing such training. No person shall serve as an inspector, clerk, or deputy sheriff for an election unless such person has completed the training class as required. A person who has attended previous training classes conducted within 2 years of the election may be appointed by the supervisor to fill a vacancy on election day. If no person with prior training is available to fill such vacancy, the supervisor of elections may fill such vacancy in accordance with the provisions of subsection (9) from among persons who have not received the training required by this section.

Section 39. Subsection (3) of section 103.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 103.021 Nomination for presidential electors.--Candidates for presidential electors shall be nominated in the following manner:
- (3) A minor political party may have the names of its candidates for President and Vice President printed, and independent candidates for President and Vice President may have their names printed, on the general election ballots if a petition is signed by 1 percent of the registered electors of this state, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election. A separate

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petition from each county for which signatures are solicited shall be submitted to the supervisor of elections of the respective county no later than July 15 of each presidential election year. The supervisor shall check the names and, on or before the date of the first primary election, shall certify the number shown as registered electors of the county. The supervisor shall be paid by the person requesting the certification the cost of checking the petitions as prescribed in s. 99.097. The supervisor shall then forward the certificate to the Department of State which shall determine whether or not the percentage factor required in this section has been met. When the percentage factor required in this section has been met, the Department of State shall order the names of the candidates for whom the petition was circulated to be included on the ballot and shall permit the required number of persons to be certified as electors in the same manner as other party candidates.

Section 40. Section 103.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

President.--Persons seeking to qualify for election as write-in candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may have a blank space provided on the general election ballot for their names to be written in by filing an oath with the Department of State at any time after the 57th day, but before noon of the 49th day, prior to the date of the first primary election in the year in which a presidential election is held. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering the oath. The candidates shall file with the department a certificate naming the required number of persons to serve as electors. Such

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write-in candidates shall not be entitled to have their names on the ballot.

Section 41. Subsection (4) of section 103.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.091 Political parties.--

(4) Any political party other than a minor political party may by rule provide for the membership of its state or county executive committee to be elected for 4-year terms at the first primary election in each year a presidential election is held. The terms shall commence on the first day of the month following each presidential general election; but the names of candidates for political party offices shall not be placed on the ballot at any other election. The results of such election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast. In such event, electors seeking to qualify for such office shall do so with the Department of State or supervisor of elections not earlier than noon of the 57th day, or later than noon of the 53rd day, preceding the first primary election. The outgoing chair of each county executive committee shall, within 30 days after the committee members take office, hold an organizational meeting of all newly elected members for the purpose of electing officers. The chair of each state executive committee shall, within 60 days after the committee members take office, hold an organizational meeting of all newly elected members for the purpose of electing officers.

Section 42. Subsection (1) of section 105.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.031 Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.--

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(1) TIME OF QUALIFYING. -- Candidates for judicial office other than the office of county court judge shall qualify with the Division of Elections of the Department of State, and candidates for the office of county court judge shall qualify with the supervisor of elections of the county, no earlier than noon of the 50th day, and no later than noon of the 46th day, before the first primary election. Filing shall be on forms provided for that purpose by the Division of Elections and furnished by the appropriate qualifying officer. Any person seeking to qualify as a candidate for circuit judge or county court judge by the alternative method, if the person has submitted the necessary petitions by the required deadline and is notified after the fifth day prior to the last day for qualifying that the required number of signatures has been obtained, shall be entitled to subscribe to the candidate's oath and file the qualifying papers at any time within 5 days from the date he or she is notified that the necessary number of signatures has been obtained. Any person other than a write-in candidate who qualifies within the time prescribed in this subsection shall be entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 105.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.041 Form of ballot.--

(1) BALLOTS.--The names of candidates for judicial office which appear on the ballot at the first primary election shall either be grouped together on a separate portion of the ballot or on a separate ballot. The names of candidates for judicial office which appear on the ballot at the general election and the names of justices and judges

seeking retention to office shall be grouped together on a separate portion of the general election ballot.

Section 44. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 105.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.051 Determination of election to office.--

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(b) If two or more candidates, neither of whom is a write-in candidate, qualify for such an office, the names of those candidates shall be placed on the ballot at the first primary election. If any candidate for such office receives a majority of the votes cast for such office in the first primary election, the name of the candidate who receives such majority shall not appear on any other ballot unless a write-in candidate has qualified for such office. An unopposed candidate shall be deemed to have voted for himself or herself at the general election. If no candidate for such office receives a majority of the votes cast for such office in the first primary election, the names of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for such office shall be placed on the general election ballot. If more than two candidates receive an equal and highest number of votes, the name of each candidate receiving an equal and highest number of votes shall be placed on the general election ballot. any contest in which there is a tie for second place and the candidate placing first did not receive a majority of the votes cast for such office, the name of the candidate placing first and the name of each candidate tying for second shall be placed on the general election ballot.

Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.07 Reports; certification and filing.--

- (1) Each campaign treasurer designated by a candidate or political committee pursuant to s. 106.021 shall file regular reports of all contributions received, and all expenditures made, by or on behalf of such candidate or political committee. Reports shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter from the time the campaign treasurer is appointed, except that, if the 10th day following the end of a calendar quarter occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Quarterly reports shall include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar quarter which have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), Following the last day of qualifying for office, the reports shall be filed on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the first primary election and on the 46th, 32nd, 25th, 18th, 11th, and 4th days immediately preceding the second primary and general election, for a candidate who is opposed in seeking nomination or election to any office, for a political committee, or for a committee of continuous existence.
- (b) Following the last day of qualifying for office, any statewide candidate who has requested to receive contributions from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or any statewide candidate in a race with a candidate who has requested to receive contributions from the trust fund shall file reports on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 32nd days prior to the first primary and general elections, and on the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th days prior to the second primary.

(b)(c) Following the last day of qualifying for office, any unopposed candidate need only file a report within 90 days after the date such candidate became unopposed. Such report shall contain all previously unreported contributions and expenditures as required by this section and shall reflect disposition of funds as required by s. 106.141.

- $\underline{(c)(d)}$ 1. When a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, all political committees and committees of continuous existence making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of such special election shall file campaign treasurers' reports with the filing officer on the dates set by the Department of State pursuant to s. 100.111.
- 2. When an election is called for an issue to appear on the ballot at a time when no candidates are scheduled to appear on the ballot, all political committees making contributions or expenditures in support of or in opposition to such issue shall file reports on the 18th and 4th days prior to such election.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (e) The filing officer shall provide each candidate with a schedule designating the beginning and end of reporting periods as well as the corresponding designated due dates.

Section 46. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 106.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.08 Contributions; limitations on.--

(1)

(c) For purposes of this subsection, the first primary election, second primary, and the general election shall be deemed separate elections so long as the candidate is not an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011(15). However, for the purpose of contribution limits with respect to candidates for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court or

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judge of a district court of appeal, there shall be only one election, which shall be the general election, and with respect to candidates for circuit judge or county court judge, there shall be only two elections, which shall be the first primary election and general election.

Section 47. Subsection (1) of section 106.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.29 Reports by political parties; assessment on contributions.--

(1) The state executive committee and each county executive committee of each political party regulated by chapter 103 shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by such committee. reports shall contain the same information as do reports required of candidates by s. 106.07 and shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter, except that, during the period from the last day for candidate qualifying until the general election, such reports shall be filed on the Friday immediately preceding the first primary election, the second primary election, and the general election. Each state executive committee shall file the original and one copy of its reports with the Division of Elections. Each county executive committee shall file its reports with the supervisor of elections in the county in which such committee exists. Any political party failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in s. 106.07 for submitting late reports. No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

Section 48. Subsection (3) of section 102.031, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

1 102.031 Maintenance of good order at polls; 2 authorities; persons allowed in polling rooms; unlawful 3 solicitation of voters. --4 (3)(a)1. No person may enter any polling room or 5 polling place where the polling place is also a polling room, 6 during voting hours except the following: 7 a. 1. Official poll watchers; 8 b.2. Inspectors; 9 c.3. Election clerks; 10 d.4. The supervisor of elections or his deputy; e.5. Persons there to vote, persons in the care of a 11 12 voter, or persons caring for such voter; f.6. Law enforcement officers or emergency service 13 14 personnel there with permission of the clerk or a majority of 15 the inspectors; or g.7. A person, whether or not a registered voter, who 16 17 is assisting with or participating in a simulated election for 18 minors, as approved by the supervisor of elections. 19 2.(b) The restriction in this paragraph subsection does not apply where the polling room is in an area commonly 20 traversed by the public in order to gain access to businesses 21 22 or homes or in an area traditionally utilized as a public area 23 for discussion. (b)1.(c) No person, political committee, committee of 24 25 continuous existence, or other group or organization may solicit voters within 100 50 feet of the entrance to any 26 27 polling place, or polling room where the polling place is also 28 a polling room, on the day of any election. 29 Solicitation shall not be restricted if: 30 Conducted from a separately marked area within the 50-foot zone so as not to disturb, hinder, impede, obstruct,

or interfere with voter access to the polling place or polling room entrance; and

- b. The solicitation activities and subject matter are clearly and easily identifiable by the voters as an activity in which they may voluntarily participate; or
- c. Conducted on property within the 50-foot zone which is a residence, established business, private property, sidewalk, park, or property traditionally utilized as a public area for discussion.
- 2. Solicitation shall not be permitted within the 50-foot zone on a public sidewalk or other similar means of access to the polling room if it is clearly identifiable to the pollworkers that the solicitation is impeding, obstructing, or interfering with voter access to the polling room or polling place.
- 2.(d) For the purpose of this <u>paragraph</u> subsection, the term "solicit" <u>includes</u> shall include, but <u>is</u> not be limited to, seeking or attempting to seek any vote, fact, opinion, or contribution; distributing or attempting to distribute any political or campaign material, leaflet, or handout; conducting a poll; seeking or attempting to seek a signature on any petition; and selling or attempting to sell any item.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, if in the opinion of the supervisor of elections, because of the location of the polling place, the health or safety of solicitors will be adversely affected, solicitation may be conducted within the 100-foot zone from a reasonably located, separately marked area, which must be designated by the supervisor of elections so as not to disturb, hinder, impede, obstruct, or interfere with voter access to the

- the election board may have Each supervisor of elections shall inform the clerk of each precinct of the area within which soliciting is unlawful, based on the particular characteristics of that polling place. The supervisor or the clerk may take any reasonable action necessary to ensure order at the polling places which shall include:
- 1. Designating a specific area for soliciting pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection, or
- 2. Having disruptive and unruly persons removed by law enforcement officers from the polling room or polling place or from the 100-foot 50-foot zone surrounding the polling place.

 The law enforcement officer assigned to the precinct shall inform solicitors of the 100-foot zone and, when authorized by the election board, shall remove those who are not lawfully within the 100-foot zone and are disruptive and unruly.

Section 49. Section 99.013, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

99.013 Residency requirement.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Residence" means a person's true, fixed, and sole
 permanent dwelling from which that person has no present
 intention of moving and to which, whenever absent, that person
 has the intention of returning.
- (b) "Residency requirement" means any requirement under the State Constitution or the laws of this state that a

candidate for public office or an elected or appointed public officer be a resident of, or maintain that person's residence within the boundaries of, a specified political subdivision or other geopolitically defined area.

- $\underline{\text{(c)}} \ \ \texttt{"Resident" means a person who has established a}$ residence.
 - (2) RESIDENCY.--
- (a) For the purposes of meeting a residency requirement, a candidate or public officer subject to that requirement may have only one residence. In any determination of whether a person has met the residency requirement, the factors appearing in s. 196.015, as well as the person's manifest intent ascertained from an examination of where that person performs the usual functions of sleeping, eating, and living, including attendant conduct and surrounding circumstances, and other factors appropriate for the purpose of establishing residency may be considered.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided for in the State

 Constitution, a residency requirement that applies to a candidate for public office must be met from the time of qualifying for that office, and a residency requirement that applies to an appointed public officer must be met from the time of appointment to that office.
- (3) INVESTIGATION OF RESIDENCY VIOLATIONS.--The Florida Elections Commission shall investigate, consider, and determine alleged violations of residency requirements applicable to candidates for public office and elected and appointed public officers as provided in ss. 106.25 and 106.26.

Section 50. Section 196.015, Florida Statutes, reads:

196.015 Permanent residency; factual determination by property appraiser.—Intention to establish a permanent residence in this state is a factual determination to be made, in the first instance, by the property appraiser. Although any one factor is not conclusive of the establishment or nonestablishment of permanent residence, the following are relevant factors that may be considered by the property appraiser in making his or her determination as to the intent of a person claiming a homestead exemption to establish a permanent residence in this state:

- (1) Formal declarations of the applicant.
- (2) Informal statements of the applicant.
- (3) The place of employment of the applicant.
- (4) The previous permanent residency by the applicant in a state other than Florida or in another country and the date non-Florida residency was terminated.
- (5) The place where the applicant is registered to vote.
- (6) The place of issuance of a driver's license to the applicant.
- (7) The place of issuance of a license tag on any motor vehicle owned by the applicant.
- (8) The address as listed on federal income tax returns filed by the applicant.
- (9) The previous filing of Florida intangible tax returns by the applicant.
- Section 51. Subsection (1) of section 106.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 29 106.18 When a candidate's name to be omitted from 30 ballot.--

1 (1) The name of a candidate shall not be printed on the ballot for an election if the candidate is convicted of violating s. 106.19(1) or is determined to be in violation of 3 a residency requirement, as provided in ss. 106.25 and 106.26. 4 5 Section 52. Subsection (8) of section 106.25, Florida 6 Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is renumbered as subsection (9), 7 and a new subsection (8) is added to said section to read: 8 106.25 Reports of alleged violations to Department of 9 State; disposition of findings.--10 (8) In addition to authority granted to the commission with respect to violations of this chapter, the commission may 11 investigate complaints filed against any candidate for public 12 13 office for violating a residency requirement. If a complaint against a candidate for failure to meet the residency 14 15 requirement is timely filed with the commission, the commission shall investigate the complaint and determine the 16 17 candidate's eligibility to hold office in accordance with s. 18 106.26. That determination must be made public within 15 days 19 after the date the complaint is filed. The commission may not 20 accept a residency complaint against a candidate which is 21 filed later than 20 days after the end of the qualifying 22 period. 23 Section 53. Subsection (12) of section 106.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 24 25 106.26 Powers of commission; rights and responsibilities of parties; findings by commission .--26 27 (12)(a) At the conclusion of its hearings concerning 28 an alleged violation, the commission shall immediately begin 29 deliberations on the evidence presented at such hearings and

shall proceed to determine by affirmative vote of a majority

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of a residency requirement has occurred. Such determination shall promptly be made public. The order shall contain a finding of violation or no violation, together with brief findings of pertinent facts, and the assessment of such civil penalties as are permitted by this chapter or no such assessment and shall bear the signature or facsimile signature of the chair or vice chair.

- (b) In regard to an allegation of violation of a
 residency requirement:
- 1. If the commission determines that a candidate for public office has violated the residency requirement, the commission shall require the Secretary of State or the appropriate supervisor to omit the name of the candidate from the ballot.
- 2. If the commission determines that an elected or appointed public officer has violated the residency requirement, the commission shall refer its findings, in the case of a legislator, to the presiding officer of the appropriate house of the Legislature for appropriate action under the rules of that house or, in the case of any other public officer, to the Governor for appropriate action under s. 114.01.
- 3. If the commission determines that the candidate or elected or appointed public officer under investigation has not violated the residency requirement, the proceedings shall cease.
- 4. This subsection does not limit the jurisdiction of any other officer or agency of government empowered by law to investigate, act upon, or dispose of alleged violations of a residency requirement by any candidate for public office or any elected or appointed public officer.

1 Section 54. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 97.052, 2 Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read: 3 97.052 Uniform statewide voter registration application. --4 5 (1) The department shall prescribe a uniform statewide 6 voter registration application for use in this state. 7 (a) The uniform statewide voter registration 8 application must be accepted for any one or more of the 9 following purposes: 10 1. Initial registration. 2. Change of address. 11 3. Change of party affiliation. 12 13 4. Change of name. 14 5. Replacement of voter registration identification 15 card. (b) The department is responsible for printing the 16 17 uniform statewide voter registration application and the voter 18 registration application form prescribed by the Federal 19 Election Commission pursuant to the National Voter 20 Registration Act of 1993. The applications and forms must be 21 distributed, upon request, to the following: 22 1. Individuals seeking to register to vote. 23 2. Individuals or groups conducting voter registration programs. A charge of 1 cent per application shall be 24 assessed on requests for 10,000 or more applications. 25 26 The Department of Highway Safety and Motor

4. Voter registration agencies.

5. Armed forces recruitment offices.

6. Qualifying educational institutions.

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Vehicles.

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Supervisors, who must make the applications and forms available in the following manner: By distributing the applications and forms in their offices to any individual or group. By distributing the applications and forms at other locations designated by each supervisor. By mailing the applications and forms to applicants upon the request of the applicant. (c) The uniform statewide voter registration application may not be reproduced by any private individual or group. The uniform statewide voter registration (2) application must be designed to elicit the following information from the applicant: (a) Full name. (b) Date of birth. (c) Address of legal residence. (d) Mailing address, if different. (e) County of legal residence. (f) Race or ethnicity that best describes the applicant: 1. American Indian or Alaskan Native. 2. Asian or Pacific Islander. 3. Black, not of Hispanic origin. 4. White, not of Hispanic origin. 5. Hispanic. (q) Sex. (h) Party affiliation.

(i) Whether the applicant needs assistance in voting.

(j) Name and address where last registered.(k) Social security number (optional).

- (1) Telephone number (optional).
- (m) Signature of applicant under penalty for false swearing pursuant to s. 104.011, by which the person subscribes to the oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051, and swears or affirms that the information contained in the registration application is true.

(n) Date of signature.

 $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ Whether the application is being used for initial registration, or to update a voter registration record, or to request a replacement registration identification card.

 $\underline{\text{(o)}}$ Whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States.

- (p) That the applicant has not been convicted of a felony or, if convicted, has had his or her civil rights restored.
- (q) That the applicant has not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or, if so adjudicated, has had his or her right to vote restored.

The registration form shall be in plain language and designed so that convicted felons whose civil rights have been restored and persons who have been adjudicated mentally incapacitated and have had their voting rights restored are not required to reveal their prior conviction or adjudication.

Section 55. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 97.053, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

97.053 Acceptance of voter registration applications.--

- (1) Voter registration applications, and changes in registration, and requests for a replacement registration identification card must be accepted in the office of any supervisor, the division, a driver license office, a voter registration agency, or an armed forces recruitment office when hand delivered by the applicant or a third party during the hours that office is open or when mailed.
- (5)(a) A voter registration application is complete if it contains:
 - 1. The applicant's name. 7
 - 2. The applicant's legal residence address.
 - 3. The applicant's date of birth., and
- $\underline{4}$. An indication that the applicant is a citizen of the United States.
- 5. An indication that the applicant has not been convicted of a felony or that, if convicted, has had his or her civil rights restored.
- 6. An indication that the applicant has not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or that, if so adjudicated, has had his or her right to vote restored.
- 7. Signature of the applicant swearing or affirming under the penalty for false swearing pursuant to s. 104.011 that the information contained in the registration application is true and subscribing to the oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051.
- Section 56. Section 97.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 97.071 Registration identification card.--

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- (1) A registration identification card must be furnished to all voters registering under the permanent single registration system and must contain:(a) Voter's registration number.(b) Date of registration.
 - (c) Full name.

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- (d) Party affiliation.
- (e) Date of birth.
- (f) Race or ethnicity, if provided by the applicant.
- (g) Sex, if provided by the applicant.
 - (h) Address of legal residence.
- 12 (i) Precinct number.
 - (j) Signature of supervisor.
 - (k) Place for voter's signature.
 - (1) Other information deemed necessary by the department.
 - (2) A voter may receive a replacement of a registration identification card by <u>providing a signed</u>, <u>written request for a replacement card to informing</u> the supervisor, in writing, that the card was defaced, lost, or <u>stolen</u>. Upon verification of registration, the supervisor shall issue the voter a duplicate card without charge.
 - (3) In the case of a change of name, address, or party affiliation, the supervisor must issue the voter a new registration identification card. However, a registration identification card indicating a party affiliation change made between the book-closing date for the first primary election and the date of the second primary election may not be issued until after the second primary election.
 - Section 57. Section 97.1031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 97.1031 Notice of change of residence within the same county, change of name, or change of party.--
- (1) When an elector moves from the address named on that person's voter registration record to another address within the same county, the elector must <u>provide a signed</u>, written notification of such move to notify the supervisor in writing of such change and obtain a registration identification card reflecting the new address of legal residence.
- (2) When the name of an elector is changed by marriage or other legal process, the elector must <u>provide a signed</u>, <u>written notification of such change to notify</u> the supervisor <u>in writing of the change</u> and obtain a registration identification card reflecting the new name change.
- (3) When an elector seeks to change party affiliation, the elector must provide a signed, written notification of such intent to notify the supervisor in writing and obtain a new registration identification card reflecting the new party affiliation, subject pursuant to the issuance restriction in s. 97.071(3).
- (4) The supervisor shall make the necessary changes in the elector's records as soon as practical upon receipt of such notice of a change of address of legal residence, name, or party affiliation <u>and shall issue the new registration</u> identification card as required by s. 97.071(3).

Section 58. Section 98.461, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.461 Registration form, precinct register; contents.——A registration form, approved by the Department of State, containing the information required in s. 97.052 shall be filed alphabetically in the office of the supervisor as the

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master list of electors of the county. However, the registration forms may be microfilmed and such microfilms substituted for the original registration forms; or, when voter registration information, including the voter's signature, is maintained digitally or on electronic, magnetic, or optic media, such stored information may be substituted for the original registration form. Such microfilms or stored information shall be retained in the custody of the supervisor of elections. In the event the original registration forms are microfilmed or maintained digitally or on electronic or other media, such originals may be destroyed in accordance with the schedule approved by the Bureau of Archives and Records Management of the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State. As an alternative, the information from the registration form, including the signature, may be electronically reproduced and stored as provided in s. 98.451. A computer printout may be used at the polls as a precinct register in lieu of the registration books. The precinct register shall contain the date of the election, the precinct number, and the following information concerning each registered elector: last name, first name, and middle name or initial; party affiliation; residence address; registration number; date of birth; sex, if provided; race, if provided; state or country of birth; whether the voter needs assistance in voting; and such other additional information as to readily identify the elector. The precinct register may also contain a list of the forms of identification approved by the Department of State, which shall include, but not be limited to, the voter registration identification card and Florida driver's license. The precinct register may also contain a space for the elector's signature, a space for the initials of the

witnessing clerk or inspector, and a space for the signature slip or ballot number. 2 Section 59. Subsection (2) of section 104.011, Florida 3 Statutes, is amended to read: 4 5 104.011 False swearing; submission of false voter 6 registration information .--7 (2) A person who willfully submits any false voter 8 registration information commits a felony misdemeanor of the third first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 10 775.083. Section 60. Subsection (4) is added to section 11 104.012, Florida Statutes, to read: 12 13 104.012 Consideration for registration; interference 14 with registration; soliciting registrations for compensation; 15 alteration of voter registration application .--(4) A person who alters the voter registration 16 17 application of any other person, without the other person's knowledge and consent, commits a misdemeanor of the first 18 19 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 20 Section 61. Sections 98.391, 98.412, 98.431, and 21 98.441, Florida Statutes, and sections 98.401 and 98.421, 22 Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 95-147, Laws of 23 Florida, are hereby repealed. Section 62. Subsection (11) is added to section 24 25 97.012, Florida Statutes, to read: 26 97.012 Secretary of State as chief election 27 officer. -- The Secretary of State is the chief election officer 28 of the state, and it is his or her responsibility to: 29 (11) Create and maintain a central voter file. 30 Section 63. Subsections (4) through (29) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are renumbered as

subsections (5) through (30), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to said section to read:

97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:

(4) "Central voter file" means a statewide, centrally maintained database containing voter registration information of all counties in this state.

Section 64. Subsection (3) of section 98.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.045 Administration of voter registration.--

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss.s.98.095
and 98.097, each supervisor shall maintain for at least 2
years, and make available for public inspection and copying,
all records concerning implementation of registration list
maintenance programs and activities conducted pursuant to ss.
98.065 and 98.075. The records must include lists of the name
and address of each person to whom an address confirmation
final notice was sent and information as to whether each such
person responded to the mailing, but may not include any
information that is confidential or exempt from public record
requirements under this code.

Section 65. Section 98.095, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapters 91-235 and 91-424, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

98.095 County registers open to inspection; copies.-(1)(a)1. The registration books of each county in this
state are public records. Any Every citizen of the state is
allowed to examine the registration books of any county,
except for social security numbers, while they are in the
custody of the supervisor of that county, but is not allowed

to make copies or extracts therefrom except as provided by this section.

- 2. Within 15 days of a request for voter registration information, the supervisor shall furnish any requested information, excluding a voter's signature and social security number and any other information that is confidential or exempt from public records requirements, which the supervisor maintains pursuant to "The Florida Election Code."
- (b) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (a), if after the most recent an election, if there is a request for information relating to electors who voted in that the most recent election, within 15 days of the request the supervisor shall either provide the information or allow the persons, entities, or agents thereof, as authorized in this section, to personally extract or copy the information.
- (c) Actual costs of duplication of information authorized by this section for release to the public shall be charged in accordance with the provisions of s. 119.07.
- (2) The information provided by the supervisor pursuant to this section shall be furnished only to:
 - (a) The courts for the purpose of jury selection;
 - (b) Municipalities;
 - (c) Other governmental agencies;
 - (d) Candidates, to further their candidacy;
- (e) Registered political committees, registered committees of continuous existence, and political parties or officials thereof, for political purposes only; and
- (f) Incumbent officeholders, to report to their constituents.

Such information shall not be used for commercial purposes.

No person to whom a list of registered voters is made available pursuant to this section, and no person who acquires such a list, shall use any information contained therein for purposes which are not related to elections, political or governmental activities, voter registration, law enforcement, or jury selection.

(3) Any person who acquires a precinct list of registered voters from the office of the supervisor shall take and subscribe to an oath which shall be in substantially the following form:

I hereby swear or affirm that I am a person authorized by s. 98.095, Florida Statutes, to acquire information on registered voters of County, Florida; that the information acquired will be used only for the purposes prescribed in that section and for no other purpose; and that I will not permit the use or copying of such information by persons not authorized by the Election Code of the State of Florida.

...(Signature of person acquiring list)...

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of, 19.....

...(Signature and title of person administering oath)...

Section 66. Effective January 1, 1998, subsection (2) of section 98.095, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 91-235, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

1 98.095 County registers open to inspection; copies .--2 (2) The information provided by the supervisor 3 pursuant to this section shall be furnished only to: 4 (a) Municipalities; 5 (b) Other governmental agencies; 6 (c) Candidates, to further their candidacy; 7 (d) Registered political committees, registered committees of continuous existence, and political parties or 8 9 officials thereof, for political purposes only; and 10 (e) Incumbent officeholders, to report to their constituents. 11 12 13 Such information shall not be used for commercial purposes. 14 No person to whom a list of registered voters is made 15 available pursuant to this section, and no person who acquires such a list, shall use any information contained therein for 16 17 purposes which are not related to elections, political or 18 governmental activities, voter registration, or law 19 enforcement. 20 Section 67. Section 98.097, Florida Statutes, is 21 created to read: 22 98.097 Central voter file; administration by division; 23 public access.--24 (1) There is hereby established a central voter file, to be administered by the division, which shall be a 25 26 statewide, centrally maintained database containing the voter 27 registration information of all counties in this state. 28 (2) All voter registration records and other 29 information in the central voter file, excluding any 30 information that is confidential or exempt from public records 31

requirements, shall be considered public records for the purposes of chapter 119.

- (3) The central voter file shall be self-sustaining.
 Section 68. Section 98.212, Florida Statutes, is
 amended to read:
- 98.212 Supervisors to furnish statistical and other information.--
- (1)(a) Upon written request, supervisors shall, as promptly as possible, furnish to recognized public or private universities and senior colleges within the state, to state or county governmental agencies, and to recognized political party committees, statistical information for the purpose of analyzing election returns and results.
- (b)(2) Supervisors may require reimbursement for any part or all of the actual expenses expense of supplying any such information requested under paragraph (a). For the purposes of this subsection, supervisors may use the services of any research and statistical personnel that may be supplied.
- $\underline{(c)(3)}$ Lists of names submitted to supervisors for indication of registration or nonregistration or of party affiliation shall be processed at any time at cost, except that in no case shall the charge exceed 10 cents for each name on which the information is furnished.
- $\underline{(2)}$ (4) The supervisors shall provide information as requested by the department for program evaluation and reporting to the Federal Election Commission pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.
- (3) The supervisors shall provide information as requested by the department for the creation and maintenance of the central voter file.

Section 69. Section 101.591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.591 Voting system audit.--

- (1) The <u>Legislature</u>, upon specific appropriation and <u>directive</u>, may provide for an independent <u>Department of Stateshall</u> audit of, at least every 5 years, the voting system in any <u>each</u> county. Within 30 days after completing the audit, the <u>person conducting the audit Department of Stateshall</u> furnish a copy of the audit to the supervisor of elections and the board of county commissioners.
- shall consist of a study and evaluation of the voting system used during any primary, general, municipal, or presidential preference primary election to provide reasonable assurance that the system is properly controlled, can accurately count votes, provides adequate safeguards against unauthorized manipulation and fraud, and complies with the requirements of law and rules of the Department of State.

Section 70. Paragraph (y) of subsection (1) of section 125.01, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 125.01 Powers and duties.--

- (1) The legislative and governing body of a county shall have the power to carry on county government. To the extent not inconsistent with general or special law, this power includes, but is not restricted to, the power to:
- (y) Place questions or propositions on the ballot at any primary election, general election, or otherwise called special election, when agreed to by a majority vote of the total membership of the legislative and governing body, so as to obtain an expression of elector sentiment with respect to matters of substantial concern within the county. No special

election may be called for the purpose of conducting a straw ballot. Any election costs, as defined in s. $97.021\underline{(9)}(8)$, associated with any ballot question or election called specifically at the request of a district or for the creation of a district shall be paid by the district either in whole or in part as the case may warrant.

Section 71. (1) The Florida Elections Commission and all of its statutory powers, duties, and functions and all of its records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds are transferred by a type one transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(1), Florida Statutes, from the Department of State to the Department of Legal Affairs, Office of the Attorney General.

(2) This section shall take effect July 1, 1997. Section 72. Subsection (2) of section 104.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.271 False or malicious charges against, or false statements about, opposing candidates; penalty.--

election, with actual malice makes or causes to be made any statement about an opposing candidate which is false is guilty of a violation of this code. An aggrieved candidate may file a complaint with the Florida Elections Commission Division of Elections pursuant to s. 106.25. The commission division shall adopt rules to provide an expedited hearing before the Florida Elections Commission of complaints filed under this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Florida Elections commission shall assess a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 against any candidate found in violation of this subsection, which shall be deposited to the account of the General Revenue Fund of the state.

Section 73. Subsection (2) of section 106.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.19 Violations by candidates, persons connected with campaigns, and political committees.--

treasurer; any chair, vice chair, or other officer of any political committee; any agent or person acting on behalf of any candidate or political committee; or any other person who violates paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to three 3 times the amount involved in the illegal act. Such penalty may be in addition to the penalties provided by subsection (1) and shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund of this state. The Division of Elections shall have authority to bring a civil action in circuit court to recover such civil penalty.

Section 74. Subsection (7) of section 106.22, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (11) and (12) are added to said section, to read:

106.22 Duties of the Division of Elections.--It is the duty of the Division of Elections to:

- (7) Report to the Florida Elections Commission any failure to file a report or information required by this chapter or any apparent violation of this chapter.

 Investigate apparent or alleged violations of this chapter and recommend legal disposition of the violation as provided in s. 106.25.
- (11) Conduct preliminary investigations into any irregularities or fraud involving voter registration or voting and report its findings to the state attorney for the judicial

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circuit in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution, where warranted.

(12) Conduct random audits with respect to reports and statements filed under this chapter and with respect to alleged failure to file any reports and statements required under this chapter.

Section 75. Subsection (1) of section 106.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.23 Powers of the Division of Elections.--

(1) In order to carry out the responsibilities prescribed by s. 106.22 this chapter, the Division of Elections is empowered to subpoena and bring before its duly authorized representatives any person in the state, or any person doing business in the state, or any person who has filed or is required to have filed any application, document, papers or other information with an office or agency of this state or a political subdivision thereof and to require the production of any papers, books, or other records relevant to any investigation, including the records and accounts of any bank or trust company doing business in this state. Duly authorized representatives of the division are empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who shall appear before them concerning any relevant matter. Should any witness fail to respond to the lawful subpoena of the division or, having responded, fail to answer all lawful inquiries or to turn over evidence that has been subpoenaed, the division may file a complaint before any circuit court of the state setting up such failure on the part of the witness. On the filing of such complaint, the court shall take jurisdiction of the witness and the subject matter of said complaint and shall direct the witness to

respond to all lawful questions and to produce all documentary evidence in the witness's possession which is lawfully demanded. The failure of any witness to comply with such order of the court shall constitute a direct and criminal contempt of court, and the court shall punish said witness accordingly. However, the refusal by a witness to answer inquiries or turn over evidence on the basis that such testimony or material will tend to incriminate such witness shall not be deemed refusal to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 76. Section 106.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.24 Florida Elections Commission; membership; powers; duties.--

Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, State a Florida
Elections Commission, hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall be a separate budget entity, and its director shall be the agency head for all purposes.
The commission shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Legal Affairs or the Attorney General State in the performance of its duties, including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing transactions involving real or personal property, and budgetary matters.

(b) The commission It shall be composed of nine seven members. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives shall each provide a list of six nominees to the Governor for initial appointment to the commission. The Governor may appoint two members to the commission from each list. If the

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Governor refuses to appoint two members from any of the respective lists, the Governor shall so inform the nominating officer and the nominating officer shall submit a new list of six nominees within 30 days. The new list must contain at least three nominees not included on the prior nominating list, including a chair, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor with the approval of three members of the Cabinet and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The ninth commission member, who shall serve as chair of the commission, shall be appointed by the Governor. The chair of the commission shall serve for a maximum term of 4 years, such term to run concurrently with the term of the appointing Governor and until a future successor is appointed. Other members of the commission appointed by the Governor shall serve for 4-year terms and until their successors are appointed. The chair of the commission shall be designated by the Governor. (c) As the terms of members expire, excluding the chair, successors shall be appointed to 4-year terms and shall serve until their successors are appointed. Six months prior to the expiration of a commission member's term, the ranking officer of the political party in the respective house originally nominating the commission member shall submit a list of three nominees to the Governor. The Governor may appoint one of the listed nominees to the commission. If no

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Vacancies on the commission shall expeditiously be filled for

nominee is selected from the list, the Governor shall so

inform the nominating officer, who shall submit a list of

three different nominees to the Governor within 30 days.

the unexpired terms in the same manner of the original

appointment to the vacated position.

- or becomes vacant, a successor shall be appointed in the manner of the original appointment, and shall serve for a maximum of 4 years, such term to run concurrently with the term of the appointing Governor and until a future successor is appointed.
- (e) In no event may any member Members of the commission may not serve more than two full terms. Members of the commission shall be paid travel and per diem as provided in s. 112.061 while in performance of their duties and in traveling to, from, and upon same. Of the nine seven members of the commission, no more than five four members shall be from the same political party at any one time.
- (2) No member of the commission shall be a member of any county, state, or national committee of a political party; be an officer in any partisan political club or organization; or hold, or be a candidate for, any other public office. No person shall be appointed as a member of the commission who has held an elective public office or office in a political party within the year immediately preceding his or her appointment.
- (3) The commission shall convene at the call of its chair or at the request of a majority of the members of the commission. The presence of <u>five</u> four members is required to constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of the majority of the members present is required for any action or recommendation by the commission. The commission may meet in any city of the state.
- (4) The commission shall appoint an executive director, who shall serve under the direction, supervision, and control of the commission. The executive director, with

the consent of the commission, shall employ such staff as are necessary to adequately perform the functions of the commission, within budgetary limitations. All employees, except the executive director and attorneys, are subject to part II of chapter 110. The executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and be subject to part III of chapter 110, except that the commission shall have complete authority for setting the executive director's salary.

Attorneys employed by the commission shall be subject to part V of chapter 110. The Division of Elections shall provide administrative support and services to the commission to carry out its duties pursuant to this chapter. The division shall employ such staff as are necessary to adequately perform the functions of the commission, within budgetary limitations.

- (5) Hearings shall be held before the commission, except that the chair may direct that any hearing be held before one member of the commission or a panel of less than the full commission. The commission shall adopt rules to provide for the filing of a report when hearings are held by a single commissioner or a panel, which rules shall prescribe the time for filing the report and the contents of the report.
- (6) There is hereby established in the State Treasury an Elections Commission Trust Fund to be utilized by the Division of Elections and the Florida Elections Commission in order to carry out their duties pursuant to ss. 106.24-106.28. The trust fund may also be used by the division, pursuant to its authority under s. 106.22(11), to provide rewards for information leading to criminal convictions related to voter registration fraud, voter fraud, and vote scams.
- (7) The department, in consultation with The commission, shall develop a budget request pursuant to chapter

216 annually. The budget is not subject to change by the Department of Legal Affairs or the Attorney General, but it which shall be submitted by the Department of Legal Affairs to the Governor for transmittal to the Legislature.

(8) The commission is authorized to contract or consult with appropriate agencies of state government for such professional assistance as may be needed in the discharge of its duties. The Department of Legal Affairs shall provide legal and investigative assistance to the commission, upon request, except in the instance in which the Attorney General is a complainant or respondent in a complaint filed with the commission or is otherwise involved in the complaint.

Section 77. Section 106.25, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

- 106.25 Reports of alleged violations to <u>Florida</u>

 <u>Elections Commission</u> Department of State; disposition of findings.--
- (1) Jurisdiction to investigate and determine violations of this chapter is vested in the Division of Elections and the Florida Elections Commission; however, nothing in this section limits the jurisdiction of any other officers or agencies of government empowered by law to investigate, act upon, or dispose of alleged violations of this code.
- (2) The <u>commission</u> Division of Elections shall investigate and report to the Florida Elections Commission all violations of this chapter, but only after with or without having received <u>either</u> a sworn complaint <u>or information</u> reported to it by the Division of Elections, and may conduct random audits and investigations with respect to reports and statements filed under this chapter and with respect to the

alleged failure to file any reports and statements required under this chapter. However, Any person, other than the division, having information of any violation of this chapter shall file a sworn complaint with the commission Division of Elections. Such sworn complaint shall state whether a complaint of the same violation has been made to any state attorney. Within 5 days after receipt of a sworn complaint, the commission shall transmit a copy of the complaint to the alleged violator.

- (3) For the purposes of Florida Elections commission jurisdiction, a violation shall mean the willful performance of an act prohibited by this chapter or the willful failure to perform an act required by this chapter.
- (4) The <u>commission</u> Division of Elections shall undertake a preliminary investigation to determine if the facts alleged in a sworn complaint or a matter initiated by the division constitute probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. Upon completion of the preliminary investigation, the <u>commission</u> division shall, by written report, find probable cause or no probable cause to believe that this chapter or s. 104.271 has been violated.
- (a) If no probable cause is found, the <u>commission</u> <u>shall</u> <u>division may</u> dismiss the case and the case shall become a matter of public record, except as otherwise provided in this section, together with a written statement of the findings of the preliminary investigation and a summary of the facts which the <u>commission</u> <u>division</u> shall send to the complainant and the alleged violator.
- (b) If probable cause is found, the <u>commission</u> division shall so notify the complainant and the alleged violator in writing and shall refer the case to the

commission. All documents made or received in the disposition of the complaint shall become public records upon a finding by the commission.

In a case where probable cause is found by the commission, the commission shall make a preliminary determination to consider the matter or to refer the matter to the state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred.

(5) Where the commission does not refer the matter to the state attorney, a hearing before a hearing officer from the Division of Administrative Hearings shall be held pursuant to chapter 120 if the commission receives a written request for such a hearing from the alleged violator within 20 days of receipt after the probable cause determination.

(6)(5) It is the duty of a state attorney receiving a complaint referred by the commission to investigate the complaint promptly and thoroughly; to undertake such criminal or civil actions as are justified by law; and to report to the commission the results of such investigation, the action taken, and the disposition thereof. The failure or refusal of a state attorney to prosecute or to initiate action upon a complaint or a referral by the commission shall not bar further action by the commission under this chapter.

(7)(6) Every sworn complaint filed pursuant to this chapter with the Division of Elections or the Florida
Elections commission, every division investigation and investigative report or other paper of the division or commission with respect to a violation of this chapter, and every proceeding of the commission with respect to a violation of this chapter is confidential, is exempt from the provisions of ss. 119.07(1) and 286.011, and is exempt from publication

in the Florida Administrative Weekly of any notice or agenda with respect to any proceeding relating to such violation, except under the following circumstances:

- (a) As provided in subsection(6)(5);
- (b) Upon a determination of probable cause or no probable cause by the commission; $\underline{\text{or}}$
- (c) After a finding of no probable cause is made by the division and the case is not appealed; or

(c)(d) For proceedings conducted with respect to appeals of fines levied by filing officers for the late filing of reports required by this chapter.

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However, a complainant is not bound by the confidentiality provisions of this section. In addition, confidentiality may be waived in writing by the person against whom the complaint has been filed or the investigation has been initiated. finding of probable cause in a case is entered within 30 days prior to the date of the election with respect to which the alleged violation occurred, such finding and the proceedings and records relating to such case shall not become public until noon of the day following such election. When two or more persons are being investigated by the commission division with respect to an alleged violation of this chapter, the division or the commission may not publicly enter a finding of probable cause or no probable cause in the case until a finding of probable cause or no probable cause for the entire case has been determined. However, once the confidentiality of any case has been breached, the person or persons under investigation have the right to waive the confidentiality of the case, thereby opening up the proceedings and records to the public. Any person who discloses any information or

matter made confidential by the provisions of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (7) Dismissal of a case by the division, based on a finding of no probable cause, may be appealed to the commission by the complainant. Any complainant intending to appeal such dismissal must, within 30 days after the dismissal, file a request for a hearing before the commission with the division.
- (8) Any person who files a complaint pursuant to this section while knowing that the allegations contained in such complaint are false or without merit commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 78. Subsection (1) of section 106.26, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (13) and (14) are added to said section, to read:

106.26 Powers of commission; rights and responsibilities of parties; findings by commission.--

and published in accordance with chapter 120, consider all sworn complaints filed with it and all matters reported to it by the Division of Elections or otherwise coming to its attention, including appeals of division dismissals of cases based on no probable cause. In order to carry out its duties, the commission may, whenever required, issue subpoenas and other necessary process to compel the attendance of witnesses before it. The chair thereof shall issue said process on behalf of the commission. The chair or any other member of the commission may administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who shall appear

before the commission for the purpose of testifying in any matter about which the commission may desire evidence. The commission, whenever required, may also compel by subpoena the production of any books, letters, or other documentary evidence it may desire to examine in reference to any matter before it. The sheriffs in the several counties shall make such service and execute all process or orders when required by the commission. Sheriffs shall be paid for these services by the commission as provided for in s. 30.231. Any person who is served with a subpoena to attend a hearing of the commission also shall be served with a general statement informing him or her of the subject matter of the commission's investigation or inquiry and a notice that he or she may be accompanied at the hearing by counsel of his or her own choosing.

- (13) The commission by rule may determine violations which constitute minor offenses that can be resolved without further investigation by means of a plea of nolo contendere and payment of a fine.
- (14) The commission may not issue advisory opinions and must, in all its deliberations and decisions, adhere to statutory law and advisory opinions of the division.

Section 79. Subsection (2) of section 106.265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.265 Civil penalties.--

(2) If any person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or political party fails or refuses to pay to the commission any civil penalties assessed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the <u>State Comptroller shall be responsible for collecting the civil penalties resulting from</u>

such action commission may bring an action in any circuit
court of this state to enforce such penalty.

Section 80. (1) Transition provisions.--

- (1)(a) The terms of all current members of the Florida Elections Commission shall expire at the end of the day,

 December 31, 1997, and new members shall be appointed to the commission prior to that date pursuant to the provisions of s.

 106.24, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, except that, in order to provide for staggered terms, the initial appointments shall be for terms beginning January 1, 1998, as follows:
- 1. Appointed nominees of the President of the Senate and the minority leader of the Senate shall each serve for a term of 3 years.
- 2. Appointed nominees of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the minority leader of the House of Representatives shall each serve for a term of 2 years.
- (b) Any current member of the commission may be appointed to the newly constituted commission established by this act.
- (2) All complaints and other business pending before the commission at the close of business on December 31, 1997, shall be continued on January 1, 1998, by the newly constituted commission established by this act.
- (3) All records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds in the possession of or provided by the Division of Elections of the Department of State as administrative support and services to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to s. 106.24(4), Florida Statutes (1995), shall be transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the

newly constituted commission established by this act on January 1, 1998. In addition, as provided in s. 20.06(2)(c), Florida Statutes, the administrative rules of the division governing such records, personnel, property, and funds which are in effect immediately before such transfer shall remain in effect until specifically changed in the manner provided by law.

- (4) In order to ease the transition to the newly constituted commission established by this act:
 - (a) The current members of the commission shall:
- 1. Initiate the adoption of rules, in accordance with chapter 120, Florida Statutes, necessary to carry out the expanded powers and duties of the commission required by this act.
- 2. Secure office space and do all things necessary to permit the newly appointed members and staff of the commission to begin operating on January 1, 1998.
- (b) The director of the Division of Elections shall act as an advisor to the members of the newly constituted commission established by this act and shall provide assistance, as needed, in the adoption of rules and the assumption of duties from the division and former commission.
- (2) This section shall take effect upon this act becoming a law.

Section 81. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect January 1, 1998; however, the creation of section 99.013, Florida Statutes, and the amendment of sections 106.18, 106.25, and 106.26, Florida Statutes, by this act, relating to residency requirements, and the amendment of section 100.371, Florida Statutes, by this act, relating to signature verification periods and random sampling for

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proposed initiative amendments, shall take effect on the
   effective date of amendments to the State Constitution
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   approved by the electors at the general election to be held in
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   November 1998 which authorize, or remove impediment to,
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    enactment by the Legislature of the provisions of those
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    sections.
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HOUSE SUMMARY

Redefines what constitutes a contribution for purposes of the cap on campaign contributions by a political party. Prohibits a political party from accepting a campaign contribution specifically designated for the exclusive use of a particular candidate. Requires the reporting of illegal campaign contributions. Provides enhanced penalties for repeat violations of campaign contribution limits or prohibitions and for failure to report illegal campaign contributions or attempts to make illegal campaign contributions.

Increases the fine for late filing of campaign finance reports by candidates, political committees, committees of continuous existence, and political parties, and provides for deposit of such fines in the Elections Commission Trust Fund. Eliminates an inoperable provision relating to certain first-time offenders of reporting requirements. Prohibits political parties from contributing to candidates more than the current amount candidates are allowed to accept from the parties. Clarifies campaign finance reporting requirements for political parties.

Reduces the required minimum number of candidates that may be jointly endorsed by a political committee or a political party regulated under ch. 103, F.S., without the expenditures for obtaining the time, space, or services in or by any communications medium therefor being considered as contributions to or expenditures on behalf of such candidates.

Eliminates the portion of the candidate filing fee and municipal candidate election assessment assessed for purposes of public campaign financing.

Provides requirements for disposition and reporting of surplus funds resulting from refund checks received after all other surplus funds have been disposed of. Restricts the amount of surplus funds that may be given to a political party, effective at a specified future date.

Requires political advertisements, other than those resulting from independent expenditures, offered by or in behalf of a candidate to be approved in advance by the candidate and to state such approval and who paid for the advertisement. Provides requirements on political advertisements paid for by independent expenditure or by a political party with respect to candidate approval or lack thereof. Requires a telephone call supporting or opposing any candidate or elected public official to identify each person or organization sponsoring the call, and provides that, if the expenditure for the telephone

call is a contribution to a candidate, the name of the candidate and the office sought must also be identified. Prohibits a telephone call from stating or implying that the caller represents any person or organization unless the person or organization so represented has given specific approval in writing to make such representation or that the caller represents any nonexistent person or organization. organization. Requires online computer messages placed by a candidate, political party, political committee, or committee of continuous existence, or an agent thereof, to include a statement disclosing all information required of political advertisements.

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With respect to verification of signatures on petitions, provides that where a signed petition lists an address other than the legal residence listed in the voter's registration, the supervisor of elections shall treat the signature as if the voter had listed the address of registration. Requires advance payment for checking signatures.

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Requires each initiative amendment to be in a petition format prescribed by the Division of Elections by rule. Requires the sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment to give the division notice of the use of paid petition circulators. Requires the sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment to provide the names and addresses of its paid petition circulators to the division.

Requires paid petition circulators to place their names and addresses on each petition form gathered and require and addresses on each petition form gathered and requires the sponsor of the proposed initiative amendment to ensure that such information has been provided prior to submission of the forms to the supervisors for verification. Prohibits the sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment who pays to have signatures collected from filing an oath of undue burden in light collected from filing an oath of undue burden in lieu of paying the fee required to have signatures verified. Provides a signature verification period for each method of verification. Clarifies a prohibition against signing a petition more than once, and prohibits the signing of another person's name or a fictitious name on any petition for a candidate, a minor political party, or an issue. Prohibits the sponsor of a proposed initiative amendment from submitting petitions by a paid petition circulator without the name and address of the circulator on the petition form. With respect to proposed changes on the petition form. With respect to proposed changes relating to initiative petitions, provides applicability to petitions already initiated.

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28 29 30 Eliminates the second primary election and provides for a single primary election, to be held earlier than the first primary election is currently held. Provides for nomination by a plurality of the votes cast and provides a method for deciding tie votes. Revises campaign financing reporting dates and the date and procedure for mailing absentee ballots to overseas electors, to conform. Removes unnecessary language pertaining to political party affiliation of candidates appearing on absentee ballots sent to overseas electors and language

1 that unnecessarily restricts the validity of such ballots, when marked and returned, to certain postmarks. 2 Expands the distance within which solicitation of voters is prohibited. Authorizes a supervisor of elections to permit solicitation within the restricted zone under prescribed conditions. Authorizes the election board to have disruptive persons removed by law enforcement officers. Requires the law enforcement officer assigned to an election precinct to inform solicitors of the no-solicitation zone surrounding the polling place and to remove unlawful or disruptive solicitors 3 4 5 6 7 remove unlawful or disruptive solicitors. 8 Requires that any public officer or candidate for public office having a residency requirement under the State Constitution or state law have only one declared 9 residence, and provides factors to be considered in determining such residency. Requires candidates to meet the residency requirement from the time of qualifying for office and appointed public officers to meet the requirement from the time of appointment to the office. 10 11 12 Provides for investigation, consideration, and determination of residency violations by the Florida 13 Elections Commission and provides the procedure therefor. Requires omission from the ballot of the name of any candidate found in violation of the residency 14 15 requirement. 16 Authorizes the uniform statewide voter registration application to be used for the purpose of replacement of a voter registration identification card. Revises the contents of the uniform statewide voter registration application to eliminate date of signature and to include provisions relating to felony conviction and adjudication of mental incapacity. Provides for an assessment on requests for forms beyond a specified number from individuals or groups conducting voter registration 17 18 19 20 requests for forms beyond a specified number from individuals or groups conducting voter registration programs. Provides requirements for acceptance of requests for a replacement registration identification card. Requires that an applicant provide additional information relating to citizenship, felony conviction, and adjudication of mental incapacity on the voter registration form to establish eligibility. With respet to registration identification cards, changes notification requirements to receive an updated or 21 22 23 With respect 24 notification requirements to receive an updated or replacement card. Modifies the information required on the precinct register. Increases the penalty for willfully submitting false voter registration information. Prohibits the altering of a voter registration application of another person without that 25 2.6 27 person's knowledge and consent. Repeals obsolete provisions relating to automation in processing of voter Repeals obsolete 28 registrations by means of data processing cards and the

Requires the Secretary of State to create and maintain a central voter file. Provides that information in the central voter file not otherwise confidential or exempt $$110\$

use of such cards at voting precincts.

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1 from public records requirements is public information. Requires the central voter file to be self-sustaining. Requires supervisors of elections to provide voter 2 registration information to the division for the central 3 4 Provides for voting system audits only upon specific appropriation and directive of the Legislature. 5 6 Transfers the Florida Elections Commission from the Department of State to the Department of Legal Affairs, Office of the Attorney General. Authorizes filing of 7 8 complaints with the commission relating to false statements about candidates. Eliminates authority of the Division of Elections to bring civil actions to recover certain civil penalties. Deletes duties of the division relating to investigation of complaints. Requires the division to report certain information to the commission. 9 10 Requires the division to conduct preliminary investigations into irregularities or fraud involving 11 voter registration or voting and report the findings to 12 the appropriate authority for prosecution, where warranted. Requires the division to perform random 13 audits relating to reports and statements required to be filed under ch. 106, F.S., relating to campaign financing. Restricts powers of the division to issue 14 15 subpoenas and administer oaths to specified duties. Increases membership of the commission. Revises appointment procedures and criteria for membership on the 16 appointment procedures and criteria for membership on the commission. Revises administrative and organizational structure of the commission. Provides for appointment of an executive director and employment of staff. Authorizes the commission to contract or consult with other state agencies for assistance as needed. Vests the 17 18 commission with jurisdiction to investigate and determine violations of ch. 106, F.S. Requires transmittal of a copy of a sworn compliant to the alleged violator, and 19 20 provides for an administrative hearing upon written provides for an administrative hearing upon written request of the alleged violator. Provides rulemaking authority to the commission relating to its investigative responsibilities. Prohibits the commission from issuing advisory opinions. Provides for establishment by rule of minor offenses that may be resolved without further investigation by means of a plea of no contest and a fine. Requires the commission to adhere to statutory law and advisory opinions of the division. Requires the State Comptroller to collect fines resulting from actions of the commission in circuit court to enforce payment of civil penalties. Provides for termination of terms of current members of the commission and appointment of new members. Transfers to the commission all division 21 22 2.3 24 25 2.6 Transfers to the commission all division 27 members. records, personnel, property, and unexpended funds associated with the complaint investigation process under ch. 106, F.S. Provides for transition from the current 28 29 commission to the newly constituted commission. 30 See bill for details.