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By the Procedural & Redistricting Council and Committee on Rules, Ethics & Elections and Representative Goodlette

A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; defining the terms "error in the vote tabulation" and "provisional ballot"; revising the definition of "primary election"; amending s. 100.061, F.S.; providing for a single primary election, including the date for holding that election; providing that candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the primary election are declared nominated; providing a method for deciding tie votes; repealing s. 100.091, F.S., relating to the second primary election, to conform; repealing s. 100.096, F.S., relating to the holding of special elections in conjunction with the second primary election, to conform; amending ss. 97.055, 97.071, 97.1031, and 98.081, F.S., relating to restrictions on changing party affiliation between primary elections, to conform; amending s. 99.063, F.S.; revising the date to designate a Lieutenant Governor running mate, to conform; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; revising the dates for mailing absentee ballots to absent electors overseas and eliminating advance absentee ballots, to conform; amending ss. 10.1008, 99.061, 99.095, 99.103, 100.071, 100.081, 100.111, 100.141, 101.141, 101.251, 101.252, 102.012, 103.021, 103.022, 103.091, 105.031, 105.041, 105.051, 106.07, and 106.29, F.S.; revising and deleting references, to conform;

1 amending s. 106.08, F.S.; increasing campaign 2 contribution limits; providing penalties; 3 revising and deleting references to the primary 4 elections, to conform; creating s. 98.0977, 5 F.S.; providing for development of a statewide voter registration database; providing for 6 7 update of information in the database; 8 requiring quarterly progress reports to the Legislature until fully implemented; providing 9 for an operational date; providing for an 10 appropriation; creating s. 98.0979, F.S.; 11 12 providing that voter registration information 13 is public except for information made confidential by law; providing requirements for 14 15 securing copies of any voter registration information; creating s. 101.048, F.S.; 16 authorizing and providing requirements for 17 provisional ballots, including the canvassing 18 thereof; amending s. 101.045, F.S.; requiring 19 20 verification of an elector's eligibility if the elector's name is not on the precinct register; 21 22 authorizing the voting of a provisional ballot if eligibility cannot be determined; amending 23 s. 101.5614, F.S., relating to the canvass of 24 returns; providing for provisional ballots, to 25 26 conform; providing a penalty for releasing the 27 results of an election prior to the closing of 28 the polls; amending s. 101.68, F.S.; allowing 29 the processing of absentee ballots through electronic tabulating equipment prior to 30 31 election day; prohibiting the release of the

results of a canvassing or processing of 1 2 absentee ballots prior to the closing of the 3 polls; providing a penalty; amending s. 101.69, 4 F.S.; allowing a voter who has requested an 5 absentee ballot and who decides to vote at the 6 polls on election day to vote a provisional 7 ballot, if the absentee ballot is not returned; 8 amending s. 102.111, F.S.; revising membership 9 of the Elections Canvassing Commission; revising provisions for filling vacancies on 10 the commission; amending s. 102.112, F.S.; 11 revising the deadline for submission of county 12 13 returns to the Department of State following 14 the general election; eliminating reference to 15 the second primary election; providing that late returns shall be ignored; providing an 16 exception due to an emergency; eliminating 17 provisions establishing fines for late 18 reporting; amending s. 102.141, F.S.; 19 20 clarifying canvassing procedures relating to 21 election recounts; providing conditions under 22 which a manual recount is required; amending s. 102.166, F.S.; modifying protest procedures and 23 24 deadlines for requesting a manual recount; 25 providing for the use of certain standards for 26 determining voter intent; amending s. 102.167, 27 F.S.; providing the form of protest of election 28 returns with the Elections Canvassing Commission; amending s. 102.168, F.S.; 29 providing that an unsuccessful candidate is the 30 31 proper party to bring an election contest for

certain elections; providing that any elector 1 2 is the proper party to bring an election 3 contest for elections involving a referendum; clarifying the circumstances under which a 4 5 person may bring an election contest; providing that the Elections Canvassing Commission is a 6 7 defendant in certain contested elections; 8 removing certain authority of circuit judges to 9 fashion orders relating to contests; amending s. 99.096, F.S.; providing conditions for 10 11 automatic ballot access for minor party 12 candidates without having to pay a filing fee 13 or qualify by the alternative method, if otherwise qualified; amending s. 106.31, F.S.; 14 15 providing legislative intent with respect to 16 public campaign financing; amending s. 106.33, F.S.; prohibiting the use of contributions from 17 individuals who are not state residents to meet 18 the eligibility threshold for receiving 19 20 election campaign financing; prohibiting 21 participants from accepting contributions from political committees and committees of 22 continuous existence; amending s. 106.35, F.S.; 23 24 providing that certain contributions may not be used as qualifying matching contributions; 25 26 providing a limit on the total funds available 27 for distribution for election campaign 28 financing purposes; amending s. 106.355, F.S.; 29 revising limits on the funding provided to participating candidates when nonparticipating 30 candidates exceed the expenditure limits; 31

repealing s. 98.0975, F.S., relating to list 1 2 maintenance of the central voter file; 3 providing severability; providing effective 4 dates. 5 6 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 7 8 Section 1. Subsections (11) through (20) and (22) through (30) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, are 9 renumbered as subsections (12) through (21) and (24) through 10 11 (32), respectively, present subsection (21) is renumbered as 12 subsection (22) and amended, and new subsections (11) and (23) 13 are added to said section, to read: 14 97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, 15 except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the 16 term: "Error in the vote tabulation" means the failure 17 (11)of a vote tabulation system to count a vote for a candidate 18 19 when the voter's intent is clearly ascertainable. (21) "Primary election" means an election held 20 preceding the general election for the purpose of nominating a 21 22 party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county, or district office. The first 23 primary election is a nomination or elimination election; the 24 25 second primary is a nominating election only. 26 (23) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot issued to a 27 voter by the election board at the polling place on election

register and verification of the voter's eligibility cannot be

(a) The voter's name does not appear on the precinct

day for one of the following reasons:

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determined.

1 (b) There is an indication on the precinct register 2 that the voter has requested an absentee ballot and there is 3 no indication whether the voter has returned the absentee 4 ballot. 5 Section 2. Section 100.061, Florida Statutes, is 6 amended to read: 7 100.061 First Primary election. -- In each year in which 8 a general election is held, a first primary election for nomination of candidates of political parties shall be held on 9 the second Tuesday in September 9 weeks prior to the general 10 11 election. The Each candidate receiving the highest number a majority of the votes cast in each contest in the first 12 13 primary election shall be declared nominated for such office. 14 If two or more persons receive an equal and highest number of 15 votes for the same office, such persons shall draw lots to 16 determine who shall receive the nomination. A second primary 17 election shall be held as provided by s. 100.091 in every contest in which a candidate does not receive a majority. 18 19 Section 3. Sections 100.091 and 100.096, Florida 20 Statutes, are repealed. Section 4. Section 10.1008, Florida Statutes, is 21 22 amended to read: 10.1008 Applicability. -- This joint resolution applies 23 with respect to the qualification, nomination, and election of 24 25 members of the Legislature in the primary primaries and 26 general elections election to be held in 1992 and thereafter. 27 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 97.055, Florida 28 Statutes, is amended to read: 29 97.055 Registration books; when closed for an

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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 6. 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 7. Subsection (3) of 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.--
- (3) When an elector seeks to change party affiliation, the elector must provide a signed, written notification of such intent to the supervisor and obtain a registration identification card reflecting the new party affiliation, subject to the issuance restriction in s. 97.071(3).

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Section 8. Subsection (1) of 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 election and the date of the subsequent general election second primary may not register in a different political party during the period until after the date of the second primary election and before the date of the subsequent general election.

Section 9. 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 election to a judicial office as defined in chapter 105 or the office of school board member, 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 election, but not later than noon of the 116th day prior to the date of the first primary election, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or 31 election to federal office; and noon of the 50th day prior to

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the first primary election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary election, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a state or multicounty district office.

- (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 election or special district election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary election 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 shall also be the 50th day prior to the first primary election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary election. 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 31 by this section, in each year in which the Legislature

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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 election, but not later than noon of the 53rd day prior to the first primary election.

Section 10. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 99.063, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

99.063 Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.--

- (1) No later than 5 p.m. of the 9th 6th day following the second primary election, each candidate for Governor shall designate a Lieutenant Governor as a running mate. designation must be made in writing to the Department of State.
- (2) No later than 5 p.m. of the 9th 6th day following the second primary election, each designated candidate for Lieutenant Governor shall file with the Department of State:
- (a) The candidate's oath required by s. 99.021, which must contain the name of the candidate as it is to appear on the ballot; the office sought; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.
- (b) The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.
- (c) If the office sought is partisan, the written statement of political party affiliation required by s. 99.021(1)(b).
- (d) The full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution.
- (4) In order to have the name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor printed on the first or second primary 31 election ballot, a candidate for Governor participating in the

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primary must designate the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the designated candidate must qualify no later than the end of the qualifying period specified in s. 99.061. If the candidate for Lieutenant Governor has not been designated and has not qualified by the end of the qualifying period specified in s. 99.061, the phrase "Not Yet Designated" must be included in lieu of the candidate's name on the primary election ballot ballots and on advance absentee ballots for the general election.

Section 11. 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 qualify by this alternative method for the office sought. If 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 election 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

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form to be used in administering and filing such oath. signatures shall be obtained by a candidate on any nominating petition until the candidate has filed the oath required in this section. If 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 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 99.103, Florida Statutes, is Section 12. 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 election 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 an amount equal to 15 percent of the filing fees, 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 31 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 election.

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 100.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.071 Grouping of candidates on primary $\underline{\text{election}}$ ballot $\underline{\text{ballots}}$.--

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

Section 14. Section 100.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.081 Conducting primary elections; Nomination of county commissioners at primary election.—The primary election elections 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 15. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (5) of section 100.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

100.111 Filling vacancy.--

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- (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 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(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. the event a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or member of the House of Representatives when the Legislature is 31 in regular legislative session, the minimum times prescribed

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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 $\frac{1}{2}$ special primary election and $\frac{1}{2}$ the special election to coincide with the dates of the first and second primary election and the general 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 election or special primary 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 first primary election.
- (b) The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in such special primary election elections or special election primaries and by committees making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of such special primary election primaries or special election elections 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 31 alternative method in such special primary election or special

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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. Any candidate seeking to qualify by the alternative method in a special primary election shall obtain 25 percent of the signatures required by s. 99.095, s. 99.0955, or s. 99.096, as applicable.

- (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 results result of such special primary election elections and special election primaries 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 31 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.

(5) In the event of unforeseeable circumstances not contemplated in these general election laws concerning the calling and holding of \underline{a} special primary <u>election</u> <u>elections</u> and \underline{a} special <u>election</u> <u>elections</u> resulting from court order or other unpredictable circumstances, the Department of State shall have the authority to provide for the conduct of orderly elections.

Section 16. 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</u> each special primary election and the special election, the dates fixed for qualifying for office, the dates fixed for qualifying by the alternative method, and the dates fixed for filing campaign expense statements.

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Section 17. 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 18. 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 election elections or selected by the appropriate executive committee of any political party.

Section 19. 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 31 or her name printed on the first primary election ballot.

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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 <u>first</u> primary <u>election</u> ballot, and such candidate shall be declared elected to the state or county executive committee.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and subsection (7) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, 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. Except as provided in s. 99.063(4), 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:

(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.

(8) (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

1 each candidate for each office, other than a nonpartisan 2 office. 3 (c) With respect to marked ballots mailed by absent 4 qualified electors overseas, only those ballots mailed with an 5 APO, FPO, or foreign postmark shall be considered valid. 6 Section 21. Subsection (8) of section 102.012, Florida 7 Statutes, is amended to read: 8 102.012 Inspectors and clerks to conduct elections.--(8) The supervisor of elections shall conduct training 9 for inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs prior to each 10 first primary, general, and special election for the purpose 11 12 of instructing such persons in their duties and 13 responsibilities as election officials. A certificate may be 14 issued by the supervisor of elections to each person completing such training. No person shall serve as an 15 16 inspector, clerk, or deputy sheriff for an election unless such person has completed the training as required. A person 17 who has attended previous training conducted within 2 years of 18 the election may be appointed by the supervisor to fill a 19 20 vacancy on election day. If no person with prior training is 21 available to fill such vacancy, the supervisor of elections 22 may fill such vacancy in accordance with the provisions of subsection (9) from among persons who have not received the 23 training required by this section. 24 25 Section 22. Subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of

subsection (4) of section 103.021, Florida Statutes, are

electors. -- Candidates for presidential electors shall be

103.021 Nomination for presidential

nominated in the following manner:

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30 31 amended to read:

(3) Candidates for President and Vice President with no party affiliation 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 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 party candidates.

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(b) A minor party that is not affiliated with a national party holding a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may have the names of its candidates for President and Vice President printed on the general election ballot if a petition is signed by 1 percent of the registered electors of this state, as shown by the compilation by the Department of 31 State for the preceding general election. A separate petition

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from each county for which signatures are solicited shall be submitted to the supervisors 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 23. Section 103.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.022 Write-in candidates for President and Vice 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 31 required number of persons to serve as electors.

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

Section 24. 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. 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 25. 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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amended to read:

TIME OF QUALIFYING. -- Except for candidates for judicial office, nonpartisan candidates for multicounty office shall qualify with the Division of Elections of the Department of State and nonpartisan candidates for countywide or less than countywide office shall qualify with the supervisor of elections. 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. Candidates shall qualify 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 by the alternative method, as set forth in s. 105.035, 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 26. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 105.041, Florida Statutes, are

105.041 Form of ballot.--

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- BALLOTS. -- The names of candidates for judicial (1)office and candidates for the office of school board member 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 election to judicial office and candidates for the office of school board member 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.
 - (2) LISTING OF CANDIDATES.--
- (b)1. The names of candidates for the office of circuit judge shall be listed on the first primary election ballot in the order determined by lot conducted by the director of the Division of Elections of the Department of State after the close of the qualifying period.
- 2. Candidates who have secured a position on the general election ballot, after having survived elimination at the first primary election, shall have their names listed in the same order as on the first primary election ballot, notwithstanding the elimination of any intervening names as a result of the first primary election.

Section 27. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 105.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 105.051 Determination of election or retention to office.--
- (1)ELECTION. -- In circuits and counties holding elections:
- If two or more candidates, neither of whom is a write-in candidate, qualify for such an office, the names of 31 those candidates shall be placed on the ballot at the first

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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 28. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, are 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, 31 | 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 18th 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.

Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 106.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.08 Contributions; limitations on.--

(1)(a) Except for political parties, no person, political committee, or committee of continuous existence may, in any election, make contributions in excess of \$1,000\$500 to any candidate for election to or retention in office or to any political committee supporting or opposing one or more candidates. Candidates for the offices of Governor and

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Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket are considered a single candidate for the purpose of this section.

- (b)1. The contribution limits provided in this subsection do 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 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.
- (c) The contribution limits of this subsection apply to each election. For purposes of this subsection, the first primary election, second primary, and the general election are 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 or judge, there is only one election, which is the general election. With respect to candidates in a circuit holding an election for circuit judge or in a county holding an election for county court judge, there are only two elections, which are the first primary election and general election.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 106.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 106.29 Reports by political parties; restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties .--
- (1) The state executive committee and each county executive committee of each political party regulated by 31 chapter 103 shall file regular reports of all contributions

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30 31 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 both 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 failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in subsection (3). No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

Section 31. Section 98.0977, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

98.0977 Statewide voter registration database.--

registration database, which shall contain voter registration information from every supervisor of elections in this state and shall be accessible through an Internet web site.

Accordingly, the department may contract for the analysis, design, development, operation, and maintenance of a statewide, on-line voter registration database and associated Internet web site. The database system adopted must provide functionality for ensuring that the database is updated on a daily basis to determine if a registered voter is ineligible

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to vote for any of the following reasons, including, but not
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   limited to:
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          (a) The voter is deceased;
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          (b) The voter has been convicted of a felony and has
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   not had his or her civil rights restored; or
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          (c) The voter has been adjudicated mentally
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   incompetent and his or her mental capacity with respect to
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   voting has not been restored.
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   The database shall also allow for duplicate voter
   registrations to be identified.
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         (2) In administering the database, each supervisor of
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   elections shall compare registration information provided by a
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   voter with information held by the Department of Law
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   Enforcement, the Board of Executive Clemency, and the Office
   of Vital Statistics. If the supervisor of elections finds
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   information that suggests that a voter is ineligible to
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   register to vote, the supervisor of elections shall notify the
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   voter by certified United States mail. The notification shall
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   contain a statement as to the reason for the voter's potential
   ineligibility to register to vote and shall request
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   information from the voter on forms provided by the supervisor
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   of elections in order to make a final determination on the
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   voter's eligibility. After reviewing the information
   requested by the supervisor of elections and provided by the
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   voter, if the supervisor of elections determines that the
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   voter is not eligible to vote under the laws of this state,
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   the supervisor of elections shall notify the voter by
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   certified United States mail that he or she has been found
   ineligible to register to vote in this state, shall state the
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reason for the ineligibility, and shall inform the voter that he or she will be removed from the voter registration rolls.

- governmental agencies shall facilitate provision of information and access to data to the department and the supervisors of elections in order to compare information in the statewide voter registration database with available information in other computer databases, including, but not limited to, databases that contain reliable criminal records and records of deceased persons. State and local governmental agencies that provide such data shall do so without charge if the direct cost incurred by those agencies is not significant.
- (4) The Division of Elections shall provide written quarterly progress reports on each phase of development of the voter registration database to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives beginning July 1, 2001, and continuing until the database is fully implemented.
- (5) Any supervisor of elections who willfully refuses or willfully neglects to perform his or her duties under this section shall be in violation of s. 104.051(2).

Section 32. (1) The statewide voter registration database, created pursuant to s. 98.0977, Florida Statutes, by this act, shall be operational by June 1, 2002.

(2) Funding for the design and implementation of the statewide voter registration database shall be as provided for in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 33. Section 98.0979, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

98.0979 Statewide voter registration database open to inspection; copies.--

1	(1)(a) The voter registration information of the state
2	constitutes public records. Any citizen shall be allowed to
3	examine the voter registration records, but may not make any
4	copies or extract therefrom except as provided by this
5	section.
6	(b) Within 15 days after a request for voter
7	registration information, the division or supervisor of
8	elections shall furnish any requested information, excluding
9	only a voter's signature, social security number, and such
10	other information that is by statute specifically made
11	confidential or is exempt from public records requirements.
12	(c) Actual costs of duplication of information
13	authorized by this section for release to the public shall be
14	charged in accordance with the provisions of s. 119.07.
15	(2) The information provided by the division or
16	supervisor of elections pursuant to this section shall be
17	furnished only to:
18	(a) Municipalities;
19	(b) Other governmental agencies;
20	(c) Political candidates, for the purpose of
21	furthering their candidacies;
22	(d) Registered political committees, certified
23	committees of continuous existence, and political parties or
24	officials thereof, for political purposes only; and
25	(e) Incumbent officeholders, for the purpose of
26	reporting to their constituents.
27	(3) Such information shall not be used for commercial
28	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

31 therein for purposes which are not related to elections,

political or governmental activities, voter registration, or 1 2 law enforcement. 3 (4) Any person who acquires a list of registered voters from the division or supervisor of elections shall take 4 5 and subscribe to an oath which shall be in substantially the 6 following form: 7 8 I hereby swear (or affirm) that I am a person 9 authorized by s. 98.0979, Florida Statutes, to acquire 10 information on the registered voters of Florida; that the 11 information acquired will be used only for the purposes 12 prescribed in that section and for no other purpose; and that 13 I will not permit the use or copying of such information by 14 persons not authorized by the Election Code of the State of 15 Florida. 16 17 ...(Signature of person acquiring list)... 18 19 Sworn and subscribed before me this day of, 20 ...(year).... 21 ...(Name of person providing list)... Section 34. Section 101.048, Florida Statutes, is 22 created to read: 23 24 101.048 Provisional ballots.--(1) At all elections, a voter claiming to be properly 25 26 registered in the county and eligible to vote at the precinct 27 in the election, but whose eligibility cannot be determined, 28 shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot. Once voted, the provisional ballot shall be placed in a secrecy envelope 29 and thereafter sealed in a provisional ballot envelope. The 30 provisional ballot shall be deposited in a ballot box. All

provisional ballots shall remain sealed in their envelopes for 1 2 return to the supervisor of elections. 3 (2)(a) The county canvassing board shall examine each 4 provisional ballot to determine if the person voting that 5 ballot was entitled to vote in the election and that the 6 person had not already cast a ballot in the election. 7 (b)1. If it is determined that the person was 8 registered and entitled to vote, the canvassing board shall 9 compare the signature on the provisional ballot envelope with the signature on the voter's registration and, if it matches, 10 11 shall count the ballot. 12 2. If it is determined that the person voting the 13 provisional ballot was not registered or entitled to vote, the 14 provisional ballot shall not be counted and the ballot shall remain in the envelope containing the Provisional Ballot 15 16 Voter's Certificate and the envelope marked "Rejected as 17 Illegal." 18 (3) The Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate shall 19 be in substantially the following form: 20 21 STATE OF FLORIDA 22 COUNTY OF 23 24 I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is; 25 that my date of birth is; that I am registered to vote 26 and at the time I registered I resided at, in the 27 municipality of, in County, Florida; that I am a 28 qualified voter of the county and have not voted in this 29 election. 30 ...(Signature of Voter)... 31 ...(Current Address)...

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    Sworn to and subscribed before me this .... day of .....,
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   ...(year)....
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    ..(Clerk or Inspector of Election)...
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   Additional information may be provided to further assist the
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    supervisor of elections in determining eligibility. If known,
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    please provide the place and date that you registered to vote.
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          (4) In counties where the voting system does not
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   utilize a paper ballot, the supervisor of elections shall
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   provide the appropriate provisional ballots to each polling
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   place.
           Section 35. Subsections (2) and (3) of section
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    101.045, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           101.045 Electors must be registered in precinct;
   provisions for residence or name change. --
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           (2)(a) An elector who moves from the precinct within
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   the county in which the elector is registered may be permitted
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    to vote in the precinct to which he or she has moved his or
   her legal residence, provided such elector completes an
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    affirmation in substantially the following form:
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               Change of Legal Residence of Registered
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                                Voter
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   Under penalties for false swearing, I, ... (Name of voter)...,
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   swear (or affirm) that the former address of my legal
   residence was ...(Address of legal residence)... in the
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   municipality of ...., in .... County, Florida, and I was
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31 registered to vote in the .... precinct of .... County,
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Florida; that I have not voted in the precinct of my former 1 registration in this election; that I now reside at 3 ...(Address of legal residence)... in the Municipality of 4, in County, Florida, and am therefore eligible to 5 vote in the precinct of County, Florida; and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally 6 7 registered and entitled to vote. 8 9 ...(Signature of voter whose address of legal residence has 10 changed)... 11 12 (b) An elector whose name changes because of marriage 13 or other legal process may be permitted to vote, provided such 14 elector completes an affirmation in substantially the 15 following form: 16 17 Change of Name of Registered 18 Voter 19 20 Under penalties for false swearing, I, ... (New name of 21 voter)..., swear (or affirm) that my name has been changed 22 because of marriage or other legal process. My former name and address of legal residence appear on the registration books of 23 24 precinct as follows: 25 Name..... 26 Address..... 27 Municipality..... 28 County..... 29 Florida, Zip..... 30 My present name and address of legal residence are as follows: Name.....

Address..... 1 2 Municipality..... 3 County..... Florida, Zip..... 4 5 and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally 6 registered and entitled to vote.

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...(Signature of voter whose name has changed)...

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- (c) Such affirmation, when completed and presented at the precinct in which such elector is entitled to vote, and upon verification of the elector's registration, shall entitle such elector to vote as provided in this subsection. If the elector's eligibility to vote cannot be determined, he or she shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot subject to the requirements and procedures in s. 101.048. Upon receipt of an affirmation certifying a change in address of legal residence or name, the supervisor shall as soon as practicable make the necessary changes in the registration records of the county to indicate the change in address of legal residence or name of such elector.
- (d) Instead of the affirmation contained in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), an elector may complete a voter registration application that indicates the change of name or change of address of legal residence.
- (e) A request for an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.62 which indicates that the elector has had a change of address of legal residence from that in the supervisor's records shall be sufficient as the notice to the supervisor of change of address of legal residence required by this section. 31 Upon receipt of such request for an absentee ballot from an

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elector who has changed his or her address of legal residence, the supervisor shall provide the elector with the proper ballot for the precinct in which the elector then has his or her legal residence.

(3) When an elector's name does not appear on the registration books of the election precinct in which the elector is registered and when the elector cannot present a valid registration identification card, the elector may have his or her name restored if the supervisor is otherwise satisfied that the elector is validly registered, that the elector's name has been erroneously omitted from the books, and that the elector is entitled to have his or her name restored. The supervisor, if he or she is satisfied as to the elector's previous registration, shall allow such person to vote and shall thereafter issue a duplicate registration identification card.

Section 36. Subsections (1), (2), and (8) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (9) is added to said section, to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.--

(1)(a) In precincts in which an electronic or electromechanical voting system is used, as soon as the polls are closed, the election board shall secure the voting devices against further voting. The election board shall thereafter open the ballot box in the presence of members of the public desiring to witness the proceedings and count the number of voted ballots, unused ballots, provisional ballots, and spoiled ballots to ascertain whether such number corresponds with the number of ballots issued by the supervisor. If there is a difference, this fact shall be reported in writing to the 31 county canvassing board with the reasons therefor if known.

The total number of voted ballots shall be entered on the forms provided. The proceedings of the election board at the precinct after the polls have closed shall be open to the public; however, no person except a member of the election board shall touch any ballot or ballot container or interfere with or obstruct the orderly count of the ballots.

- (b) In lieu of opening the ballot box at the precinct, the supervisor may direct the election board to keep the ballot box sealed and deliver it to a central or regional counting location. In this case, the election board shall count the stubs removed from the ballots to determine the number of voted ballots.
- (2)(a) If the ballots are to be tallied at a central location or at no more than three regional locations, the election board shall place all ballots that have been cast and the unused, void, provisional, and defective ballots in the container or containers provided for this purpose, which shall be sealed and delivered forthwith to the central or regional counting location or other designated location by two inspectors who shall not, whenever possible, be of the same political party. The election board shall certify that the ballots were placed in such container or containers and each container was sealed in its presence and under its supervision, and it shall further certify to the number of ballots of each type placed in the container or containers.
- (b) If ballots are to be counted at the precincts, such ballots shall be counted pursuant to rules adopted by the Department of State, which rules shall provide safeguards which conform as nearly as practicable to the safeguards provided in the procedures for the counting of votes at a central location.

- (8) The return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment, to which has been added the return of write-in, absentee, and manually counted votes and votes from provisional ballots, shall constitute the official return of the election. Upon completion of the count, the returns shall be open to the public. A copy of the returns may be posted at the central counting place or at the office of the supervisor of elections in lieu of the posting of returns at individual precincts.
- (9) Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member, election board member, or election employee who releases the results of any election prior to the closing of the polls on election day commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 37. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 101.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.68 Canvassing of absentee ballot.--

(2)(a) The county canvassing board may begin the canvassing of absentee ballots at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election, but not later than noon on the day following the election. In addition, for any county using electronic tabulating equipment, the processing of absentee ballots through such tabulating equipment may begin at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election upon the opening of the polls on election day. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing absentee ballots early, no result or tabulation of absentee ballots shall be released made until after the closing close of the polls on election day. Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member,

election board member, or election employee who releases the results of a canvassing or processing of absentee ballots prior to the closing of the polls on election day commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 38. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

ballot.--The provisions of this code shall not be construed to prohibit any elector from voting in person at the elector's precinct on the day of an election notwithstanding that the elector has requested an absentee ballot for that election. An elector who has received an absentee ballot, but desires to vote in person, shall return the ballot, whether voted or not, to the election board in the elector's precinct. The returned ballot shall be marked "canceled" by the board and placed with other canceled ballots. However, if the elector is unable to return the ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048 execute an affidavit stating that the absentee ballot has not been voted and the elector may then vote at the precinct.

Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 102.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.111 Elections Canvassing Commission. --

(1) Immediately after certification of any election by the county canvassing board, the results shall be forwarded to the Department of State concerning the election of any federal or state officer. The Elections Canvassing Commission shall consist of the Governor and two members of the Cabinet as determined by the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Division of Elections shall be the Elections

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Canvassing Commission. The Elections Canvassing Commission shall, as soon as the official results are compiled from all counties, certify the returns of the election and determine and declare who has been elected for each office. In the event that the Governor is recused, or any other member of the commission cannot serve, the Governor shall fill the vacancy following the same procedure for appointment to the commission. If no other Cabinet members are available to serve, the Governor shall choose a registered voter to replace the member any member of the Elections Canvassing Commission is unavailable to certify the returns of any election, such member shall be replaced by a substitute member of the Cabinet as determined by the Director of the Division of Elections. If the county returns are not received by the Department of State by 5 p.m. of the seventh day following an election, all missing counties shall be ignored, and the results shown by the returns on file shall be certified.

Section 40. Section 102.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 102.112 Deadline for submission of county returns to the Department of State; penalties .--
- (1) The county canvassing board or a majority thereof shall file the county returns for the election of a federal or state officer with the Department of State immediately after certification of the election results.
- (2) Returns must be filed by 5 p.m. on the 7th day following the first primary election and by 5 p.m. on the 11th day following the and general election and by 3 p.m. on the 3rd day following the second primary.
- (3) If the returns are not received by the department 31 by the time specified, such returns shall may be ignored and

the results on file at that time \underline{shall} \underline{may} be certified by the department.

- (4) If the returns are not received by the department due to an emergency, as defined in s. 101.732, the Elections Canvassing Commission shall determine the deadline by which the returns must be received.
- (2) The department shall fine each board member \$200 for each day such returns are late, the fine to be paid only from the board member's personal funds. Such fines shall be deposited into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund, created by s. 106.32.
- (3) Members of the county canvassing board may appeal such fines to the Florida Elections Commission, which shall adopt rules for such appeals.

Section 41. Subsection (4) of section 102.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.141 County canvassing board; duties. --

(4)(a) If the returns for any office reflect that a candidate was defeated or eliminated by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, each county canvassing the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a machine recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure. A recount need not be ordered with respect to the returns for any office, however, if the candidate or candidates defeated or eliminated from contention for such office by one-half of a

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30 31 percent or less of the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made. Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a <u>machine</u> recount shall <u>recount the ballots with the vote tabulation system. On optical scan machines, a machine recount shall mean actually processing each ballot through the vote tabulation system examine the counters on the machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast in each precinct in which the office or issue appeared on the ballot and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the counters of the machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast, the counters of such machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast, the counters of such machines or the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.</u>

(b) If, after conducting a machine recount under paragraph (a), the returns for any office reflect that a candidate was defeated or eliminated by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, each county canvassing board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a manual recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure that were not counted by an otherwise properly functioning vote tabulation system. Manual recounts shall be conducted by the county canvassing boards using the procedures described in s. 102.166. Upon completion of its manual recount, each county

canvassing board shall certify the returns for the applicable office or measure.

Section 42. Section 102.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.166 Protest of election returns; procedure.--

- (1)(a) Any candidate for nomination or election to a federal, state, or multicounty district office, or any elector qualified to vote in the election related to such candidacy, shall have the right to protest the returns of the election as being erroneous by filing with the Elections Canvassing Commission appropriate canvassing board a sworn, written protest.
- (b)(2) Such protest shall be filed with the <u>Elections</u>

 <u>Canvassing Commission</u> canvassing board prior to the time the

 <u>Elections Canvassing Commission</u> canvassing board certifies the

 results for the office being protested or within <u>72 hours</u> 5

 <u>days</u> after <u>the closing of the polls in that election</u> <u>midnight</u>

 of the date the election is held, whichever occurs later.
- (3) Before canvassing the returns of the election, the canvassing board shall:
- (a) When paper ballots are used, examine the tabulation of the paper ballots cast.
- (b) When voting machines are used, examine the counters on the machines of nonprinter machines or the printer-pac on printer machines. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the counters of the machines or the printer-pac, the counters of such machines or the printer-pac shall be presumed correct.
- (c) <u>Upon receipt of a sworn, written protest, the</u>
 <u>Elections Canvassing Commission shall direct each county</u>
 canvassing board within the geographic jurisdiction of the

office or ballot measure to When electronic or electromechanical equipment is used, the canvassing board shall examine precinct records and election returns. If there is a clerical error, such error shall be corrected by the county canvassing board. If there is a discrepancy that which could affect the outcome of an election, the Elections

Canvassing Commission may direct each county canvassing board to may recount the ballots on the automatic tabulating equipment.

ordered by the Elections Canvassing Commission pursuant to paragraph (c), any candidate for federal, state, or multicounty district office whose name appeared on the ballot or any political committee that supports or opposes a statewide or multicounty an issue that which appeared on the ballot, or any political party whose candidates' names appeared on the ballot may file a written request with the Elections Canvassing Commission county canvassing board for a manual recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure that were not counted by an otherwise properly functioning vote tabulation system. The written request shall contain a statement of the reason the manual recount is being requested.

<u>2.(b)</u> Such request must be filed with the <u>Elections</u>

<u>Canvassing Commission</u> canvassing board prior to the time the canvassing board certifies the results for the office being protested or within 72 hours after <u>completion</u> of the machine recount ordered by the <u>Elections Canvassing Commission</u>

<u>pursuant to paragraph (c) midnight of the date the election</u>

<u>was held, whichever occurs later</u>.

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3.(c) Based on its evaluation of the validity of the reasons stated in the written request, the Elections Canvassing Commission county canvassing board may authorize a manual recount of those ballots not counted by the voting equipment during the machine recount. If a manual recount is authorized, the Elections Canvassing Commission shall direct each county canvassing board within the geographic jurisdiction of the office or ballot measure to manually recount all ballots not previously counted by an otherwise properly functioning vote tabulation system, using standards for determining voter intent developed and published by the Division of Elections. If a manual recount is authorized, the Elections Canvassing Commission county canvassing board shall make a reasonable effort to notify each candidate whose race is being recounted of the time and place of such recount. (d) The manual recount must include at least three

- precincts and at least 1 percent of the total votes cast for such candidate or issue. In the event there are less than three precincts involved in the election, all precincts shall be counted. The person who requested the recount shall choose three precincts to be recounted, and, if other precincts are recounted, the county canvassing board shall select the additional precincts.
- (5) If the manual recount indicates an error in the vote tabulation which could affect the outcome of the election, the county canvassing board shall:
- (a) Correct the error and recount the remaining precincts with the vote tabulation system;
- (b) Request the Department of State to verify the tabulation software; or
 - (c) Manually recount all ballots.

- (2)(a) Any candidate for nomination or election to a county office, municipal office, or district office not covered by paragraph (1)(a), or any elector qualified to vote in the election related to such candidacy, shall have the right to protest the returns of the election as being erroneous by filing with the appropriate county canvassing board a sworn, written protest.
- (b) Such protest shall be filed with the county canvassing board prior to the time the canvassing board certifies the results for the office being protested or within 72 hours after the closing of the polls in that election, whichever occurs later.
- (c) Upon receipt of a sworn, written protest, the county canvassing board shall:
- 1. When paper ballots are used, examine the tabulation of the paper ballots cast.
- 2. When voting machines are used, examine the counters on the machines of nonprinter machines or the printer-pac on printer machines. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the counters of the machines or the printer-pac, the counters of such machines or the printer-pac shall be presumed correct.
- 3. When electronic or electromechanical equipment is used, examine precinct records and election returns. If there is a clerical error, such error shall be corrected by the county canvassing board. If there is a discrepancy that could affect the outcome of an election, the canvassing board may recount the ballots on the automatic tabulating equipment.
- (d)1. Upon completion of a machine recount ordered by a county canvassing board pursuant to subparagraph (c)3., any candidate not covered by paragraph (1)(d) whose name appeared

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on the ballot or any political committee that supports or opposes an issue not covered by paragraph (1)(d) which appeared on the ballot may file a written request with the county canvassing board for a manual recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure that were not counted by an otherwise properly functioning vote tabulation system. The written request shall contain a statement of the reason the manual recount is being requested.

- 2. Such request must be filed with the canvassing board within 72 hours after the completion of the machine recount ordered pursuant to subparagraph (c)3.
- 3. Based on its evaluation of the validity of the reasons stated in the written request, the county canvassing board may authorize a manual recount of those ballots not counted by the voting equipment during the machine recount. If a manual recount is authorized, the county canvassing board shall manually recount all ballots not previously counted by an otherwise properly functioning vote tabulation system, using standards for determining voter intent developed and published by the Division of Elections. If a manual recount is authorized, the county canvassing board shall make a reasonable effort to notify each candidate whose race is being recounted of the time and place of such recount.
 - (3) (3) (6) Any manual recount shall be open to the public.
 - (4) Procedures for a manual recount are as follows:
- (a) The county canvassing board shall appoint as many counting teams of at least two electors as is necessary to manually recount the ballots. A counting team must have, when possible, members of at least two political parties. A candidate involved in the race shall not be a member of the 31 counting team.

1	(b) If a counting team is unable to determine a
2	voter's intent in casting a ballot, using the standards for
3	determining voter intent developed and published by the
4	Division of Elections, the ballot shall be presented to the
5	county canvassing board for it to determine the voter's
6	intent. If the county canvassing board is unable to determine
7	a voter's intent in casting a ballot using the standards for
8	determining voter intent developed and published by the
9	Division of Elections, the ballot shall not be counted in the
10	official canvass.
11	(5) (8) If the county canvassing board determines the
12	need to verify the tabulation software, the county canvassing
13	board shall request in writing that the Department of State
14	verify the software.
15	(6) (9) When the Department of State verifies such
16	software, the department shall:
17	(a) Compare the software used to tabulate the votes
18	with the software filed with the Department of State pursuant
19	to s. 101.5607; and
20	(b) Check the election parameters.
21	(7) (10) The Department of State shall respond to the
22	county canvassing board within 3 working days.
23	Section 43. Section 102.167, Florida Statutes, is
24	amended to read:
25	102.167 Form of protest of election returns
26	(1) The form of the "Protest of Election Returns to
27	the Elections Canvassing Commission" shall be as follows:
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29	PROTEST OF ELECTION RETURNS TO THE

ELECTIONS CANVASSING COMMISSION

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1	, Florida
2	,(year)
3	As provided in Section 102.166(1), Florida Statutes, I,
4	of County, Florida, believe the election returns
5	from in the election(year) are erroneous.
6	I hereby protest the canvass of such returns by the
7	Elections Canvassing Commission, and request that said returns
8	be investigated, examined, checked, and corrected by the
9	Elections Canvassing Commission. The basis for this protest
10	is
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17	Under penalties of perjury, I swear (or affirm) that I have
18	read the foregoing and that the facts alleged are true, to the
19	best of my knowledge and belief.
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21	(Signature of person protesting election returns)
22	$\underline{(2)}$ The form of the "Protest of Election Returns to
23	Canvassing Board" shall be as follows:
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25	PROTEST OF ELECTION RETURNS TO
26	CANVASSING BOARD
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28	, Florida
29	,(year)
30	As provided in Section $102.166(2)(1)$, Florida Statutes,
31	I, of County, Florida, believe the election returns

1	from Precinct No in the election(year) are
2	erroneous.
3	I hereby protest the canvass of such returns by the
4	Canvassing Board, and request that said returns be
5	investigated, examined, checked, and corrected by said
6	Canvassing Board. The basis for this protest is
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13	Under penalties of perjury, I swear (or affirm) that I have
14	read the foregoing and that the facts alleged are true, to the
15	best of my knowledge and belief.
16	
17	(Signature of person protesting election returns)
18	Section 44. Section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	102.168 Contest of election
21	(1) Except as provided in s. 102.171, the
22	certification of election or nomination of any person to
23	office , or of the result on any question submitted by
24	referendum, may be contested in the circuit court by any
25	unsuccessful candidate for such office or nomination thereto
26	and the result on any question submitted by referendum may be
27	contested in the circuit court or by any elector qualified to
28	vote in the election related to such candidacy, or by any
29	taxpayer, respectively.
30	(2) Such contestant shall file a complaint, together
31	with the fees prescribed in chapter 28, with the clerk of the

circuit court within 10 days after midnight of the date the last county canvassing board empowered to canvass the returns certifies the results of the election being contested or within 5 days after midnight of the date the last county canvassing board empowered to canvass the returns certifies the results of that particular election following a protest pursuant to s. 102.166(1), whichever occurs later.

- (3) The complaint shall set forth the grounds on which the contestant intends to establish his or her right to such office or set aside the result of the election on a submitted referendum. The grounds for contesting an election under this section are:
- (a) Misconduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of any election official or any member of the canvassing board sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- (b) Ineligibility of the successful candidate for the nomination or office in dispute.
- (c) Receipt of a number of illegal votes or rejection of a number of legal votes sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- (d) Proof that any elector, election official, or canvassing board member was given or offered a bribe or reward in money, property, or any other thing of value for the purpose of procuring the successful candidate's nomination or election or determining the result on any question submitted by referendum.
- (e) Any other cause or allegation which, if sustained, would show that a person other than the successful candidate was the person duly nominated or elected to the office in question or that the outcome of the election on a question

submitted by referendum was contrary to the result declared by the canvassing board or election board.

- (4) The canvassing board or the Elections Canvassing Commission election board shall be the proper party defendant, and the successful candidate shall be an indispensable party to any action brought to contest the election or nomination of a candidate.
- (5) A statement of the grounds of contest may not be rejected, nor the proceedings dismissed, by the court for any want of form if the grounds of contest provided in the statement are sufficient to clearly inform the defendant of the particular proceeding or cause for which the nomination or election is contested.
- (6) A copy of the complaint shall be served upon the defendant and any other person named therein in the same manner as in other civil cases under the laws of this state. Within 10 days after the complaint has been served, the defendant must file an answer admitting or denying the allegations on which the contestant relies or stating that the defendant has no knowledge or information concerning the allegations, which shall be deemed a denial of the allegations, and must state any other defenses, in law or fact, on which the defendant relies. If an answer is not filed within the time prescribed, the defendant may not be granted a hearing in court to assert any claim or objection that is required by this subsection to be stated in an answer.
- (7) Any candidate $\underline{\text{or}}$, $\underline{\text{qualified}}$ elector, $\underline{\text{or taxpayer}}$ presenting such a contest to a circuit judge is entitled to an immediate hearing. However, the court in its discretion may limit the time to be consumed in taking testimony, with a view

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therein to the circumstances of the matter and to the proximity of any succeeding primary or other election.

(8) The circuit judge to whom the contest is presented may fashion such orders as he or she deems necessary to ensure that each allegation in the complaint is investigated, examined, or checked, to prevent or correct any alleged wrong, and to provide any relief appropriate under such circumstances.

Section 45. Subsection (5) is added to section 99.096, Florida Statutes, to read:

99.096 Minor party candidates; names on ballot .--

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a minor political party's entire slate of candidates shall be automatically granted ballot access at the general election that immediately follows a statewide or federal election at which any candidate of the minor political party received at least 1 percent of the votes cast statewide, and shall be exempt from the qualifying fee provisions under subsection (2) and the provisions for qualifying by the alternative method under subsection (3), if otherwise qualified for the office sought.

Section 46. Section 106.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.31 Legislative intent. -- The Legislature finds that the costs of running an effective campaign for statewide office have reached a level which tends to discourage persons from becoming candidates and to limit the persons who run for such office to those who are independently wealthy, who are supported by political committees representing special interests which are able to generate substantial campaign 31 contributions, or who must appeal to special interest groups

for campaign contributions. The Legislature further finds 1 that campaign contributions generated by such political 3 committees are having a disproportionate impact vis-a-vis contributions from unaffiliated individuals, which leads to 4 5 the misperception of government officials unduly influenced by those special interests to the detriment of the public 6 7 interest. Furthermore, it is the intent of the Legislature 8 that the purpose of public campaign financing is to make 9 candidates more responsive to the voters and as insulated as possible from special interest groups. To ensure that 10 11 candidates are most responsive to the voters, candidates who receive public funds to run a campaign must do so at the total 12 13 exclusion of all special interest funds. The Legislature 14 intends ss. 106.30-106.36 to alleviate these factors, dispel the misperception, and encourage qualified persons to seek 15 statewide elective office who would not, or could not, 16 otherwise do so, and to protect the effective competition by a 17 candidate who uses public funding. The Legislature further 18 19 finds that, due to the cost of running statewide campaigns, a 20 reasonable balance must be maintained between these goals and the need to protect other vital programs funded by the State 21 22 Treasury.

106.33 Election campaign financing; eligibility. -- Each candidate for the office of Governor or member of the Cabinet who desires to receive contributions from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall, upon qualifying for office, file a request for such contributions with the filing officer on forms provided by the Division of Elections. If a

Section 47. Section 106.33, Florida Statutes, is

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amended to read:

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have such funds distributed by electronic fund transfers, the request shall include information necessary to implement that procedure. For the purposes of ss. 106.30-106.36, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be considered as a single candidate. To be eliqible to receive contributions from the fund, a candidate may shall not be an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011(15) and must shall:

- (1) Agree to abide by the expenditure limits provided in s. 106.34.
 - (2)(a) Raise contributions as follows:
- 1.(a) One hundred fifty thousand dollars for a candidate for Governor.
- 2.(b) One hundred thousand dollars for a candidate for Cabinet office.
- (b) The following may not be used to meet the threshold amounts in paragraph (a):
- 1. Loans or contributions from the candidate's personal funds;
- 2. Contributions from national, state, and county executive committees of a political party; or
- 3. Contributions from individuals who at the time of contributing are not state residents. For purposes of this subparagraph, any person validly registered to vote in this state shall be considered a state resident.
- (3) Limit loans or contributions from the candidate's personal funds to \$25,000 and contributions from national, state, and county executive committees of a political party to \$25,000 in the aggregate, which loans or contributions shall not qualify for meeting the threshold amounts in subsection 31 (2).

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(4) Agree not to accept contributions from political committees or committees of continuous existence.

(5) (4) Submit to a postelection audit of the campaign account by the division.

Section 48. Subsection (2) of section 106.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.35 Distribution of funds.--

- (2)(a) Each candidate who has been certified to receive contributions from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall be entitled to distribution of funds, up to the applicable expenditure limit specified in s. 106.34 or the limit of available funds as provided in paragraph (c), whichever is less, as follows:
- For qualifying matching contributions making up all or any portion of the threshold amounts specified in s. 106.33(2), distribution shall be on a two-to-one basis.
- 2. For all other qualifying matching contributions, distribution shall be on a one-to-one basis.
- (b) Qualifying matching contributions are those of \$250 or less from an individual, made after September 1 of the calendar year prior to the election. Any contribution that is a loan, is an in-kind contribution, or is received from an individual who is not a state resident at the time the contribution is made shall not be considered a qualifying matching contribution. For purposes of this paragraph, any person validly registered to vote in this state shall be considered a state resident. Aggregate contributions from an individual in excess of \$250 will be matched only up to \$250. A contribution from an individual, if made by check, must be drawn on the personal bank account of the individual making 31 the contribution, as opposed to any form of business account,

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regardless of whether the business account is for a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust, or other form of business arrangement. For contributions made by check from a personal joint account, the match shall only be for the individual who actually signs the check.

(c) The total amount of funds available for distribution under ss. 106.30-106.36 shall not exceed \$6 million for each general election year and shall be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis, to be used first for the primary election and then, to the extent of any remaining funds, for the general election.

Section 49. Section 106.355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.355 Nonparticipating candidate exceeding limits. -- Whenever a candidate for the office of Governor or member of the Cabinet who has elected not to participate in election campaign financing under the provisions of ss. 106.30-106.36 exceeds the applicable expenditure limit provided in s. 106.34, all opposing candidates participating in such election campaign financing are, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 106.33 or any other provision requiring adherence to such limit, released from such expenditure limit to the extent the nonparticipating candidate exceeded the limit, are still eligible for matching contributions up to such limit, and shall not be required to reimburse any matching funds provided pursuant thereto. In addition, the Department of State shall, within 7 days after a request by a participating candidate, provide such candidate with funds from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund equal to the amount by which the nonparticipating candidate exceeded the 31 expenditure limit, not to exceed\$6 million for a candidate

for Governor or \$4 million for a candidate for Cabinet office, within the limit of available funds twice the amount of the maximum expenditure limits specified in s. 106.34(1)(a) and 4 (b), which funds shall not be considered matching funds. Section 50. Effective June 1, 2002, section 98.0975, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 51. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable. Section 52. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect July 1, 2001.