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A bill to be entitled An act relating to campaign financing; creating ss. 106.401-106.425, F.S., to establish the "Florida Clean Elections Act"; providing a short title; providing findings and declarations; defining terms; providing eligibility requirements for clean-money campaign funding for candidates for statewide or legislative office; providing transitional requirements for the current election cycle; providing a continuing obligation to comply; providing limitations on contributions and expenditures; providing limitations on the use of personal funds; providing for seed-money contributions; providing for participation in debates; providing for certification of eligibility; specifying benefits for participating candidates; providing for the amounts and payment schedule of clean-money funding; providing limitations on the expenditure of clean-money funds; providing for disclosure of excess spending by nonparticipating candidates; providing for disclosure of and additional clean money to respond to independent expenditures; providing for disclosure of and additional clean money to respond to issue advertisements; directing the Secretary of State to create a nonpartisan Voter Information Commission and providing its duties; requiring publicly funded television and radio stations to provide free coverage of

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30 31 debates for specified elections; providing limitations on mailing privileges of certain public officials; providing revenue sources for the Clean-Money Trust Fund; providing for the administration and dispersal of clean money funds; providing limits on political party contributions and expenditures; amending s. 106.011, F.S.; redefining the term "political advertisement"; amending s. 106.021, F.S.; eliminating authorization for unrestricted expenditures by political committees and political parties to jointly endorse three or more candidates; amending s. 106.08, F.S.; providing limits on contributions to political parties; revising limits on contributions to candidates by political parties; providing penalties; amending s. 106.087, F.S.; eliminating a restriction on independent expenditures by certain political committees and committees of continuous existence; conforming a cross reference; reenacting s. 106.19(1) and (3), F.S., relating to penalties, to incorporate the amendments to ss. 106.08 and 106.265, F.S., in references thereto; amending s. 106.29, F.S; revising reporting requirements of political parties; conforming cross-references; repealing ss. 106.30-106.36, F.S., the "Florida Election Campaign Financing Act, " to conform; amending ss. 106.07, 106.141, 106.22, 106.265, 199.052, 320.02, 322.08, 328.72, 607.1622, F.S.; revising references and

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providing for deposit of various fines, surplus funds, and voluntary contributions in the Clean-Money Trust Fund, to conform; providing for a surcharge on civil penalties to be deposited into the trust fund and for deposit of the surcharge funds into the trust fund; reenacting ss. 106.143(8), 106.144(2), F.S., relating to the circulation of political advertisements and endorsements or opposition by certain groups and organizations, to incorporate the amendment to s. 106.265, F.S., in references thereto; providing severability; providing a contingent effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Sections 106.401 through 106.425, Florida Statutes, are created to read: 106.401 Short title.--Sections 106.401-106.426 may be cited as the "Florida Clean Elections Act." 106.402 Findings and declarations. --The Legislature finds and declares that the (1)current system of privately financed campaigns for election to statewide and legislative offices undermines democracy in this state in the following principal ways: (a) It violates the democratic principle of "one person, one vote" and diminishes the meaning of the right to vote by allowing large contributions to have a deleterious influence on the political process.

(b) It violates the rights of all citizens to equal

and meaningful participation in the democratic process.

- (c) It diminishes the free-speech rights of nonwealthy voters and candidates whose voices are drowned out by those who can afford to monopolize the arena of paid political communications.
- (d) It undermines the First Amendment right of voters and candidates to be heard in the political process, the First Amendment right of voters to hear all candidates' speech, and the core First Amendment value of open and robust debate in the political process.
- (e) It fuels the public perception of corruption and undermines public confidence in the democratic process and democratic institutions.
- (f) It drives up the cost of election campaigns, making it difficult for qualified candidates without access to wealthy contributors or personal fortunes to mount competitive campaigns.
- (g) It places challengers at a disadvantage, because wealthy contributors tend to give their money to incumbents, thus causing elections to be less competitive.
- (h) It inhibits communication with the electorate by candidates without access to large sums of campaign money.
- (i) It burdens candidates with the incessant rigors of fundraising and thus decreases the time available to fully present their candidacies and ideas to the public.
- (2) The Legislature finds and declares that providing a voluntary clean-money campaign finance system for all primary and general elections would enhance democracy in the state in the following principal ways:
- (a) It would help eliminate the deleterious influence of large contributions on the political process, remove access to wealth as a major determinant of a person's influence

within the political process, and restore meaning to the principle of "one person, one vote."

- (b) It would help restore the rights of all citizens to equal and meaningful participation in the democratic process.
- (c) It would restore the free-speech rights of nonwealthy candidates and voters by providing candidates with the equal resources with which to communicate with the voters.
- (d) It would help restore the First Amendment right of voters and candidates to be heard in the political process, the First Amendment right of voters to hear all candidates' speech, and the core First Amendment value of open and robust debate in the political process.
- (e) It would diminish the public perception of corruption and strengthen public confidence in the democratic process and democratic institutions.
- $\underline{\mbox{(f)}}$ It would halt and reverse the escalating cost of elections.
- (g) It would create a more level playing field for incumbents and challengers, create genuine opportunities for qualified residents of this state to run for statewide or legislative office, and encourage more competitive elections.
- (h) It would facilitate communication with the electorate by candidates, regardless of their access to large sums of campaign money.
- (i) It would free candidates from the incessant rigors of raising money and allow them more time to fully present their candidacies and ideas to the public.
- 29 (3) The Legislature further finds and declares that
 30 the unique factual circumstances in this state require that
 31 ss. 106.401-106.426 be enacted to promote the compelling state

interests listed in subsection (2). The provisions of ss. 106.401-106.426 are designed to create a rough proportionality 2 3 between the benefits and restrictions that apply to participating candidates. However, it should be clear that 4 5 the provisions of ss. 106.401-106.426 are not entirely 6 neutral. Participating candidates are deliberately favored to 7 further the compelling state interest of encouraging 8 participation in the public financing program. 106.403 Definitions.--As used in ss. 106.401-106.426, 9 10 the term: 11 (1) "Allowable contribution" means a qualifying contribution or a seed-money contribution. 12 "Clean-money qualifying period" means the period 13 during which candidates for statewide or legislative office 14 are permitted to collect qualifying contributions in order to 15 qualify for clean-money funding. For legislative races, it 16 begins on the 60th day before the beginning of the first 17 primary election campaign period and ends on the 30th day 18 before the day of the first primary election. For 19 gubernatorial and other statewide races, it begins on the 20 21 120th day before the beginning of the first primary election campaign period and ends on the 30th day before the day of the 22 first primary election. 23 24 (3) "Commission" means the Florida Elections 25 Commission. "Department" means the Department of State. 26 (4)27 "Division" means the Division of Elections of the (5)28 Department of State. 29 "Excess expenditure amount" means the amount of (6) 30 money spent or obligated to be spent by a nonparticipating

candidate in excess of the clean-money amount available to a participating candidate running for the same office.

- (7) "First primary election campaign period" means the period beginning on the 60th day before the first primary election and ending on the day of the first primary election.
- (8) "General election campaign period" means the period beginning the day after the first or second primary election, whichever is the last primary election at which the office sought is contested, and ending on the day of the general election.
- (9) "Immediate family" means the candidate's spouse, parents, and children.
- (10) "Independent candidate" means a candidate for statewide or legislative office who does not represent a political party that has been granted ballot status and holds a primary election to choose its nominee for the general election.
- (11) "Mass mailing" means any mailing of 200 or more identical or substantively identical pieces of mail sent by a candidate for statewide or legislative office or an elected official holding a statewide or legislative office to the voters, residents, or postal boxholders within the territorial jurisdiction of the office sought by such candidate or held by such official. Such mailings, consisting of substantively identical letters, newsletters, pamphlets, brochures, or other written material, are distinct from mailings made in direct response to communications from persons or groups to whom the matter is mailed; mailings to federal, state, or local government officials; and news releases to the communications media, all of which are exempt from this definition.

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- for statewide or legislative office who is on the ballot but has chosen not to apply for clean-money campaign funding or a candidate for statewide or legislative office who is on the ballot and has applied but has not satisfied the requirements for receiving clean-money funding.
- (13) "Participating candidate" means a candidate for statewide or legislative office who qualifies for clean-money campaign funding. Such candidates are eligible to receive clean-money funding during primary and general election campaign periods.
- (14) "Party candidate" means a candidate for statewide or legislative office who represents a political party that has been granted ballot status and holds a primary election to choose its nominee for the general election.
- "Qualifying contribution" means a contribution of (15)\$5 that is received during the applicable clean-money qualifying period by a candidate seeking to become eligible for clean-money campaign funding and that is acknowledged by a written receipt identifying the contributor. Contributors must be registered voters who reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the office and who are therefore eligible to vote for that candidate. Qualifying contributions must be made in cash or by check or money order; must be accompanied by a receipt fully identifying the contributor which includes a signed statement indicating that he or she fully understands the purpose of the contribution and that the contribution is made without coercion or reimbursement; and must be turned over to the division for deposit in the Clean-Money Trust Fund. Qualifying contributions must be gathered by the

1 candidates themselves or by volunteers who receive no 2 compensation. 3 (16) "Second primary election campaign period" means the period beginning the day after the first primary election 4 5 and ending on the day of the second primary election. 6 (17) "Seed-money contribution" means a contribution of 7 no more than \$100 in the aggregate from any one source during 8 the seed-money period. The term does not include payments by a membership organization for the costs of communications to 9 10 its members, payments by a membership organization for the 11 purpose of facilitating the making of qualifying contributions, and volunteer activity, including the payment 12 of incidental expenses by volunteers. 13 (18) "Seed-money period" means the period beginning 14 the day following the previous general election for the office 15 sought and ending on the last day of the clean-money 16 17 qualifying period. This is the exploratory period during which candidates who wish to become eligible for clean-money 18 19 funding for the next elections are permitted to raise and spend a limited amount of private seed money, in contributions 20 of up to \$100 per individual, for the purpose of testing the 21 waters and fulfilling the clean-money eligibility 22 23 requirements. 24 (19)"Statewide office" means the office of Governor or Cabinet member. The office of Governor includes the office 25 26 of Lieutenant Governor as a single joint candidacy in 27 accordance with s. 99.063. 28 106.404 Eligibility for clean-money campaign funding 29 for party candidates. --

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1	(1) A party candidate qualifies as a participating
2	candidate for the first and second primary election campaign
3	periods if the candidate:
4	(a) Files a declaration with the division that he or
5	she has complied and will continue to comply with the
6	requirements of ss. 106.401-106.426, especially the
7	requirement that during the seed-money period and the
8	clean-money qualifying period the candidate not accept or
9	spend private contributions from any source other than
10	seed-money contributions and qualifying contributions unless
11	the provisions of s. 106.406 apply; and
12	(b) Meets the following qualifying contribution
13	requirements before the close of the clean-money qualifying
14	<pre>period:</pre>
15	1. A party candidate must collect at least the
16	following number of qualifying contributions:
17	a. For a candidate running for the office of state
18	representative, 500.
19	b. For a candidate running for the office of state
20	senator, 1,500.
21	c. For a candidate running for Cabinet office, 15,000.
22	d. For a candidate running for the office of Governor,
23	<u>20,000.</u>
24	2. Each qualifying contribution must be:
25	a. Acknowledged by a receipt to the contributor with a
26	copy to be kept by the candidate and a copy to be submitted to

qualify for clean-money campaign funding and that he or she is

contributor's signature, that the contributor understands that

the purpose of the contribution is to help the candidate

currently registered to vote in the territorial jurisdiction

the division. The receipt shall indicate, by the

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of the office sought by the candidate. The receipt must include the contributor's signature, printed name, home address, and telephone number and the name of the candidate on whose behalf the contribution is made.

- b. Submitted, with the copy of the signed and completed receipt, to the division according to the schedule and procedure determined by the division. A contribution submitted as a qualifying contribution that does not include the copy of the signed and completed receipt may not be counted as a qualifying contribution.
- (2) A party candidate qualifies as a participating candidate for the general election campaign period if:
- (a) He or she has met all of the applicable requirements of ss. 106.401-106.426 and filed a declaration with the division that he or she has fulfilled and will continue to fulfill the requirements of a participating candidate as stated in ss. 106.401-106.426; and
- (b) As a participating candidate during the first and second primary election campaign periods, he or she received the highest number of votes of the candidates contesting the primary elections from his or her respective party or, by other means, won the party's official nomination.
- 106.405 Eligibility for clean-money campaign funding for independent candidates .--
- (1) An independent candidate qualifies as a participating candidate for the first and second primary election campaign periods if the candidate:
- (a) Files a declaration with the division that he or she has complied and will continue to comply with the requirements of ss. 106.401-106.426, especially the 31 requirement that during the seed-money period and the

clean-money qualifying period the candidate not accept or

spend private contributions from any source other than

seed-money contributions and qualifying contributions unless
the provisions of s. 106.406 apply; and

- (b) Meets the following qualifying contribution requirements before the close of the clean-money qualifying period:
- 1. An independent candidate must collect the same number of qualifying contributions as a party candidate must collect for the same office as provided in s. 106.404.
 - 2. Each qualifying contribution must be:
- a. Acknowledged by a receipt to the contributor, with a copy to be kept by the candidate and a copy to be submitted to the division. The receipt must indicate, by the contributor's signature, that the contributor understands that the purpose of the contribution is to help the candidate qualify for clean-money campaign funding and that he or she is currently registered to vote in the territorial jurisdiction of the office sought by the candidate. The receipt must include the contributor's signature, printed name, home address, and telephone number and the name of the candidate on whose behalf the contribution is made.
- b. Submitted, with the copy of the signed and completed receipt, to the division according to the schedule and procedure determined by the division. A contribution submitted as a qualifying contribution that does not include the copy of the signed and completed receipt may not be counted as a qualifying contribution.
- (2) An independent candidate qualifies as a
 participating candidate for the general election campaign
 period if:

1 (a) Before the first and second primary election, he or she has met all of the applicable requirements of ss. 2 3 106.401-106.426 and filed a declaration with the division that he or she has fulfilled and will continue to fulfill the 4 5 requirements of a participating candidate as stated in ss. 6 106.401-106.426; and 7 (b) During the first and second primary election 8 campaign periods, he or she has fulfilled all of the 9 requirements of a participating candidate as stated in ss. 10 106.401-106.426. 11 106.406 Transitional requirements for current election cycle. -- During the election cycle in effect on July 1, 2003, a 12 candidate may be certified as a participating candidate, 13 notwithstanding the acceptance of contributions or the making 14 of expenditures from private funds before July 1, 2003, which 15 would otherwise disqualify the candidate as a participating 16 17 candidate, if all private funds accepted but not expended before July 1, 2003, are either returned to the contributors 18 19 or submitted to the division for deposit in the Clean-Money Trust Fund. 20 21 106.407 Continuing obligation to comply.--A 22 participating candidate who accepts any benefits during the first and second primary election campaign periods must comply 23 with all requirements of ss. 106.401-106.426 through the 24 general election campaign period whether or not he or she 25 26 continues to accept benefits, unless the candidate either 27 loses in one of the primary elections or withdraws his or her candidacy and subsequently is selected as a candidate for 28 Lieutenant Governor with a nonparticipating candidate for 29 30 Governor.

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1 106.408 Contributions and expenditures; limitations 2 and reporting .--3 (1) During the primary and general election campaign periods, a participating candidate who has voluntarily agreed 4 5 to participate in and has become eligible for clean-money 6 benefits may not accept private contributions from any source 7 other than the candidate's political party. 8 (2) A person may not make a contribution in the name 9 of another person. A participating candidate who receives a qualifying contribution or seed-money contribution that is not 10 11 from the person listed on the receipt required by s. 106.404(1)(b)2., s. 106.405(1)(b)2., or s. 106.410(3) is 12 liable to pay the commission the entire amount of the illegal 13 14 contribution, in addition to any other penalties prescribed by 15 this chapter. (3) During the primary and general election campaign 16 17 periods, a participating candidate must pay for all of his or her campaign expenditures, except petty cash expenditures, by 18 19 means of the clean money debit card, as specified in s. 20 106.424. 21 (4) Eligible candidates shall furnish complete 22 campaign records, including all records of seed-money contributions and qualifying contributions, to the division at 23 24 regular filing times or on request by the division. Candidates must cooperate with any audit or examination by the 25 26 division or the commission. 2.7 106.409 Use of personal funds.--(1) Personal funds contributed as seed money by a 28 29 candidate seeking to become eligible as a participating

candidate or by adult members of his or her immediate family

may not exceed the maximum of \$100 in the aggregate per contributor.

(2) Personal funds may not be used to meet the qualifying contribution requirement except for one qualifying contribution from the candidate and one qualifying contribution from the candidate's spouse, provided the candidate and his or her spouse are registered voters of the territorial jurisdiction of the office sought by the candidate.

106.410 Seed-money contributions.--

- (1) The only private contributions a candidate seeking to become eligible for clean-money funding may accept, other than qualifying contributions, are seed-money contributions contributed before the end of the clean-money qualifying period.
- (2) A seed-money contribution may not exceed \$100 in the aggregate from any one source, and the aggregate amount of seed-money contributions from all sources accepted by a candidate seeking to become eligible for clean-money funding may not exceed:
- (a) For a candidate running for the office of state representative, \$10,000.
- (b) For a candidate running for the office of state senator, \$30,000.
- 25 (c) For a candidate running for Cabinet office, 26 \$200,000.
 - $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ For a candidate running for the office of Governor, \$500,000.
- 29 (3) Receipts for seed-money contributions under \$25
 30 must include the contributor's signature, printed name, and
 31 address. Receipts for seed-money contributions of \$25 or more

must include the contributor's signature, printed name, street address and zip code, telephone number, occupation, and name of employer. Contributions may not be accepted if the required disclosure information is not provided.

- (4) Seed money may be spent only during the clean-money qualifying period. Seed money may not be spent during the primary or general election campaign periods.
- (5) Within 48 hours after the close of the clean-money qualifying period, each candidate seeking to become eligible for clean-money funding must fully disclose all seed-money contributions and expenditures to the division and turn over to the division for deposit in the Clean-Money Trust Fund any seed money raised during the applicable seed-money period that exceeds the aggregate seed-money limit.

106.411 Participation in debates.--

- (1) Participating candidates must participate in one

 1-hour debate during a contested first primary election, one

 1-hour debate during a contested second primary election, and

 two 1-hour debates during a contested general election when

 public debate opportunities are available.
- (2) Licensed broadcasters receiving state funding or providing publicly authorized cable services are required to publicly broadcast one such debate, when practicable, for gubernatorial and other statewide races.
- (3) Nonparticipating candidates for the same offices whose names will appear on the ballot must be invited to join the debates.

106.412 Certification of eligibility.--

(1) No more than 5 days after a candidate applies for clean-money benefits, the division shall certify or fail to certify the candidate as eligible. Eligibility may be revoked

if the candidate violates any of the requirements of ss.

106.401-106.426, in which case all clean-money funds received
by the candidate must be repaid.

- (2) The candidate's request for eligibility certification shall be signed by the candidate and his or her campaign treasurer under penalty of perjury.
- (3) The division's determination is final, except that it is subject to examination and audit by an outside agency and to a prompt, expedited judicial review.
- $\underline{\text{106.413}}$ Benefits provided to candidates eligible to receive clean money.--
- (1) Candidates who qualify for clean-money funding for primary and general elections shall:
- (a) Receive clean-money funding from the division for each election in the amounts specified in s. 106.415. This funding may be used to finance any and all campaign expenses during the particular campaign period for which it was allocated.
- (b) Receive media benefits and mailing privileges as provided in ss. 106.401-106.426, including up to \$5,000 each election for broadcasting expenses for qualified political advertisements that are determined under s. 106.420 as meeting the standards of "Truth in Campaigning" established by the Voter Information Commission and the division.
- (c) Receive additional clean-money funding to match any excess expenditure amount spent by nonparticipating candidates, as specified in s. 106.417.
- 28 (d) Receive additional clean-money funding to match
 29 any independent expenditure made in opposition to their
 30 candidacies or on behalf of their opponents' candidacies, as
 31 specified in s. 106.418.

- (e) Receive additional clean-money funding to match any issue advertisement made in opposition to their candidacies or on behalf of their opponents' candidacies, as specified in s. 106.419.
- (2) The maximum aggregate amount of additional funding a participating candidate may receive to match independent expenditures, issue advertisements, and the excess expenditures of nonparticipating candidates is 300 percent of the full amount of clean-money funding allocated to the candidate for a particular primary or general election campaign period.

106.414 Schedule of clean-money payments.--

- (1)(a) An eligible party candidate shall receive his or her clean-money funding for the first or second primary election campaign period on the date on which the division certifies the candidate as a participating candidate. This certification shall take place no later than 5 days after the candidate has submitted the required number of qualifying contributions and a declaration stating that he or she has complied with all other requirements for eligibility as a participating candidate, but no earlier than the beginning of the first or second primary election campaign period.
- (b) An eligible party candidate shall receive his or her clean-money funding for the general election campaign period within 48 hours after certification of the applicable primary election results.
- (2)(a) An eligible independent candidate shall receive his or her clean-money funding for the first or second primary election campaign period on the date on which the division certifies the candidate as a participating candidate. This certification shall take place no later than 5 days after the

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candidate has submitted the required number of qualifying contributions and a declaration stating that he or she has 2. 3 complied with all other requirements for eligibility as a participating candidate, but no earlier than the beginning of 4 5 the first or second primary election campaign period. (b) An eligible independent candidate shall receive 6 his or her clean-money funding for a general election campaign 7 8 period within 48 hours after certification of the applicable 9 primary election results. 10 106.415 Determination of clean-money amounts.--11 (1)(a) The amount of clean-money funding for an eligible party candidate in a contested first primary election 12 13 is: 1. For a candidate running for the office of state 14 representative, \$45,000. 15 For a candidate running for the office of state 16 17 senator, \$135,000. 18

- 3. For a candidate running for Cabinet office,

 19 \$700,000.
- 20 <u>4. For a candidate running for the office of Governor,</u>
 21 \$2 million.
 - (b) The clean-money amount for an eligible party candidate in an uncontested first primary election is 10 percent of the amount provided in a contested first primary election.
 - (c) The clean-money amount for an eligible party candidate in a second primary election is 25 percent of the amount authorized for that candidate for the first primary election.
- 30 (d) The amount of clean-money funding for an eligible
 31 party candidate in a contested general election is:

1	1. For a candidate running for the office of state
2	representative, \$60,000.
3	2. For a candidate running for the office of state
4	senator, \$180,000.
5	3. For a candidate running for Cabinet office, \$1
6	million.
7	4. For a candidate running for the office of Governor,
8	\$5 million.
9	(2)(a) The clean-money amount for an eligible
10	independent candidate in a primary election is 10 percent of
11	the amount received by a party candidate in a contested
12	primary election.
13	(b) The clean-money amount for an eligible independent
14	candidate in the general election is the same as the full
15	amount received by a party candidate in the general election.
16	(3) After the first cycle of elections subject to ss.
17	106.401-106.426, the division shall adjust the clean-money
18	amounts authorized under this section based on the rate of
19	inflation or the cost-of-living index.
20	106.416 Expenditures made with clean-money funds
21	(1) The clean-money funding received by a
22	participating candidate may be used only for the purpose of
23	defraying that candidate's campaign-related expenses during a
24	particular election campaign period for which the clean-money
25	funding was allocated.
26	(2) Clean-money funding may not be used in violation
27	of the law or to repay any personal, family, or business
28	loans, expenditures, or debts.
29	106.417 Disclosure of excess spending by
30	nonparticipating candidates
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(1) If a nonparticipating candidate's total
expenditures for a primary or general election campaign period
exceed the amount of clean-money funding allocated to his or
her clean-money opponent for that period, he or she shall
disclose to the division within 48 hours each excess
expenditure amount that, in the aggregate, is more than
\$1,000 <u>.</u>
(2) During the last 20 days before the end of the

- (2) During the last 20 days before the end of the applicable campaign period, a nonparticipating candidate shall disclose to the division each excess expenditure amount that, in the aggregate, is more than \$500, within 24 hours of when the expenditure is made or obligated to be made.
- (3) The division may make its own determination as to whether excess expenditures have been made by nonparticipating candidates.
- (4) Upon receiving an excess expenditure disclosure under this section, the division shall immediately release additional clean-money funding to the opposing participating candidate equal to the excess expenditure amount the nonparticipating candidate has spent or intends to spend, subject to the limit set forth in s. 106.413(2).
- 106.418 Disclosure of and additional clean money to respond to independent expenditures.--
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Coordination" means a payment made for a communication or anything of value that is for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election for statewide or legislative office and that is made:
- 1. By a person in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or pursuant to a particular understanding with a candidate, a candidate's

campaign committee, or an agent acting on behalf of a candidate or a candidate's campaign committee;

- 2. By a person for the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of any broadcast or any written, graphic, or other form of campaign material prepared by a candidate, a candidate's campaign committee, or an agent of a candidate or a candidate's campaign committee;
- 3. Based on specific information about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs provided to the person making the payment by the candidate or the candidate's agent who provides the information with a view toward having the payment made;
- 4. By a person if, in the same election cycle in which the payment is made, the person making the payment is serving or has served as a member, employee, fund raiser, or agent of the candidate's campaign committee in an executive or policymaking position;
- 5. By a person if the person making the payment has served in any formal policymaking or advisory position with the candidate's campaign or has participated in strategic or policymaking discussions with the candidate's campaign relating to the candidate's pursuit of nomination for election or election to a statewide or legislative office in the same election cycle as the election cycle in which the payment is made; or
- 6. By a person if the person making the payment retains the professional services of an individual or person who, in a nonministerial capacity, has provided or is providing campaign-related services in the same election cycle to a candidate who is pursuing the same nomination or election as any of the candidates to whom the communication refers.

1 "Express advocacy" means a communication that is made through a broadcast medium, newspaper, magazine, 2 3 billboard, direct mail, or similar type of general public communication or political advertising that advocates the 4 5 election or defeat of a clearly identifiable candidate, 6 including any communication that contains a phrase such as 'vote for," "re-elect," "support," "cast your ballot for," 7 8 "(name of candidate) for (name of office)," "(name of candidate) in (year), " "vote against, " "defeat, " "reject, " or 9 contains campaign slogans or individual words that in context 10 11 can have no reasonable meaning other than to recommend the election or defeat of one or more clearly identifiable 12 candidates. The term does not include any news story, 13 commentary, or editorial by a broadcasting station, newspaper, 14 magazine, or other publication, if the entity is not owned by 15 or affiliated with any candidate or candidate committee or a 16 17 regularly published newsletter or other communication whose 18 circulation is limited to an organization's members, 19 employees, shareholders, other affiliated individuals, and those who request or purchase the internal publication. 20 "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure 21 (C) made by a person or group other than a candidate or a 22 candidate's campaign committee which is made for a 23 24 communication that contains express advocacy and is made 25 without the participation or cooperation of and without coordination with a candidate or a candidate's campaign 26 27 committee. (d) "Professional services" includes services in 28 29 support of a candidate's pursuit of nomination for election or 30 election to statewide or legislative office, such as polling,

- (2)(a) Any person who makes an independent expenditure in support of or in opposition to a candidate for statewide or legislative office during a primary or general election campaign period which, in the aggregate, exceeds \$1,000 shall report each such expenditure within 48 hours to the division.
- (b) The report to the division shall include a statement, under penalty of perjury, by the person making the independent expenditure identifying the candidate whom the independent expenditure is intended to help elect or defeat and affirming that the expenditure is totally independent and involves no cooperation or coordination with a candidate or political party.
- (c) An individual or organization may file a complaint with the commission if the individual or organization believes that such a statement if false. The commission shall make a prompt determination about such a complaint.
- (3) Upon receiving a report under this section that an independent expenditure has been made or is obligated to be made, the division shall immediately release additional clean-money funding, equal in amount to the cost of the independent expenditure, to all participating candidates whom the independent expenditure is intended to oppose or defeat, provided the maximum aggregate amount of additional funding a participating candidate receives to match independent expenditures, issue advertisements, and the excess expenditures of nonparticipating candidates is no more than 300 percent of the full amount of clean-money funding allocated to a participating candidate in that election and the aggregate amount of the campaign expenditures combined with the amount of the independent expenditures of the nonparticipating candidate benefiting from the independent

expenditure exceeds the amount of clean-money funding received by the participating candidate.

- (4) Funding in the same amounts must also be granted to any participating candidate when another participating candidate benefits, however unintentionally, from independent expenditures that, in the aggregate with other expenditures, exceed the clean-money amount received by the participating candidates.
- 106.419 Disclosure of, and additional clean money to respond to issue advertisements.--
- (1) As used in this section, the term "issue advertisement" means a communication through a broadcasting station, newspaper, magazine, outdoor advertising facility, mailing, or any other type of general public political advertising the purchase of which is not an independent expenditure or a contribution and which costs, in the aggregate, \$1,000 or more, contains the name or likeness of one or more candidates, is communicated during a primary or general election period, and recommends a position on a political issue.
- (2) A person who makes a disbursement to purchase an issue advertisement shall file a report with the division not later than 48 hours after making the disbursement, containing the amount of the disbursement, the name and address of the person making the disbursement, the purpose of the issue advertisement, and the script or a printed or duplicated audio copy of the advertisement.
- (3) Upon receiving a report under this section that an issue advertisement has been made or is obligated to be made, and upon determination that the advertisement can reasonably be interpreted as having the effect of promoting the defeat of

a participating candidate or the election of that candidate's opponent, the division shall immediately authorize the release to that candidate of additional clean-money funding, equal in amount to the cost of the issue advertisement, subject to the limit set forth in s. 106.413(2).

106.420 Voter Information Commission.--

- (1) The Secretary of State shall establish and administer a nonpartisan Voter Information Commission consisting of representatives of nonprofit organizations, political parties, the media, and interested citizens.
- (2) The Voter Information Commission may establish a voter information program for the purpose of providing voters with election-related information and fostering political dialogue and debate.
- the publication and distribution of a voter information guide that includes important information about candidates appearing on the ballot, including biographical material submitted by the candidates; information on whether candidates are funding their campaigns with public money or private money; policy statements by the candidates or their political parties on issues designated by the Voter Information Commission and other issues; and, when pertinent, candidates' voting records.
- (4) The Voter Information Commission shall evaluate, or delegate the evaluation of, the veracity of a candidate's own political advertisements submitted by participating candidates to determine whether each advertisement meets the standards of "Truth in Campaigning" as established by the Voter Information Commission and the division and reviewed biennially before the filing date for candidates in each general election year. Upon determination of qualification

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for an advertisement, the Voter Information Commission shall immediately notify the candidate and the division that the advertisement meets the established standards of "Truth in Campaigning."

106.421 Broadcast debates.--

- (1) All television and radio broadcast stations publicly funded in part or providing publicly approved cable services shall make available, as a condition of their licenses, free coverage for gubernatorial and other statewide candidate debates in contested primary and general elections.
- (2) At a minimum, broadcasters shall broadcast, when practicable, and participating candidates in gubernatorial and other statewide races shall participate in, one 1-hour debate during a contested primary election and two 1-hour debates during a contested general election.
- All participating candidates shall participate in public debates when practicable, and all nonparticipating candidates for the same offices whose names will appear on the ballot must be invited to join the debates.

106.422 Limit on use of public official mailing privileges.--

- Except as provided in subsection (2), an elected official holding a statewide or legislative office shall not mail any mass mailing as government mail during the period between July 1 of the election year and the date of the general election for that office, unless the official has made a public announcement that he or she will not be a candidate for reelection to that office or for election to any other statewide or legislative office during that election cycle.
- (2) The normal privileges for elected officials 31 holding a statewide or legislative office shall remain

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fund.

1 applicable to mailings not covered under the definition of mass mailing in s. 106.403. 2 3 106.423 Revenue sources for the Clean-Money Trust 4 Fund.--5 The Legislature may appropriate funds that, when 6 added to the revenue outlined in subsection (2), will be 7 sufficient to fully carry out the provisions of ss. 8 106.401-106.426, and such funds shall be deposited in the Clean-Money Trust Fund. 9 10 (2) Other sources of revenue to be deposited in the 11 Clean-Money Trust Fund include: (a) The qualifying contributions required of 12 candidates seeking to become certified as participating 13 candidates and such candidates' qualifying contributions in 14 excess of the minimum number to qualify as a participating 15 16 candidate. 17 (b) The excess seed-money contributions of candidates seeking to become certified as participating candidates. 18 19 (c) Unspent funds distributed to any participating candidate who does not remain a candidate until the primary or 20 21 general election for which they were distributed, or such funds that remain unspent by a participating candidate 22 following the date of the primary or general election for 23 24 which they were distributed. (d) Fines levied by the commission against candidates 25 for violation of election laws, except for those fines 26 27 required to be deposited in the Elections Commission Trust Fund. 28 29 (e) Voluntary donations made directly to the trust

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1 (f) Funds from the surcharge on civil penalties levied 2 under s. 106.265(3). 3 (g) Any interest generated by the trust fund. 4 Any other sources of revenue authorized by law. 5 106.424 Administration and disbursal of clean money .--(1) Upon determination that a candidate has met all 6 the requirements for becoming a participating candidate as 7 8 provided in ss. 106.401-106.426, the division shall authorize the issuance to the candidate of a clean-money debit card and 9 10 a line of debit entitling the candidates and members of the 11 candidate's staff to draw clean-money funds from a state account to pay for all campaign costs and expenses up to the 12 amount of clean-money funding the candidate has been 13 14 authorized. (2) Neither a participating candidate nor any other 15 person on behalf of a participating candidate shall pay 16 17 campaign costs by cash, check, money order, loan, or any other financial means besides the clean-money debit card, except as 18 19 otherwise provided in subsection (3). (3) Cash amounts of \$500 or less per day may be drawn 20 21 on the clean-money debit card and used to pay expenses of no 22 more than \$100 each. Records of all such expenditures must be maintained and reported to the division. 23 24 (4) Upon determination by the Voter Information 25 Commission that a candidate's political advertisement 26 qualifies under the "Truth in Campaigning" standards proposed 27 by the Voter Information Commission and adopted by the division, the division shall authorize payment for the 28 29 broadcast advertisement, which may be made directly to

broadcast vendors in the candidate's behalf, except that the

amount of payments for each candidate in each election may not exceed an aggregate total of \$5,000.

106.425 Political party contributions and expenditures.--

- (1) Participating candidates may accept monetary or in-kind contributions from political parties if the aggregate amount of the contributions from all political party committees combined does not exceed the equivalent of 10 percent of the clean-money financing amount for that office and if that aggregate amount does not exceed \$100,000 per candidate per election cycle.
- (2) Contributions made to, and expenditures made by, political parties during primary and general election campaign periods must be reported to the division on the same basis as contributions and expenditures made to or by candidates.
- (3) This section does not prevent political party funds from being used for general operating expenses of the party; conventions; nominating and endorsing candidates on a nonrecurring basis within each election period; identifying, researching, and developing the party's positions on issues; party platform activities; non-candidate-specific voter registration; non-candidate-specific get-out-the-vote drives; travel expenses for noncandidate party leaders and staff; and other non-candidate-specific party-building activities.
- Section 2. Subsection (17) of section 106.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 106.011 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- 30 (17)(a) "Political advertisement" means a paid 31 expression in any communications media prescribed in

subsection (13), whether radio, television, newspaper, magazine, periodical, campaign literature, direct mail, or display or by means other than the spoken word in direct conversation, which shall support or oppose any candidate, elected public official, or issue. A political advertisement shall be deemed to support or oppose a candidate or elected public official if it mentions or shows a clearly identifiable candidate for election or reelection and is distributed at any point during the period following the last day of qualifying for that candidacy through the immediately ensuing general election, regardless of whether the communication contains the words "vote for," "reelect," "vote against," "defeat," or any similar words or statements.

- (b) However, Political advertisement does not include:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{A}$ A statement by an organization, in existence prior to the time during which a candidate qualifies or an issue is placed on the ballot for that election, in support of or opposition to a candidate or issue, in that organization's newsletter, which newsletter is distributed only to the members of that organization.
- 2.(b) Editorial endorsements by any newspaper, radio or television station, or other recognized news medium.
- 3. A paid expression in any communications medium which mentions or shows a clearly identifiable candidate for election or reelection and which:
- a. Advertises a business rather than the candidate, is paid for out of funds of that business, and is similar to other advertisements for that business that have mentioned or shown the candidate and have been distributed on a regular

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basis over a period of at least 1 year before the qualifying period for that candidacy; or

b. Is distributed or broadcast only to areas other than the geographical area of the electorate for that candidacy.

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

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

- (3) Except for independent expenditures, no contribution or expenditure, including contributions or expenditures of a candidate or of the candidate's family, shall be directly or indirectly made or received in furtherance of the candidacy of any person for nomination or election to political office in the state or on behalf of any political committee except through the duly appointed campaign treasurer of the candidate or political committee; however, a candidate or any other individual may be reimbursed for expenses incurred for travel, food and beverage, office supplies, and mementos expressing gratitude to campaign supporters by a check drawn upon the campaign account and reported pursuant to s. 106.07(4). In addition, expenditures may be made directly by any political committee or political party regulated by chapter 103 for obtaining time, space, or services in or by any communications medium for the purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates, and any such expenditure shall not be considered a contribution or expenditure to or on behalf of any such candidates for the purposes of this chapter.
- (4) A deputy campaign treasurer may exercise any of the powers and duties of a campaign treasurer as set forth in

this chapter when specifically authorized to do so by the campaign treasurer and the candidate, in the case of a candidate, or the campaign treasurer and chair of the political committee, in the case of a political committee.

(5) For purposes of appointing a campaign treasurer and designating a campaign depository, candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be considered a single candidate.

Section 4. 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 \$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 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, second primary, and 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.

(2) A person, political committee, or committee of continuous existence may not make contributions to the state and county executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a state or county executive committee of a political party, which contributions, including in-kind contributions, in the aggregate in any calendar year exceed \$5,000.

(3)(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in s. 106.425, a candidate for an office other than a statewide office may not accept contributions from national, state, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county committee of a political party, and county executive committee of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, which contributions, including in-kind contributions, in the aggregate exceed in any calendar year \$5,000. A candidate for statewide office may not accept contributions from national, state, or county executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, which contributions, including in-kind

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30 31 contributions, in the aggregate in any election cycle exceed \$100,000\$50,000, no more than \$25,000 of which may be accepted prior to the 28-day period immediately preceding the date of the general election.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in s. 106.425, national, state, and county executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, may not make contributions to a candidate for other than statewide office which contributions, including in-kind contributions, in the aggregate in any calendar year exceed \$5,000. National, state, and county executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, may not make contributions to a candidate for statewide office which contributions, including in-kind contributions, in the aggregate in any election cycle exceed \$100,000. Polling services, research services, costs for campaign staff, professional consulting services, and telephone calls are not contributions to be counted toward the contribution limits of paragraph (a). Any item not expressly identified in this paragraph as nonallocable is a contribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the item and must be counted as allocable toward the \$50,000 contribution limits of paragraph (a). Nonallocable, in-kind contributions must be reported by the candidate under s. 106.07 and by the political party under s. 106.29.

 $\underline{(4)(3)}(a)$ Any contribution received by a candidate with opposition in an election or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of such a candidate on the day of that election or less than 5 days prior to the day of that

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election must be returned by him or her to the person or committee contributing it and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

- (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), any contribution received by a candidate or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of a candidate after the date at which the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy, or after the date the candidate is defeated, becomes unopposed, or is elected to office must be returned to the person or committee contributing it and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.
- (c) With respect to any campaign for an office in which an independent or minor party candidate has filed as required in s. 99.0955 or s. 99.096, but whose qualification is pending a determination by the Department of State or supervisor of elections as to whether or not the required number of petition signatures was obtained:
- The department or supervisor shall, no later than 3 days after that determination has been made, notify in writing all other candidates for that office of that determination.
- Any contribution received by a candidate or the campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer of a candidate after the candidate has been notified in writing by the department or supervisor that he or she has become unopposed as a result of an independent or minor party candidate failing to obtain the required number of petition signatures shall be returned to the person, political committee, or committee of continuous existence contributing it and shall not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.
- (5) Any contribution received by the chair, 31 campaign treasurer, or deputy campaign treasurer of a

 political committee supporting or opposing a candidate with opposition in an election or supporting or opposing an issue on the ballot in an election on the day of that election or less than 5 days prior to the day of that election may not be obligated or expended by the committee until after the date of the election.

 $\underline{(6)}(5)(a)$ A person may not make any contribution through or in the name of another, directly or indirectly, in any election.

- (b) Candidates, political committees, and political parties may not solicit contributions from any religious, charitable, civic, or other causes or organizations established primarily for the public good.
- (c) Candidates, political committees, and political parties may not make contributions, in exchange for political support, to any religious, charitable, civic, or other cause or organization established primarily for the public good. It is not a violation of this paragraph for:
- 1. A candidate, political committee, or political party executive committee to make gifts of money in lieu of flowers in memory of a deceased person;
- 2. A candidate to continue membership in, or make regular donations from personal or business funds to, religious, political party, civic, or charitable groups of which the candidate is a member or to which the candidate has been a regular donor for more than 6 months; or
- 3. A candidate to purchase, with campaign funds, tickets, admission to events, or advertisements from religious, civic, political party, or charitable groups.
- 30 (7)(6) A political party may not accept any
 31 contribution which has been specifically designated for the

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partial or exclusive use of a particular candidate. Any contribution so designated must be returned to the contributor and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

 $(8)\frac{(7)}{(a)}$ Any person who knowingly and willfully makes no more than one contribution in violation of subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection(6)(5), or any person who knowingly and willfully fails or refuses to return any contribution as required in subsection(4)(3), commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If any corporation, partnership, or other business entity or any political party, political committee, or committee of continuous existence is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity or of a political party, political committee, or committee of continuous existence who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes two or more contributions in violation of subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection(6) $\frac{(5)}{(5)}$ commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 31 775.083, or s. 775.084. If any corporation, partnership, or

other business entity or any political party, political committee, or committee of continuous existence is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be fined not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, or of a political committee, committee of continuous existence, or political party who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(9)(8) Except when otherwise provided in subsection (8)(7), any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this section shall, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by this chapter, pay to the state a sum equal to twice the amount contributed in violation of this chapter. Each campaign treasurer shall pay all amounts contributed in violation of this section to the state for deposit in the General Revenue Fund.

(10) (9) This section does not apply to the transfer of funds between a primary campaign depository and a savings account or certificate of deposit or to any interest earned on such account or certificate.

Section 5. Section 106.087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1 106.087 Independent expenditures; contribution limits; 2 restrictions on political parties, political committees, and 3 committees of continuous existence. --(1)(a) As a condition of receiving a rebate of filing 4 5 fees and party assessment funds pursuant to s. 99.061(2), s. 99.092(1), s. 99.103, or s. 103.121(1)(b), the chair or 6 7 treasurer of a state or county executive committee shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in writing. During the 9 qualifying period for state candidates and prior to 10 distribution of such funds, a printed copy of the oath or 11 affirmation shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be substantially in the following form: 12 13 State of Florida 14 15 County of Before me, an officer authorized to administer oaths, 16 17 personally appeared ...(name)..., to me well known, who, being 18 sworn, says that he or she is the ...(title)... of the 19 ...(name of party)... (state or specified county)... executive committee; that the executive committee has not 20 made, either directly or indirectly, an independent 21 expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or 22 elected public official in the prior 6 months; that the 23 24 executive committee will not make, either directly or 25 indirectly, an independent expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official, through 26 and including the upcoming general election; and that the 27 executive committee will not violate the contribution limits 28 29 applicable to candidates under s. 106.08(3)(2), Florida 30 Statutes.

...(Signature of committee officer)...

1 ...(Address)... 2 3 Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of, 4 ...(year)..., at County, Florida. 5 ...(Signature and title of officer administering oath)... 6 7 (2) (b) Any executive committee found to have violated 8 the provisions of the oath or affirmation in this section 9 prior to receiving funds shall be ineligible to receive the 10 rebate for that general election year. 11 (3)(c) Any executive committee found to have violated the provisions of the oath or affirmation in this section 12 after receiving funds shall be ineligible to receive the 13 rebate from candidates qualifying for the following general 14 election cycle. 15 (4)(d) Any funds not distributed to the state or 16 17 county executive committee pursuant to this section shall be 18 deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state. 19 (2)(a) Any political committee or committee of 20 continuous existence that accepts the use of public funds, equipment, personnel, or other resources to collect dues from 21 22 its members agrees not to make independent expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public 23 24 official. However, expenditures may be made for the sole 25 purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates. (b) Any political committee or committee of continuous 26 27 existence that violates this subsection is liable for a civil 28 fine of up to \$5,000 to be determined by the Florida Elections 29 Commission or the entire amount of the expenditures, whichever 30 is greater. 31

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1 Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the 2 amendments to sections 106.08 and 106.265, Florida Statutes, 3 in references thereto, subsections (1) and (3) of section 106.19, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read: 4 5 106.19 Violations by candidates, persons connected 6 with campaigns, and political committees .--7 (1) Any candidate; campaign manager, campaign 8 treasurer, or deputy treasurer of any candidate; committee 9 chair, vice chair, campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or

(a) Accepts a contribution in excess of the limits prescribed by s. 106.08;

other person who knowingly and willfully:

other officer of any political committee; agent or person

acting on behalf of any candidate or political committee; or

- (b) Fails to report any contribution required to be reported by this chapter;
- (c) Falsely reports or deliberately fails to include any information required by this chapter; or
- (d) Makes or authorizes any expenditure in violation of s. 106.11(4) or any other expenditure prohibited by this chapter;

is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) A political committee sponsoring a constitutional amendment proposed by initiative which submits a petition form gathered by a paid petition circulator which does not provide the name and address of the paid petition circulator on the form is subject to the civil penalties prescribed in s. 106.265.

1 Section 7. Subsection (6) of section 106.29, Florida 2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 106.29 Reports by political parties; restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties .--4 5 (6)(a) The national, state, and county executive 6 committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county executive committee 7 8 of a political party, may not contribute to any candidate any 9 amount in excess of the limits contained in s. $106.08(3)\frac{(2)}{7}$ 10 and all contributions required to be reported under s. 11 106.08(2) by the national executive committee of a political 12 party shall be reported by the state executive committee of 13 that political party. (b) A violation of the contribution limits contained 14 15 in s. $106.08(3)\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A civil 16 17 penalty equal to three times the amount in excess of the 18 limits contained in s. 106.08(3)(2)shall be assessed against 19 any executive committee found in violation thereof. 20 Section 8. Sections 106.30, 106.31, 106.32, 106.33, 106.34, 106.35, 106.353, 106.355, and 106.36, Florida 21 22 Statutes, are repealed. Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 23 24 106.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 25 106.07 Reports; certification and filing.--(1) Each campaign treasurer designated by a candidate 26 27 or political committee pursuant to s. 106.021 shall file 28 regular reports of all contributions received, and all 29 expenditures made, by or on behalf of such candidate or political committee. Reports shall be filed on the 10th day 30

following the end of each calendar quarter from the time the

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campaign treasurer is appointed, except that, if the 10th day following the end of a calendar quarter occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Quarterly reports shall include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar quarter which have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.

(b) Following the last day of qualifying for office, any statewide or legislative candidate who has requested to receive contributions from the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or any statewide or legislative 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 10. Subsection (4) of section 106.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates .--

- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section shall, at the option of the candidate, dispose of such funds by any of the following means, or any combination thereof:
- Return pro rata to each contributor the funds that have not been spent or obligated.
- 2. Donate the funds that have not been spent or obligated to a charitable organization or organizations that meet the qualifications of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal 31 Revenue Code.

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- Give not more than \$10,000 of the funds that have not been spent or obligated to the political party of which such candidate is a member.
- 4. Give the funds that have not been spent or obligated:
- In the case of a candidate for state office, to the state, to be deposited in either the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or the General Revenue Fund, as designated by the candidate; or
- In the case of a candidate for an office of a political subdivision, to such political subdivision, to be deposited in the general fund thereof.
- (b) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section who has received contributions from the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall return all surplus campaign funds to the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

Section 11. Subsection (6) of section 106.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 106.22 Duties of the Division of Elections. -- It is the duty of the Division of Elections to:
- (6) Make, from time to time, audits and field investigations with respect to reports and statements filed under the provisions of this chapter and with respect to alleged failures to file any report or statement required under the provisions of this chapter. The division shall conduct a postelection audit of the campaign accounts of all candidates receiving contributions from the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

Section 12. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 31 106.265, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

106.265 Civil penalties.--

(3)(a) Any civil penalty collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

(b)(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any fine assessed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, which fine is designated to be deposited or which would otherwise be deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state, shall be deposited into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

(c) A 10-percent surcharge shall be assessed against each civil fine required to be deposited into the Clean-Money Trust Fund, and the funds from the surcharge shall also be deposited into the Clean-Money Trust Fund.

Section 13. Subsection (13) of section 199.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.052 Annual tax returns; payment of annual tax.--

(13) The annual intangible tax return shall include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$5 per taxpayer, which contribution shall be transferred into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust fund shall also be included.

Section 14. Subsection (13) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.--

(13) The application form for motor vehicle registration shall include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$5 per applicant, which contribution shall be transferred into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing

Trust Fund. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust fund shall also be included.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 322.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.08 Application for license.--

- The application form for a driver's license or duplicate thereof shall include language permitting the following:
- (a) A voluntary contribution of \$5 per applicant, which contribution shall be transferred into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

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A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust funds shall also be included.

Section 16. Subsection (11) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.--

(11) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. -- The application form for boat registration shall include a provision to allow each applicant to indicate a desire to pay an additional voluntary contribution to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund to be used for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4). This contribution shall be in addition to all other fees and charges. The amount of the request for a voluntary contribution solicited shall be \$2 or \$5 per registrant. A registrant who provides a voluntary contribution of \$5 or more shall be given a sticker or emblem by the tax collector to display, which signifies support for the Save the Manatee Trust Fund. All voluntary 31 contributions shall be deposited in the Save the Manatee Trust

Fund and shall be used for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4). The form shall also include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$5 per applicant, which contribution shall be transferred into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust fund shall also be included.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 607.1622, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

607.1622 Annual report for Department of State. --

- (1) Each domestic corporation and each foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state shall deliver to the Department of State for filing a sworn annual report on such forms as the Department of State prescribes that sets forth:
- (a) The name of the corporation and the state or country under the law of which it is incorporated;
- (b) The date of incorporation or, if a foreign corporation, the date on which it was admitted to do business in this state;
- (c) The address of its principal office and the mailing address of the corporation;
- (d) The corporation's federal employer identification number, if any, or, if none, whether one has been applied for;
- (e) The names and business street addresses of its directors and principal officers;
- (f) The street address of its registered office and the name of its registered agent at that office in this state;
- (g) Whether the corporation has liability for intangible taxes under s. 199.032. The Department of State shall annually prepare a list of those corporations that have

 indicated no intangible tax liability, and provide such list to the Department of Revenue;

- (h) Language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$5 per taxpayer, which contribution shall be transferred into the Clean-Money Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust fund shall also be included; and
- (i) Such additional information as may be necessary or appropriate to enable the Department of State to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 106.265, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (8) of section 106.143 and subsection (2) of section 106.144, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

- 106.143 Political advertisements circulated prior to election; requirements.--
- (8) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this section is subject to the civil penalties prescribed in s. 106.265.
- 106.144 Endorsements or opposition by certain groups and organizations.--
- (2) Any officer, director, or other person acting on behalf of an organization who willfully violates the provisions of subsection (1) is subject to the civil penalties prescribed in s. 106.265.

Section 19. If any provision of this act or its application 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.

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Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003,
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    if Senate Bill .... or similar legislation creating the
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    Clean-Money Trust Fund is adopted in the same legislative
    session or an extension thereof and becomes law.
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Creates the "Florida Clean Elections Act" to provide clean-money campaign funding for candidates for statewide or legislative office. Provides eligibility requirements for clean-money campaign funding for candidates for statewide or legislative office. Provides transitional requirements for the current election cycle. Provides a continuing obligation to comply. Provides limitations on contributions and expenditures and on the use of personal funds. Provides for seed-money contributions. Provides for participation in debates. Provides for certification of eligibility. Specifies benefits for participating candidates. Provides for the amounts and payment schedule of clean-money funding. Provides limitations on the expenditure of clean-money funds. Provides for disclosure of excess spending by nonparticipating candidates. Provides for disclosure of and additional clean money to respond to independent expenditures. Provides for disclosure of and additional clean money to respond to independent expenditures. Provides for disclosure of and additional clean money to respond to issue advertisements. Directs the Secretary of State to create a nonpartisan Voter Information Commission and provides its duties. Requires publicly funded television and radio stations to provide free coverage of debates for specified elections. Provides limitations on mailing privileges of certain public officials. Provides revenue sources for the Clean-Money Trust Fund. Provides for the administration and dispersal of clean-money funds. Provides limits on political party contributions and expenditures. SENATE SUMMARY Redefines the term "political advertisement." Eliminates authorization for unrestricted expenditures by political committees and political parties to jointly endorse three or more candidates. Provides limits on contributions to political parties, and revises limits on contributions to candidates by political parties. Eliminates a restriction on independent expenditures by political committees and committees of continuous existence that use public resources to collect dues. Revises reporting requirements of political parties. Repeals the "Florida Election Campaign Financing Act." Provides for deposit of various fines, surplus funds, and voluntary contributions in the Clean-Money Trust Fund. Provides for a surcharge on civil penalties to be deposited into the trust fund and for deposit of the surcharge funds into the trust fund. (See bill for details.) 2.8