A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 97.021, F.S.; revising definitions to change terminology relating to paper ballots; conforming terminology; amending s. 97.052, F.S.; revising provisions relating to purposes and reproduction of the uniform statewide voter registration application; amending ss. 99.061 and 99.092, F.S.; conforming and removing obsolete references; amending s. 99.095, F.S.; revising provisions for qualifying by the petition process in lieu of paying the qualifying fee and any party assessment; amending ss. 99.0955, 99.096, and 99.09651, F.S., to conform; requiring the executive committees of minor political parties to submit the official lists of their candidates to the filing officers for those candidates; amending s. 100.011, F.S.; providing that electors in line at the closing of the polls shall be allowed to vote; amending s. 100.111, F.S.; clarifying applicability of votes cast for former nominee to new nominee when new nominee's name doesn't appear on the ballot due to lack of time; conforming references; amending s. 100.141, F.S.; conforming references; amending s. 100.361, F.S.; revising provisions relating to municipal recall; requiring a letter of intent; providing petition formats; providing for effect of resignation after close of qualifying; amending s. 101.031, F.S.; revising requirements for the printing and distribution of voter instruction cards; amending s. 101.048, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 101.131, F.S.; authorizing political parties to have a certain number of at-large poll watchers; amending s. 101.151, F.S.;

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requiring marksense ballots to meet the specifications of the voting system used to read the ballots; amending s. 101.171, F.S.; requiring copies of constitutional amendments to be posted or made available in booklet form at each precinct; amending s. 101.253, F.S.; revising duties of the supervisor of elections with respect to ballots printed or programmed into the voting devices prior to death, resignation, removal, or withdrawal of a candidate; amending ss. 101.5606, 101.5608, 101.5614, and 101.572, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 101.595, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the reporting and analysis of voting problems; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending s. 101.694, F.S.; revising specifications for absentee ballot envelopes for overseas voters and providing for adoption by rule; amending s. 102.012, F.S.; providing for the appointment of a single election board for each precinct;
 certification and delivery of election results; amending s. 102.111, F.S.; authorizing the Elections Canvassing Commission to delegate to the chief election officer the authority to order recounts; amending s. 102.141, F.S., relating to county canvassing board duties; specifying responsibility for ordering recounts for various races; revising requirements for the submission of returns by county canvassing boards to the Department of State; clarifying the time of submitting reports on the conduct of the election; conforming terminology; amending s. 102.166, F.S.; specifying responsibility for ordering manual recounts for various races; amending s. 102.168, Page 2 of 81
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F.S.; specifying indispensable and proper party defendants in actions to contest various races in an election; creating s. 103.092, F.S.; authorizing the solicitation and acceptance of funds for political party property, which shall not be considered campaign contributions; amending s. 105.031, F.S.; clarifying that write-in candidates for school board member are exempt from paying the qualifying fee; conforming references; amending s. 105.035, F.S.; revising requirements for qualifying for certain judicial offices and the office of school board member by means of the petition process; amending s. 106.011, F.S.; revising the definition of "candidate" to conform terminology; defining "eliminated candidate"; amending s. 106.023, F.S.; providing that execution and filing of the Statement of Candidate does not create a presumption of willfulness with respect to violation of ch. 104, F.S., or ch. 106, F.S.; amending s. 106.04 , F.S.; reducing the fine for late filing of campaign finance reports by committees of continuous existence for the first 3 days; providing for deposit of fine proceeds into the General Revenue Fund; amending s. 106.07, F.S.; providing requirements for a presumption of timely filing of campaign finance reports delivered by the United States Postal Service; requiring the Florida Elections Commission to consider mitigating and aggravating circumstances in determining the amount of a fine, if any, for late-filed reports; providing for deposit of certain fine proceeds into the General Revenue Fund; creating s. 106.0705, F.S.; requiring the filing of certain campaign treasurer's reports by electronic means and providing requirements for Page 3 of 81
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such filings and the system used for such filings; requiring the Division of Elections to adopt rules; amending s. 106.075 , F.S.; restricting the reporting of loans exceeding a certain value made in the year preceding election to those that are personal; amending s. 106.08, F.S.; prohibiting candidates from making expenditures from their campaign accounts for the purpose of receiving or obtaining an endorsement; providing penalties; amending s. 106.087, F.S.; eliminating the prohibition on independent expenditures by committees of continuous existence that accept the use of public funds or resources to collect member dues; amending s. 106.09 , F.S.; prohibiting the making or accepting of a contribution in excess of a specified amount by means of a money order; providing penalties; amending s. 106.11, F.S.; requiring the list of persons authorized to use a debit card to be filed with the filing officer; amending s. 106.141, F.S.; providing for deposit into the General Revenue Fund of reimbursed election assessments; conforming references; amending s. 106.25, F.S.; requiring sworn complaints to be based upon personal knowledge of the complainant; authorizing respondents and complainants and their counsels to attend hearings at which probable cause is determined; requiring prior notice; permitting a brief oral statement; specifying bases for determining probable cause; amending s. 106.29 , F.S.; providing that the proceeds of funds assessed against political parties for the late filing of reports shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; repealing s. 98.181, F.S., relating to duty of the supervisor of elections to make up indexes or records;

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repealing s. 101.635 , F.S., relating to distribution of blocks of printed ballots; repealing s. 102.061, F.S., relating to duties of election board for counting ballots and closing polls; repealing s. 106.085 , F.S., relating to the prohibition on unfair surprise through independent expenditures; repealing s. 106.144 , F.S., relating to endorsements or opposition by certain groups and organizations; amending s. 112.312, F.S.; conforming terminology; reenacting ss. 189.405(2) (c) and (3)(b) and 191.005(1)(a), F.S., relating to qualifying of candidates for boards of independent special districts and independent special fire control districts, to incorporate the amendment to s. 105.035, F.S., in references thereto; amending s. 582.18, F.S.; conforming terminology; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsections (4), (10), and (39) of section 97.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:
(3) "Ballot" or "official ballot" when used in reference to:
(a) "Marksense Papex ballots" means that printed sheet of paper, used in conjunction with an electronic or electromechanical vote tabulation voting system, containing the names of candidates, or a statement of proposed constitutional amendments or other questions or propositions sulomitted to the Page 5 of 81
CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions. electorate at any election, on which sheet of paper an elector casts his or her vote.
(4) "Candidate" means any person to whom any one or more of the following applies:
(a) Any person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petitioning process.
(b) Any person who seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate.
(c) Any person who receives contributions or makes expenditures, or gives his or her consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bringing about his or her nomination or election to, or retention in, public office.
(d) Any person who appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository.
(e) Any person who files qualifying qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate's oath as required by law.

However, this definition does not include any candidate for a political party executive committee.
(10) "Election costs" shall include, but not be limited to, expenditures for all paper supplies such as envelopes, instructions to voters, affidavits, reports, marksense ballots ballot cards, ballot booklets for absentee voters, postage, and notices to voters; advertisements for registration book closings, testing of voting equipment, sample ballots, and polling places; forms used to qualify candidates; polling site rental and equipment delivery and pickup; data processing time and supplies; election records retention; and labor costs,

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including those costs uniquely associated with absentee ballot preparation, poll workers, and election night canvass.
(39) "Voting system" means a method of casting and processing votes that functions wholly or partly by use of electromechanical or electronic apparatus or by use of marksense papex ballots and includes, but is not limited to, the procedures for casting and processing votes and the programs, operating manuals, supplies aulating cards, printouts, and other software necessary for the system's operation.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 97.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
97.052 Uniform statewide voter registration application.--
(1) The department shall prescribe a uniform statewide voter registration application for use in this state.
(a) The uniform statewide voter registration application must be accepted for any one or more of the following purposes:

1. Initial registration.
2. Change of address.
3. Change of party affiliation.
4. Change of name.
5. Replacement of voter registration identification card.
6. Update of signature.
(b) The department is responsible for printing the uniform statewide voter registration application and the voter registration application form prescribed by the Federal Election Commission pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. The applications and forms must be distributed, upon request, to the following:
7. Individuals seeking to register to vote.

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2. Individuals or groups conducting voter registration programs. A charge of 1 cent per application shall be assessed on requests for 10,000 or more applications.
3. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
4. Voter registration agencies.
5. Armed forces recruitment offices.
6. Qualifying educational institutions.
7. Supervisors, who must make the applications and forms available in the following manner:
a. By distributing the applications and forms in their offices to any individual or group.
b. By distributing the applications and forms at other locations designated by each supervisor.
c. By mailing the applications and forms to applicants upon the request of the applicant.
(c) The uniform statewide voter registration application may be reproduced by any of the individuals or entities described in paragraph (b) private individual or group, provided the reproduced application is in the same format as the application prescribed under this section.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), subsection (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) 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

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qualifying qualifion 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 petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 alternative method with the Department of State, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be as follows: the 120th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 116 th day prior to the date of the first primary, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office; and noon of the 50th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a state or multicounty district office.
(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 qualifying qualifion 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 petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 lernative method with the supervisor of elections, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary or special district election, but not later than noon of the $46 t h$ day prior to the date of the first primary or special district election. However, if a special district election is held at the same time as the second primary or general election, qualifying shall be the 50th day prior to the Page 9 of 81
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first primary, but not later than noon of the 46 th day prior to the date of the first primary. Within 30 days after the closing of qualifying time, the supervisor of elections shall remit to the secretary of the state executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs the amount of the filing fee, two-thirds of which shall be used to promote the candidacy of candidates for county offices and the candidacy of members of the Legislature.
(3) (a) Each person seeking to qualify for election to office as a write-in candidate shall file his or her qualifying qulifion papers with the respective qualifying officer at any time after noon of the 1 st day for qualifying, but not later than noon of the last day of the qualifying period for the office sought.
(6) Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed in this section, if a candidate has submitted the necessary petitions by the required deadline in order to qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 alternative method as a candidate for nomination or election and the candidate is notified after the 5th day prior to the last day for qualifying that the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate is entitled to subscribe to the candidate's oath and file the qualifying papers at any time within 5 days after from the date the candidate is notified that the necessary number of signatures has been obtained. Any candidate who qualifies within the time prescribed in this subsection is entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.
(7) (a) In order for a candidate to be qualified, the following items must be received by the filing officer by the end of the qualifying period:

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions. campaign account in an amount not less than the fee required by s. 99.092 or, in lieu thereof, as applicable, the copy of the notice of obtaining ballot position pursuant to s. 99.095 or the undue burden oath authorized pursuant to s. 99.0955 or s. 99.096. If a candidate's check is returned by the bank for any reason, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate and the candidate shall, the end of qualifying notwithstanding, have 48 hours from the time such notification is received, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to pay the fee with a cashier's check purchased from funds of the campaign account. Failure to pay the fee as provided in this subparagraph shall disqualify the candidate.
2. 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, including the district or group number if applicable; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.
3. The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05 , signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.
4. If the office sought is partisan, the written statement of political party affiliation required by s. 99.021(1)(b).
5. The completed form for the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, as required by s. 106.021.
6. The full and public disclosure or statement of financial interests required by subsection (4).

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 99.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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99.092 Qualifying fee of candidate; notification of Department of State.--
(1) Each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to any office, except a person seeking to qualify by the petitioning process alternative method pursuant to s. 99.095 s. 99.0955 , or s. 99.096 and except a person seeking to qualify as a write-in candidate, shall pay a qualifying fee, which shall consist of a filing fee and election assessment, to the officer with whom the person qualifies, and any party assessment levied, and shall attach the original or signed duplicate of the receipt for his or her party assessment or pay the same, in accordance with the provisions of s. 103.121, at the time of filing his or her other qualifying papers. The amount of the filing fee is 3 percent of the annual salary of the office. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The amount of the party assessment is 2 percent of the annual salary. The annual salary of the office for purposes of computing the filing fee, election assessment, and party assessment shall be computed by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary, excluding any special qualification pay, authorized for such office as of July 1 immediately preceding the first day of qualifying. No qualifying fee shall be returned to the candidate unless the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy before the last date to qualify. If a candidate dies prior to an election and has not withdrawn his or her candidacy before the last date to qualify, the candidate's qualifying fee shall be returned to his or her designated beneficiary, and, if the filing fee or any portion thereof has been transferred to the political party of

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the candidate, the Secretary of State shall direct the party to return that portion to the designated beneficiary of the candidate.

Section 5. Section 99.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
(Substantial rewording of section. See
s. 99.095, F.S., for present text.)
99.095 Petition process in lieu of qualifying fee and party assessment.--
(1) A person seeking to qualify as a candidate for any office, other than a judicial office as defined in s. 105.011 or the office of school board member, is not required to pay the qualifying fee or party assessment required by this chapter if he or she meets the petition requirements of this section.
(2) (a) A candidate shall obtain the signatures of voters in the geographical area represented by the office sought equal to at least 1 percent of the total number of voters of that geographical area, as shown by the compilation by the department for the last preceding general election. No signatures may be obtained until the candidate has filed the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021.
(b) The format of the petition shall be prescribed by the division and shall be used by candidates to reproduce petitions for circulation. If the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation or the signatures are not valid. A separate petition is required for each candidate.
(3) Each petition must be submitted before noon of the 28th day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the

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office sought to the supervisor of elections of the county in which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor shall check the signatures on the petitions to verify their status as voters in the county, district, or other geographical area represented by the office sought. No later than the 7 th day prior to the 1 st day of the qualifying period, the supervisor shall certify the number of valid signatures.
(4) (a) Certifications for candidates for federal, state, or multicounty district office shall be submitted to the division. The division shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.
(b) For candidates for county or district office not covered by paragraph (a), the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.
(5) If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate is eligible to qualify pursuant to s. 99.061.

Section 6. Section 99.0955, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
99.0955 Candidates with no party affiliation; name on general election ballot.--
(1) Each person seeking to qualify for election as a candidate with no party affiliation shall file his or her qualifying qualification papers and pay the qualifying fee, or qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095, alternative method prescribed in subsection (3) with the officer and during the times and under the circumstances prescribed in s. 99.061. Upon qualifying, the candidate is entitled to have his or her name placed on the general election ballot.
(2) The qualifying fee for candidates with no party affiliation shall consist of a filing fee and an election assessment. The amount of the filing fee is 3 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. Filing fees paid to the Department of State shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state. Filing fees paid to the supervisor of elections shall be deposited into the general revenue fund of the county.
(3) (a) A candidate with no party affiliation may, in lieu of paying the qualifying fee, qualify for office by the alternative method prescribed in this subsection. A candidate 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. If the person is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the candidate must indicate the designation in his or her oath. The oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January ef the year in which the election is held, but before the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The Department of state shall prescribe the form to be used in administering and filing the oath. Signatures may not be obtained by a candidate on any petition until the eandidate has filed the oath required in this subsection. Upon receipt of the written oath from a candidate, the qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with petition forms in sufficient numbers to facilitate the gathering of signatures. If Page 15 of 81
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the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation or the signatures obtained on the petition will not be counted.
(b) A candidate shall obtain the signatures of a number of qualified electors in the geographical entity represented by the office sought equal to 1 percent of the registered electors of the geographical entity represented by the office sought, as shown by the compilation by the Department of state for the preceding genexal election.
(c) Each petition must be submitted before noon of the z1st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. Fach supervisor to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors in the county, district, or other geographical entity represented by the office sought. Before the first day for qualifying, the supervisor shall certify the number shown as registered electors.
(d) 1. Certifications for candidates for federal, state, or multicounty district office shall be submitted to the Department of State. The Department of State shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the eandidate.
2. For candidates for county or district office not eovered by subparagraph 1., the supervisor of elections shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate.

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(e) If the required number of signatures has been
obtained, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of the notice received under paragraph (d) and file his or her qualifying papers and the oath prescribed by s. 99.021 with the qualifying officer.

Section 7. Section 99.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
99.096 Minor party candidates; names on ballot. --
(1) The executive committee of a minor political party shall, no later than noon of the third day prior to the first day of the qualifying period prescribed for federal candidates, submit to the Department of state a list of federal candidates nominated by the party to be on the general election ballot. and No later than noon of the third day prior to the first day of the qualifying period for state candidates, the executive committee of a minor political party must submit to the Department of state the official list of the state, multicounty, and county respective candidates nominated by that party to be on the ballot in the general election to the filing officer for each of the candidates. The Department of state shall notify the appropriate supervisors of elections of the name of each minor party candidate eligible to qualify before such supervisor. The official list of nominated candidates may not be changed by the party after having been filed with the filing officers Department of State, except that candidates who have qualified may withdraw from the ballot pursuant to the provisions of this code, and vacancies in nominations may be filled pursuant to s. 100.111.
(2) Each person seeking to qualify for election as a candidate of a minor party shall file his or her qualifying Page 17 of 81
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qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee and, if one has been levied, the party assessment, or qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 alternative method prescribed in subsection (3), with the officer and at the times and under the circumstances provided in s. 99.061.
(3) (a) A minox party candidate may, in lieu of paying the qualifying fee and party assessment, qualify for office by the alternative method prescribed in this subsection. A candidate 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. If the person is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the candidate must indicate the designation in his or hex oath. The oath must be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the election is held, but before the 21 st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering and filing the oath. Signatures may not be obtained by a candidate on any petition until the eandidate has filed the oath required in this section. Upon receipt of the written oath from a candidate, the qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with petition forms in sufficient numbers to facilitate the gathering of signatures. If the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation or the signatures on such petition will not be eounted.
(b) A candidate shall obtain the signatures of a number of qualified electors in the geographical entity represented by the

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office sought equal to 1 percent of the registered electors in the geographical entity represented by the office sought, as shown by the compilation by the Department of state for the last preceding general election.
(c) Each petition shall be submitted prior to noon of the Z1st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought to the supervisor of elections of the county for which the petition was circulated. Fach supervisor to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors in the county, district, ox other geographical entity represented by the office sought. Before the first day for qualifying, the supervisor shall eertify the number shown as registered electors.
(d) 1. Certifications for candidates for federal, state, or multicounty district office shall be submitted to the Department of State. The Department of State shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the eandidate.
2. For candidates for county or district office not eovered by subparagraph 1., the supervisor of elections shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate.
(e) If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the prescribed time for qualifying for office, submit a copy of the notice received under paragraph (d) and file his or her qualifying papers and the oath prescribed by s. 99.021 with the qualifying officer.

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(4) A minor party candidate whose name has been submitted
pursuant to subscetion (1) and who has qualified for office is
entitled to have his or her name placed on the general election ballot.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 99.09651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
99.09651 Signature requirements for ballot position in year of apportionment.--
(1) In a year of apportionment, any candidate for representative to Congress, state Senate, or state House of Representatives seeking ballot position by the petition process alternative method prescribed in s. $99.095, \mathrm{s}. \mathrm{99.0955} ,\mathrm{or} \mathrm{s}$. 99.096 shall obtain at least the number of signatures equal to one-third of 1 percent of the ideal population for the district of the office being sought.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 100.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
100.011 Opening and closing of polls, all elections; expenses.--
(1) The polls shall be open at the voting places at 7:00 a.m., on the day of the election, and shall be kept open until 7:00 p.m., of the same day, and the time shall be regulated by the customary time in standard use in the county seat of the locality. The inspectors shall make public proclamation of the opening and closing of the polls. During the election and canvass of the votes, the ballot box shall not be concealed. Any elector in line at the official closing of the polls shall be allowed to cast a vote in that election.

Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and subsections (4) and (6) of section 100.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

### 100.111 Filling vacancy.--

(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 elections to become candidates in the special election. Prior to setting the special election dates, the Governor shall consider any upcoming elections in the jurisdiction where the special election will be held. The dates fixed by the Governor shall be specific days certain and shall not be established by the happening of a condition or stated in the alternative. The dates fixed shall provide a minimum of 2 weeks between each election. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or member of the House of Representatives when the Legislature is in regular legislative session, the minimum times prescribed by this subsection may be waived upon concurrence of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator and no session of the Legislature is scheduled to be held prior to the next general election, the Governor may fix the dates for any special primary and for the special election to coincide with the dates of the first and second primary and general election. If a vacancy in office occurs in any district in the state Senate or House of Representatives or Page 21 of 81
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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.
(c) The dates for a candidate to qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 alternative method in such special primary or special election shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations. Any candidate seeking to qualify by the petition process alternative method in a special primary election shall obtain 25 percent of the signatures required by s. $99.095 \%$ 99.0955, ox s. 99.096, as applicable.
(4) (a) In the event that death, resignation, withdrawal, removal, or any other cause or event should cause a party to have a vacancy in nomination which leaves no candidate for an office from such party, the Governor shall, after conferring with the Secretary of State, call a special primary election and, if necessary, a second special primary election to select for such office a nominee of such political party. The dates on which candidates may qualify for such special primary election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and the candidates shall qualify no later than noon of the last day so fixed. The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in special 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 Page 22 of 81
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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 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.
(b) If the vacancy in nomination occurs later than September 15, or if the vacancy in nomination occurs with respect to a candidate of a minor political party which has obtained a position on the ballot, no special primary election shall be held and the Department of State shall notify the chair of the appropriate state, district, or county political party executive committee of such party; and, within 7 days, the chair shall call a meeting of his or her executive committee to consider designation of a nominee to fill the vacancy. The name of any person so designated shall be submitted to the Department of State within 14 days after of notice to the chair in order that the person designated may have his or her name printed or otherwise placed on the ballot of the ensuing general election, but in no event shall the supervisor of elections be required to place on a ballot a name submitted less than 21 days prior to the election. If the name of the new nominee is submitted after the ballots have been printed or programmed into the voting devices and the supervisor of elections is not able to reprint or reprogram the ballots or otherwise strike the former nominee's name and insert the new nominee's name vacancy oceurs less than 21 days prior to the election, the person designated by the political party will replace the former party nominee even though the former party nominee's name will be on the ballot. Any ballots cast for the former party nominee will be Page 23 of 81
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counted for the person designated by the political party to replace the former party nominee. If there is no opposition to the party nominee, the person designated by the political party to replace the former party nominee will be elected to office at the general election. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "district political party executive committee" means the members of the state executive committee of a political party from those counties comprising the area involving a district office.
(c) When, under the circumstances set forth in the preceding paragraph, vacancies in nomination are required to be filled by committee nominations, such vacancies shall be filled by party rule. In any instance in which a nominee is selected by a committee to fill a vacancy in nomination, such nominee shall pay the same filing fee and take the same oath as the nominee would have taken had he or she regularly qualified for election to such office.
(d) Any person who, at the close of qualifying as prescribed in ss. 99.061 and 105.031 , was qualified for nomination or election to or retention in a public office to be filled at the ensuing general election is prohibited from qualifying as a candidate to fill a vacancy in nomination for any other office to be filled at that general election, even if such person has withdrawn or been eliminated as a candidate for the original office sought. However, this paragraph does not apply to a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor who applies to fill a vacancy in nomination for the office of Governor on the same ticket or to a person who has withdrawn or been eliminated as a candidate and who is subsequently designated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor under s. 99.063.
(6) In the event that a vacancy occurs which leaves less than 4 weeks for a candidate seeking to qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 lernative method to gather signatures for ballot position, the number of signatures required for ballot placement shall be 25 percent of the number of signatures required by s. 99.095, s. 99.0955, or s. 99.096, whichever is applicable.

Section 11. 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 date set for each special primary election and the special election, the dates fixed for qualifying for office, the dates fixed for qualifying by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 alternative method, and the dates fixed for filing campaign expense statements.

Section 12. Section 100.361, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
100.361 Municipal or charter county recall.--
(1) RECALL PETITION.--Any member of the governing body of a municipality or charter county, hereinafter referred to in this section as "municipality," may be removed from office by the electors of the municipality or charter county. When the official represents a district and is elected only by electors residing in that district, only electors from that district are eligible to sign the petition to recall that official and are entitled to vote in the recall election. When the official represents a district and is elected at-large by the electors of Page 25 of 81
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the municipality or charter county, all electors of the municipality or charter county are eligible to sign the petition to recall that official and are entitled to vote in the recall election. Where used in this section, the term "district" shall be construed to mean the area or region of a municipality or charter county from which a member of the governing body is elected by the electors from such area or region. Members may be removed from office by the following procedure:
(a) A petition shall be prepared naming the person sought to be recalled and containing a statement of grounds for recall in not more than 200 words, using at least 10 -point but not more than 14 -point type and no graphic or pictorial representation, and limited solely to the grounds specified in paragraph (b). If more than one member of the governing body is sought to be recalled, whether such member is elected by the electors of a district or by the electors of the municipality or charter county at-large, a separate recall petition shall be prepared for each member sought to be recalled.

1. In a municipality, charter county, or district of fewer than 500 electors, the petition shall be signed by at least 50 electors or by 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the municipality, charter county, or district as of the preceding municipal or charter county election, whichever is greatex.
2. In a municipality, charter county, or district of 500 or more but fewer than 2,000 registered electors, the petition shall be signed by at least 100 electors or by 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the municipality, charter county, or district as of the preceding municipal or charter county election, whichever is greater.

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3. In a municipality, charter county, or district of 2,000 or more but fewer than 5,000 registered electors, the petition shall be signed by at least 250 electors or by 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the municipality, charter county, or district as of the preceding municipal or charter county election, whichever is greater.
4. In a municipality, charter county, or district of 5,000 or more but fewer than 10,000 registered electors, the petition shall be signed by at least 500 electors or by 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the municipality, charter county, or district as of the preceding municipal or charter county election, whichever is greater.
5. In a municipality, charter county, or district of 10,000 or more but fewer than 25,000 registered electors, the petition shall be signed by at least 1,000 electors or by 10 percent of the total number of registered electors of the municipality, charter county, or district as of the preceding municipal or charter county election, whichever is greater.
6. In a municipality, charter county, or district of 25,000 or more registered electors, the petition shall be signed by at least 1,000 electors or by 5 percent of the total number of registered electors of the municipality, charter county, or district as of the preceding municipal or charter county election, whichever is greater.

Electors of the municipality, charter county, or district making charges contained in the statement of grounds for recall and those signing the recall petition shall be designated as the "committee." A specific person shall be designated in the petition as chair of the committee to act for the committee.

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Electors of the municipality, charter county, or district are eligible to sign the petition. Signatures and oaths of witnesses shall be executed as provided in paragraph (c) • Before collecting any signatures, the chair of the committee shall file a letter of intent with the clerk of the municipality or charter county, or his or her equivalent. All signatures shall be obtained within a period of 30 days, and the petition shall be filed within 30 days after receipt by the clerk of the letter of intent the date the first signature is obtained on the petition.
(b) The grounds for removal of elected members of the governing body of a municipality or charter county municipal efficials shall, for the purposes of this act, be limited to the following and must be contained in the petition:

1. Malfeasance;
2. Misfeasance;
3. Neglect of duty;
4. Drunkenness;
5. Incompetence;
6. Permanent inability to perform official duties; and
7. Conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.
(c) Each elector of the municipality or charter county signing a petition shall sign his or her name in ink or indelible pencil as registered in the office of the supervisor of elections and shall state on the petition his or her place of residence and voting precinct. Each petition shall be entitled "Recall Petition" and contain appropriate lines for the signature, printed name, and residence street address of the elector and an oath, to be executed by a witness thereof, verifying the fact that the witness saw each person sign the counterpart of the petition, that each signature appearing

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thereon is the genuine signature of the person it purports to be, and that the petition was signed in the presence of the witness on the date indicated. The "Recall Petition" shall be created in substantially the following form:

RECALL PETITION
(Statement of grounds for recall - 200 words or less)
... (Printed Name) ...
... (Signature of Elector) ...
... (Residence Address) ...
... (Date of Birth) ...
... (Date Signed) ...

I, ... (printed name of witness) ..., do hereby swear or affirm that $I$ have witnessed each person sign the petition, that each signature is the genuine signature of the person it purports to be, and that the petition was signed in the presence of the witness on the date indicated.

Witness:
... (Signature) ... ... (Date) ...
... (Designated Committee Chair Information) ...
(d) The petition shall be filed with the ouditor olerk of the municipality or charter county, or his or her equivalent, hereinafter referred to as clerk, by the person designated as Page 29 of 81
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chair of the committee, and, when the petition is filed, the clerk shall, within 5 days after receipt, submit such petition to the county supervisor of elections who shall, within a period of not more than 30 days after the petition is filed with the supervisor, determine whether the petition contains the required valid signatures. The petition cannot be amended after it is filed with the clerk. The supervisor shall be paid by the persons or committee chair seeking verification the sum of 10 cents for each name checked.
(e) If it is determined that the petition does not contain the required signatures, the clerk shall, within 5 days after notification by the supervisor of elections, so certify to the governing body of the municipality or charter county and file the petition without taking further action, and the matter shall be at an end. No additional names may be added to the petition, and the petition shall not be used in any other proceeding.
(f) If it is determined that the petition has the required signatures, then the clerk shall, within 5 days after notification by the supervisor of elections, at once serve upon the person sought to be recalled a certified copy of the petition. Within 5 days after receipt of the petition sexvice, the person sought to be recalled may file with the clerk a defensive statement of not more than 200 words, using at least 10-point but not more than 14 -point type and no graphic or pictorial representation. The clerk shall, within 5 days after receipt of the defensive statement, prepare a sufficient number of typewritten, printed, or mimeographed copies of the "Recall Petition and Defense" recall petition and defensive statement, as well as the names, addresses, and oaths on the original petition, and deliver them to the person who has been designated Page 30 of 81
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[^0]as chair of the committee and take his or her receipt therefor. The Such prepared copies shall be entitled "Recall Petition and Defense" and shall contain the statement of grounds for recall and the defensive statement along with lines and spaces for signatures and printed names of registered electors, place of residence, election precinct number, and date of signing, together with oaths to be executed by the witnesses wheh
conform to the provisions of paragraph (c). The clerk shall
deliver forms sufficient to carry the signatures of 30 percent
of the registered electors. The "Recall Petition and Defense"
shall be created in substantially the following form:
RECALL PETITION AND DEFENSE
(Grounds for recall as stated in original recall petition)
(Defensive statement - 200 words or less)
... (Printed Name) ...
... (Signature of Elector) ...
... (Residence Address) ...
... (Date of Birth) ...
... (Date Signed) ...
I, ... (printed name of witness) ..., do hereby swear or
affirm that $I$ have witnessed each person sign the petition, that
each signature is the genuine signature of the person it
purports to be, and that the petition was signed in the presence
of the witness on the date indicated.

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... (Designated Committee Chair Information) ...
(g) Upon receipt, ef the "Reall Petition and Defense," the committee may circulate the "Recall Petition and Defense" them to obtain the signatures of 15 percent of the electors as of the last regularly scheduled election in the jurisdiction of the recall. Any elector who signs a recall petition shall have the right to demand in writing that his or her name be stricken from the petition. A written demand signed by the elector shall be filed with the clerk and upon receipt of the demand the clerk shall strike the name of the elector from the petition and place his or her initials to the side of the signature stricken. Hover No signature may be stricken after the clerk has delivered the "Recall Petition and Defense" to the supervisor of elections for verification.
(h) Within 60 days after the date of receipt by the chair delivery of the "Recall Petition and Defense," to the chair the chair shall file with the clerk the "Recall Petition and Defense" which bears the signatures of electors. The clerk shall, within 5 days after receipt from the chair, assemble all signed petitions, check to see that each petition is properly verified by the oath of a witness, and submit such petitions to the county supervisor of elections, who shall determine the number of valid signatures, purge the names withdrawn, certify within 30 days whether 15 percent of the qualified electors from Page 32 of 81
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the last regularly scheduled election in the jurisdiction of the recall ef the municipality have signed the petitions, and report his or her findings to the governing body and the clerk. The supervisor shall be paid by the persons or committee seeking verification the sum of 10 cents for each name checked.
(i) If the petitions do not contain the required signatures, the clerk shall report such fact to the governing body and file the petitions, the proceedings shall be terminated, and the petitions shall not again be used. If the signatures do amount to at least 15 percent of the qualified electors from the last regularly scheduled election in the jurisdiction of the recall, the clerk shall serve notice of that fact upon the person sought to be recalled and deliver to the governing body a certificate as to the percentage of qualified voters who signed.
(2) RECALL ELECTION.--If the person designated in the petition files with the clerk, within 5 days after the lastmentioned notice, his or her written resignation, the clerk shall, within 5 days after receipt of the resignation, at once notify the governing body of that fact, and the resignation shall be irrevocable. The governing body shall then proceed to fill the vacancy according to the provisions of the appropriate law. However, if the resignation is filed with the clerk after the close of the qualifying period set for that seat, the recall election shall still be held to fill the vacancy created by the resignation. In the absence of a resignation, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the municipality or charter county is located shall fix a day for holding a recall election for the removal of those not resigning. Any such election shall be held not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after notice required Page 33 of 81
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under paragraph (1) (i) the expiration of the 5-day period last= mentioned and at the same time as any other general or special election held within the period; but if no such election is to be held within that period, the judge shall call a special recall election to be held within the period aforesaid.
(3) BALLOTS.--The ballots at the recall election shall conform to the following: With respect to each person whose removal is sought, the question shall be submitted: "Shall... (name of person) ... be removed from the office of ... (title and district or ward number, as applicable) ... by recall?" Immediately following each question there shall be printed on the ballots the two propositions in the order here set forth:
"... (name of person) ... should be removed from office."
"... (name of person) ... should not be removed from office."
(4) FILLING OF VACANCIES; SPECIAL ELECTIONS.--
(a) If an election is held for the recall of members elected only at-large, candidates to succeed them for the unexpired terms shall be voted upon at the same election and shall be elected in the same manner as provided by the appropriate law for the election of candidates at general elections. Candidates shall not be elected to succeed any particular member. If only one member is removed, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to fill the vacancy. If more than one member is removed, candidates equal in number to the number of members removed shall be declared elected to fill the vacancies; and, among the successful candidates, those receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected for the longest terms. Cases of

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ties, and all other matters not herein specially provided for, shall be determined by the rules governing elections generally.
(b) If an election is held for the recall of members elected only from districts, candidates to succeed them for the unexpired terms shall be voted upon at a special election called by the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the districts are located not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after the expiration of the recall election. The qualifying period, for purposes of this section, shall be established by the chief judge of the judicial circuit after consultation with the clerk or election official. Any candidate seeking election to fill the unexpired term of a recalled district municipal or charter county official shall reside in the district represented by the recalled official and qualify for office in the manner required by law. Each candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each office in the special district recall election shall be declared elected to fill the unexpired term of the recalled official. Candidates seeking election to fill a vacancy created by the removal of a municipal or charter county official shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 106.
(c) When an election is held for the recall of members of the governing body composed of both members elected at-large and from districts, candidates to succeed them for the unexpired terms shall be voted upon at a special election as provided in paragraph (b).
(d) However, in any recall election held pursuant to paragraph (b) or paragraph (c), if only one member is voted to be removed from office, the vacancy created by the recall shall be filled by the governing body according to the provisions of the appropriate law for filling vacancies.

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(5) EFFECT OF RESIGNATIONS.--If the member of the governing body being recalled resigns from office prior to the recall election, the remaining members shall fill the vacancy created according to the appropriate law for filling vacancies. However, if the resignation is filed with the clerk after the close of the qualifying period set for that seat, the recall election shall still be held to fill the vacancy created by the resignation. If all of the members of the governing body are sought to be recalled and all of the members resign prior to the recall election, the recall election shall be canceled, and a special election shall be called to fill the unexpired terms of the resigning members. If all of the members of the governing body are sought to be recalled and any of the members resign prior to the recall election, the proceedings for the recall of members not resigning and the election of successors to fill the unexpired terms shall continue and have the same effect as though there had been no resignation.
(6) WHEN PETITION MAY BE FILED.--No petition to recall any member of the governing body of a municipality or charter county shall be filed until the member has served one-fourth of his or her term of office. No person removed by a recall, or resigning after a petition has been filed against him or her, shall be eligible to be appointed to the governing body within a period of 2 years after the date of such recall or resignation. The clerk shall preserve in his or her office all papers comprising or connected with a petition for recall for a period of 2 years after they were filed. This method of removing members of the governing body of a municipality or charter county is in addition to such other methods now or hereafter provided by the general laws of this state.

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(7) OFFENSES RELATING TO PETITIONS.--No person shall impersonate another, purposely write his or her name or residence falsely in the signing of any petition for recall or forge any name thereto, or sign any paper with knowledge that he or she is not a qualified elector of the municipality or charter county. No expenditures for campaigning for or against an officer being recalled shall be made until the date on which the recall election is to be held is publicly announced. The committee and the person efficer being recalled shall be subject to chapter 106. No person shall employ or pay another to accept employment or payment for circulating or witnessing a recall petition. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree and shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided by law.
(8) INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature that the recall procedures provided in this act shall be uniform statewide. Therefore, all municipal charter, county charter, and special law provisions which are contrary to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed to the extent of this conflict.
(9) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE.--The provisions of this act shall apply to cities and charter counties whether or not they have adopted recall provisions.

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 101.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.031 Instructions for electors.--
(1) The Department of State, or in case of municipal elections the governing body of the municipalityr shall print, in large type on cards, instructions for the electors to use in voting. It shall provide not less than two cards for each voting

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precinct for each election and furnish such cards to each supervisor upon requisition. Each supervisor of elections shall send a sufficient number of these cards to the precincts prior to an election. The election inspectors shall display the cards in the polling places as information for electors. The cards shall contain information about how to vote and such other information as the Department of State may deem necessary. The cards must also include the list of rights and responsibilities afforded to Florida voters, as described in subsection (2).

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 101.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.048 Provisional ballots.--
(4) In counties where the voting system does not utilize a marksense paper ballot, the supervisor of elections shall provide the appropriate provisional ballots to each polling place.

Section 15. Section 101.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.131 Watchers at polls.--
(1) Each political party and each candidate may have one poll watcher and each political party may have one poll watcher and one at-large poll watcher in each polling room at any one time during the election. No poll watcher shall be permitted to come closer to the officials' table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary to properly perform his or her functions, but each shall be allowed within the polling room to watch and observe the conduct of electors and officials. The poll watchers shall furnish their own materials and necessities and shall not obstruct the orderly conduct of any election. Each poll watcher

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shall be a qualified and registered elector of the county in which he or she serves.
(2) Each party and each candidate requesting to have poll watchers shall designate, in writing, poll watchers for each precinct prior to noon of the second Tuesday preceding the election. Each party may designate at least 5 additional atlarge poll watchers, or one additional at-large poll watcher per 10,000 registered voters, whichever is greater, who shall be approved and have access to all precincts. The poll watchers for each preinct shall be approved by the supervisor of elections on or before the Tuesday before the election. The supervisor shall furnish to each precinct a list of the poll watchers designated and approved for such precinct and a list of poll watchers approved for all precincts.
(3) No candidate or sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, or other law enforcement officer may be designated as a poll watcher.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 101.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.151 Specifications for ballots.--
(1) Marksense Papex ballots shall be printed on paper of such thickness that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back and shall meet the specifications of the voting system which will be used to read the ballots.

Section 17. Section 101.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.171 Copy of constitutional amendment be posted.--Whenever any amendment to the State Constitution is to be voted upon at any election, the Department of State shall have printed, and shall furnish to each supervisor of elections,

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a sufficient number of copies of the amendment either in poster or booklet form, and the supervisor shall have a copy thereof conspicuously posted or available at each precinct upon the day of election.

Section 18. Section 101.253, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.253 When names not to be printed on ballot.--
(1) No candidate's name, which candidate is required to qualify with a supervisor of elections for any primary or general election, shall be printed on the ballot if such candidate has notified the supervisor of elections in writing, under oath, on or before the 42 nd day before the election that the candidate will not accept the nomination or office for which he or she filed qualifying qualification papers. The supervisor of elections may, in his or her discretion with the approval of the Department of State, allow such a candidate to withdraw after the $42 n d$ day before an election, upon receipt of written notice, sworn to under oath, that the candidate will not accept the nomination or office for which he or she qualified.
(2) No candidate's name, which candidate is required to qualify with the Department of State for any primary or general election, shall be printed on the ballot if such candidate has notified the Department of State in writing, under oath, on or before the $42 n d$ day before the election that the candidate will not accept the nomination or office for which he or she filed qualifying qualification papers. The Department of State may in its discretion allow such a candidate to withdraw after the 42nd day before an election upon receipt of a written notice, sworn to under oath, that the candidate will not accept the nomination or office for which he or she qualified.

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(3) In the event ballots are printed or programmed into the voting devices prior to the death, resignation, removal, or withdrawal of a candidate, the supervisor of elections, at his or her discretion, may:
(a) Strike the name of the candidate and, if necessary, insert the name of the new nominee;
(b) Reprint or reprogram the ballot; or
(c) Provide notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county and post a notice in each voting booth and provide an insert with each absentee ballot mailed to a voter explaining the consequences of a vote for the former candidate. In no case shall the supervisor be required to print on the ballot a name which is submitted less than 21 days prior to the election. In the event the ballots are printed 21 days or more prior to the election, the name of any candidate whose death, resignation, removal, or withdrawal created a vacancy in office or nomination shall be stricken from the ballot with a rubber stamp or appropriate printing device, and the name of the new nominee shall be inserted on the ballot in a like manner. The supervisor may, as an alternative, reprint the ballots to include the name of the new nominee.

Section 19. Subsection (4) of section 101.5606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.5606 Requirements for approval of systems.--No electronic or electromechanical voting system shall be approved by the Department of state unless it is so constructed that:
(4) For systems using marksense pallots, it accepts a rejected ballot pursuant to subsection (3) if a voter chooses to cast the ballot, but records no vote for any office that has been overvoted or undervoted.

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Section 20. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 101.5608, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
101.5608 Voting by electronic or electromechanical method; procedures.--
(2) When an electronic or electromechanical voting system utilizes a marksense ballot card or paper ballot, the following procedures shall be followed:
(a) After receiving a ballot from an inspector, the elector shall, without leaving the polling place, retire to a booth or compartment and mark the ballot. After preparing his or her ballot, the elector shall place the ballot in a secrecy envelope with the stub exposed or shall fold over that portion on which write-in votes may be cast, as instructed, so that the ballot will be deposited in the ballot box without exposing the voter's choices. Before the ballot is deposited in the ballot box, the inspector shall detach the exposed stub and place it in a separate envelope for audit purposes; when a fold-over ballot is used, the entire ballot shall be placed in the ballot box.
(b) Any voter who spoils his or her ballot or makes an error may return the ballot to the election official and secure another ballot, except that in no case shall a voter be furnished more than three ballots. If the vote tabulation device has rejected a ballot, the ballot shall be considered spoiled and a new ballot shall be provided to the voter unless the voter chooses to cast the rejected ballot. The election official, without examining the original ballot, shall state the possible reasons for the rejection and shall provide instruction to the voter pursuant to s. 101.5611. A spoiled ballot shall be preserved, without examination, in an envelope provided for that

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purpose. The stub shall be removed from the ballot and placed in an envelope.
(c) The supervisor of elections shall prepare for each polling place at least one ballot box to contain the ballots of a particular precinct, and each ballot box shall be plainly marked with the name of the precinct for which it is intended.
(3) The Department of State shall promulgate rules regarding voting procedures to be used when an electronic or electromechanical voting system is of a type which does not utilize a marksense ballot card or paper ballot.

Section 21. Subsection (4) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.5614 Canvass of returns.--
(4) If marksense ballots ballot cards are used, and separate write-in ballots or envelopes for casting write-in votes are used, write-in ballots or the envelopes on which write-in ballots have been cast shall be serially numbered, starting with the number one, and the same number shall be placed on the marksense ballot of the voter. This process may be completed at either the precinct by the election board or at the central counting location. For each ballot or ballot and ballot envelope on which write-in votes have been cast, the canvassing board shall compare the write-in votes with the votes cast on the marksense ballot $\begin{aligned} & \text { ard } \\ & \text { if the total number of votes }\end{aligned}$ for any office exceeds the number allowed by law, a notation to that effect, specifying the office involved, shall be entered on the back of the marksense ballot or in a margin if voting areas are printed on both sides of the marksense ballot Such votes shall not be counted. All valid votes shall be tallied by the canvassing board.

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Section 22. Section 101.572, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.572 Public inspection of ballots.--The official ballots and ballot cards received from election boards and removed from absentee ballot mailing envelopes shall be open for public inspection or examination while in the custody of the supervisor of elections or the county canvassing board at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions; however, no persons other than the supervisor of elections or his or her employees or the county canvassing board shall handle any official ballot or ballet card. The supervisor of elections shall make a reasonable effort to notify all candidates whose names appear on such ballots or ballot cards by telephone or otherwise of the time and place of the inspection or examination. All such candidates, or their representatives, shall be allowed to be present during the inspection or examination.

Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 101.595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.595 Analysis and reports of voting problems.--
(1) No later than December 15 of each general election year, the supervisor of elections in each county shall report to the Department of State the total number of overvotes and undervotes in either the presidential or the gubernatorial election, whichever is applicable the first race appearing on the ballot pursuant to s. 101.151(2), along with the likely reasons for such overvotes and undervotes and other information as may be useful in evaluating the performance of the voting system and identifying problems with ballot design and instructions which may have contributed to voter confusion.

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Section 24. Subsection (3) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.62 Request for absentee ballots.--
(3) For each request for an absentee ballot received, the supervisor shall record the date the request was made, the date the absentee ballot was delivered or mailed, the date the ballot was received by the supervisor, and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made available to or reproduced only for a canvassing board, an election official, a political party or official thereof, a candidate who has filed qualifying qualification papers and is opposed in an upcoming election, and registered political committees or registered committees of continuous existence, for political purposes only.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 101.694, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
101.694 Mailing of ballots upon receipt of federal postcard application.--
(3) Absentee ballot envelopes printed for overseas voters shall meet the specifications determined by the Division of Elections in conjunction with the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the United States Department of Defense and the United States Postal Service. The division shall adopt the specifications by rule. There shall be printed across the face of each envelope in which a ballot is sent to a federal postcard applicant, or is returned by such applicant to the supervisor, two parallel horizontal red bars, each one-quarter inch wide, extending from one side of the envelope to the other side, with an intervening space of one-quarter inch, the top bar to be $1^{1}+4$

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inches from the top of the envelope, and with the words "Official Election Balloting Material-via Air Mail," or similar language, between the bars. There shall be printed in the uppex right corner of each such envelope, in a box, the words "Free of U. S. Postage, including Air Mail." All printing on the face of each envelope shall be in red, and there shall be printed in red in the upper left corner of each ballot envelope an appropriate inscription or blanks for return address of sender. Additional specifications may be prescribed by rule of the Division of Elections upon recommendation of the presidential designee under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act. Otherwise, the envelopes shall be the same as those used in sending ballots to, or receiving them from, other absentee voters.

Section 26. Section 102.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
102.012 Inspectors and clerks to conduct elections.--
(1) The supervisor of elections of each county, at least 20 days prior to the holding of any election, shall appoint an election board boaxds for each precinct in the county; however, the supervisor of elections may, in any election, appoint one election board if the supervisor has reason to believe that only one is necessary. The clerk shall be in charge of, and responsible for, seeing that the election board carries out its duties and responsibilities. Each inspector and each clerk shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, which shall be written or printed, to the effect that he or she will perform the duties of inspector or clerk of election, respectively, according to law and will endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit, or abuse in conducting the election. The oath may Page 46 of 81
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HB 1909 be taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths or before any of the persons who are to act as inspectors, one of them to swear the others, and one of the others sworn thus, in turn, to administer the oath to the one who has not been sworn. The oaths shall be returned with the poll list and the returns of the election to the supervisor. In all questions that may arise before the members of an election board, the decision of a majority of them shall decide the question. The supervisor of elections of each county shall be responsible for the attendance and diligent performance of his or her duties by each clerk and inspector.
(2) Each member of the election board shall be able to read and write the English language and shall be a registered qualified elector of the county in which the member is appointed or a person who has preregistered to vote, pursuant to s. 97.041(1)(b), in the county in which the member is appointed. No election board shall be composed solely of members of one political party; however, in any primary in which only one party has candidates appearing on the ballot, all clerks and inspectors may be of that party. Any person whose name appears as an opposed candidate for any office shall not be eligible to serve on an election board.
(3) The supervisor shall furnish inspectors of election for each precinct with the registration books divided alphabetically as will best facilitate the holding of an election. The supervisor shall also furnish to the inspectors of election at the polling place at each precinct in the supervisor's county a sufficient number of forms and blanks for use on election day.

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(4)(a) The election board of each precinct shall attend the polling place by 6 a.m. of the day of the election and shall arrange the furniture, stationery, and voting equipment.
(b) An election board shall conduct the voting, beginning and closing at the time set forth in s. 100.011. If more than one boaxd has been appointed, the second boaxd shall, upon the elosing of the polls, come on duty and count the votes cast. In such case, the first board shall turn over to the second board all closed ballot boxes, registration books, and other records of the election at the time the boards change. The second board shall continue counting until the count is complete or until 7 a.m. the next morning, and, if the count is not completed at that time, the first board that conducted the election shall again report for duty and complete the count. The second board shall turn over to the first board all ballots counted, all ballots not counted, and all registration books and other records and shall advise the first board as to what has transpired in tabulating the results of the election.
(5) In precincts in which there are more than 1,000 registered electors, the supervisor of elections shall appoint additional election boards necessary for the election.
(6) In any precinct in which there are fewex than 300 registered electors, it is not necessary to appoint twoelection boards, but one such board will suffice. Such board shall be composed of at least one inspector and one clerk.

Section 27. Section 102.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
102.071 Tabulation of votes and proclamation of results where ballots are used.--The election board shall post at the polls, for the benefit of the public, the results of the voting

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for each office or other item on the ballot as the count is completed. Upon completion of all counts in all races, $\underline{a}$ certificate triplicate certificates of the results shall be drawn up by the inspectors and clerk at each precinct upon a form provided by the supervisor of elections which shall contain the name of each person voted for, for each office, and the number of votes cast for each person for such office; and, if any question is submitted, the certificate shall also contain the number of votes cast for and against the question. The certificate shall be signed by the inspectors and clerkт and one of the certificates shall be delivered without delay by one of the inspectors, securely sealed, to the supervisor for immediate publication; the duplicate copy of the certificate shall be delivered to the county court judge; and the remaining copy shall be enclosed in the ballot box together with the oaths of inspectors and clerks. All the ballot boxes, ballots, ballot stubs, memoranda, and papers of all kinds used in the election shall also be transmitted, after being sealed by the inspectors, to with the certificates of result of the election to be filed in the supervisor's office. Registration books and the poll lists shall not be placed in the ballot boxes but shall be returned to the supervisor.

Section 28. Section 102.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
102.111 Elections Canvassing Commission.--
(1) The Elections Canvassing Commission shall consist of the Governor and two members of the Cabinet selected by the Governor. If a member of the Elections Canvassing Commission is unable to serve for any reason, the Governor shall appoint a remaining member of the Cabinet. If there is a further vacancy, Page 49 of 81
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the remaining members of the commission shall agree on another elected official to fill the vacancy. 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 federal, state, and multicounty office.
(2) The Division of Elections shall provide the staff services required by the Elections Canvassing Commission.
(3) The Elections Canvassing Commission may delegate the authority to order recounts pursuant to ss. 102.141(6) and 102.166 to the chief election officer. Such delegation shall be made at a public meeting.

Section 29. Subsections (3), (4), (6), and (8) of section 102.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
102.141 County canvassing board; duties.--
(3) The canvass, except the canvass of absentee electors' returns and the canvass of provisional ballots, shall be made from the returns and certificates of the inspectors as signed and filed by them with the espively, and the county canvassing board shall not change the number of votes cast for a candidate, nominee, constitutional amendment, or other measure submitted to the electorate of the county, respectively, in any polling place, as shown by the returns. All returns shall be made to the board on or before 2 a.m. of the day following any primary, general, special, or other election. If the returns from any precinct are missing, if there are any omissions on the returns from any precinct, or if there is an obvious error on any such returns, the canvassing board shall order a retabulation of the returns from such precinct. Before canvassing such returns, the Page 50 of 81
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canvassing board shall examine the tabulation of the ballots cast in such precinct and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the tabulation of the ballots cast, the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.
(4) The canvassing board shall submit unofficial returns, on forms or in formats provided by the division, to the Department of State for each federal, statewide, state, or multicounty office or ballot measure no later than noon on the second day after any primary, general, special, or other election. Such returns shall include the canvass of all ballots as required by subsection (2).
(6) If the unofficial returns reflect that a candidate for any office 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, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure. The county canvassing board is the board responsible for ordering county and local recounts, and the Elections Canvassing Commission is the board responsible for ordering federal, state, and multicounty recounts. 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 percent or less of Page 51 of 81
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the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made.
(a) In counties with voting systems that use paper ballots, Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount shall put each marksense ballot through automatic tabulating equipment and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If any marksense paper ballot is physically damaged so that it cannot be properly counted by the automatic tabulating equipment during the recount, a true duplicate shall be made of the damaged ballot pursuant to the procedures in s. 101.5614(5). Immediately before the start of the recount and after completion of the count, a test of the tabulating equipment shall be conducted as provided in s. 101.5612. If the test indicates no error, the recount tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly. If an error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and the recount repeated, as necessary. The canvassing board shall immediately report the error, along with the cause of the error and the corrective measures being taken, to the Department of State. No later than 11 days after the election, the canvassing board shall file a separate incident report with the Department of State, detailing the resolution of the matter and identifying any measures that will avoid a future recurrence of the error.
(b) In counties with voting systems that do not use paper ballots, Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount where touchscreen ballots were used shall examine the counters on the precinct tabulators to ensure that the total of the returns on the precinct tabulators equals the overall election return. If there is a discrepancy between the overall Page 52 of 81
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election return and the counters of the precinct tabulators, the counters of the precinct tabulators shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.
(c) The canvassing board shall submit a second set of unofficial returns, on forms or in formats provided by the division, to the Department of State for each federal, statewide, state, or multicounty office or ballot measure no later than noon on the fourth hird day after any election in which a recount was conducted pursuant to this subsection. If the canvassing board is unable to complete the recount prescribed in this subsection by the deadline, the second set of unofficial returns submitted by the canvassing board shall be identical to the initial unofficial returns and the submission shall also include a detailed explanation of why it was unable to timely complete the recount. However, the canvassing board shall complete the recount prescribed in this subsection, along with any manual recount prescribed in s. 102.166, and certify election returns in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
(8) At the same time that the official results of an election are certified to the Department of State, the county canvassing board shall file a report with the Division of Elections on the conduct of the election. The report shall contain information relating to any problems incurred as a result of equipment malfunctions either at the precinct level or at a counting location, any difficulties or unusual circumstances encountered by an election board or the canvassing board, and any other additional information which the canvassing board feels should be made a part of the official election record. Such reports shall be maintained on file in the Division Page 53 of 81
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of Elections and shall be available for public inspection. The division shall utilize the reports submitted by the canvassing boards to determine what problems may be likely to occur in other elections and disseminate such information, along with possible solutions, to the supervisors of elections.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 102.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
102.166 Manual recounts.--
(1) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant to s. 102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office 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, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure. The county canvassing board is the board responsible for ordering county and local manual recounts, and the Elections Canvassing Commission is the board responsible for ordering federal, state, and multicounty manual recounts.

Section 31. Section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
102.168 Contest of election.--
(1) Except as provided in s. 102.171, the certification of election or nomination of any person to office, or of the result on any question submitted by referendum, may be contested in the

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circuit court by any unsuccessful candidate for such office or nomination thereto or by any elector qualified to vote in the election related to such candidacy, or by any taxpayer, respectively.
(2) Such contestant shall file a complaint, together with the fees prescribed in chapter 28 , with the clerk of the circuit court within 10 days after midnight of the date the last board responsible for certifying the results officially eanvassing board empowered to canvass the returns certifies the results of the election being contested.
(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. Commission shall be an indispensable and the proper party defendant for a county or local race, the Elections Canvassing Commission shall be an indispensable and proper party defendant for a federal, state, or multicounty race, 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, qualified elector, 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 election.

Section 32. Section 103.092, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
103.092 Political party property.--A political party may solicit and accept funds for the purchase, lease, construction, or renovation of land and buildings used by the political party and tangible personal property used in such realty. Such funds shall be maintained in an account separate and apart from other political party accounts and shall not be considered contributions under chapter 106.

Section 33. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 105.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
105.031 Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.--
(1) 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 for judicial office shall qualify no earlier than noon of the 120th day, and no later than noon of the $116 t h$ day, before the first primary election. Candidates for the office of school board member shall qualify no earlier than noon of the 50th day, and no later than noon of the 46 th day, before the first primary election. Filing shall be Page 57 of 81
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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 petition process pursuant to 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 after 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.
(3) QUALIFYING FEE.--Each candidate qualifying for election to a judicial office or the office of school board member, except write-in judicial or school board member candidates, shall, during the time for qualifying, pay to the officer with whom he or she qualifies a qualifying fee, which shall consist of a filing fee and an election assessment, or qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 105.035 zlernative metho The amount of the filing fee is 3 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The Department of State shall forward all filing fees to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The supervisor of elections shall forward all filing fees to the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The annual salary of the office for

HB 1909 purposes of computing the qualifying fee shall be computed by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary authorized for such office as of July 1 immediately preceding the first day of qualifying. This subsection shall not apply to candidates qualifying for retention to judicial office.

Section 34. Section 105.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
105.035 Petition process Alternative of qualifying for certain judicial offices and the office of school board member.--
(1) A person seeking to qualify for election to the office of circuit judge or county court judge or the office of school board member may qualify for election to such office by means of the petition petitioning process prescribed in this section. A person qualifying by this petition process alternative method shall not be required to pay the qualifying fee required by this chapter. A person using this petitioning process shall file an eath 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. Such oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the election is held, but priox to the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The form of such oath shall be prescribed by the Division of Elections. No signatures shall be obtained until the person has filed the oath prescribed in this subsection.
(2) The Upon receipt of a written oath from a candidater the qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with a petition format shall be prescribed by the Division of Elections Page 59 of 81
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and shall be used by the candidate to reproduce petitions for circulation. If the candidate 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's petition must indicate, prior to the obtaining of registered electors' signatures, for which group or district office the candidate is running.
(3) Each candidate for election to a judicial office or the office of school board member shall obtain the signature of a number of qualified electors equal to at least 1 percent of the total number of registered electors of the district, circuit, county, or other geographic entity represented by the office sought as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election. A separate petition shall be circulated for each candidate availing himself or herself of the provisions of this section. Signatures may not be obtained until the candidate has filed the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021.
(4) (a) Each candidate seeking to qualify for election to the office of circuit judge or the office of school board member from a multicounty school district pursuant to this section shall file a separate petition from each county from which signatures are sought. Each petition shall be submitted, prior to noon of the 28th 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor of elections to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors of that county and of the geographic area

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represented by the office sought. No later than the 7 th day prior to the first date for qualifying, the supervisor shall certify the number shown as registered electors and submit such certification to the Division of Elections. The division shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of such notice and file his or her qualifying papers and oath prescribed in s. 105.031 with the Division of Elections. Upon receipt of the copy of such notice and qualifying papers, the division shall certify the name of the candidate to the appropriate supervisor or supervisors of elections as having qualified for the office sought.
(b) Each candidate seeking to qualify for election to the office of county court judge or the office of school board member from a single county school district pursuant to this section shall submit his or her petition, prior to noon of the 28th z1st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. The supervisor shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors of the county and of the geographic area represented by the office sought. No later than the 7th day prior to the first date for qualifying, the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the

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time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of such notice and file his or her qualifying papers and oath prescribed in s. 105.031 with the qualifying officer. Upon receipt of the copy of such notice and qualifying papers, such candidate shall be entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

Section 35. Subsection (16) of section 106.011, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (18) is added to said section, to read:
106.011 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
(16) "Candidate" means any person to whom any one or more of the following apply:
(a) Any person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petitioning process.
(b) Any person who seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate.
(c) Any person who receives contributions or makes expenditures, or consents for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bring about his or her nomination or election to, or retention in, public office.
(d) Any person who appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository.
(e) Any person who files qualifying qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate's oath as required by law.

However, this definition does not include any candidate for a political party executive committee.
(18) "Eliminated candidate" means a candidate for elected office who failed to receive a sufficient number of votes to be certified as the winner of an election or as a runoff candidate in an election. Candidates who timely file a contest of an election as provided for in s. 102.168 are not considered eliminated for the purposes of receiving contributions and making expenditures solely for the purpose of paying legal fees and costs associated with the candidate's contest of the election.

Section 36. Section 106.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.023 Statement of candidate.--Each candidate must file a statement with the qualifying officer within 10 days after filing the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, stating that the candidate has read and understands the requirements of this chapter. Such statement shall be provided by the filing officer and shall be in substantially the following form:

STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE

I, __, candidate for the office of ___, have received, read, and understand the requirements of Chapter 106, Florida Statutes.
... (Signature of candidate) ...... (Date) ...

Willful failure to file this form is a violation of ss. 106.19(1)(c) and 106.25(3), F.S. However, the execution and filing of this form does not create a presumption that any

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violation of chapter 104, F.S., or chapter 106 , F.S., is a willful violation within the meaning of s. 106.37, F.S.

Section 37. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 106.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.04 Committees of continuous existence.--
(8) (a) Any committee of continuous existence failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine. The fine shall be $\$ 50$ per day for the first 3 days late and, thereafter, $\$ 500$ per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer, and the moneys collected shall be deposited in the General Revenue flons Commission Trust Fund. No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

Section 38. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (8) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
106.07 Reports; certification and filing.--
(2) (a) All reports required of a candidate by this section shall be filed with the officer before whom the candidate is required by law to qualify. All candidates who file with the Department of State shall file the original and one copy of their reports. In addition, a copy of each report for candidates for other than statewide office who qualify with the Department of State shall be filed with the supervisor of elections in the county where the candidate resides. Reports shall be filed not later than 5 p.m. of the day designated; however, any report postmarked by the United States Postal Service no later than midnight of the day designated shall be deemed to have been

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filed in a timely manner. Reports received by the filing officer within 5 days after the designated due date delivered by the United States Postal Service shall be deemed as being timely filed unless the postmark indicates the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the United States Postal Service at the time of mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due, shall be proof of mailing in a timely manner. Reports shall contain information of all previously unreported contributions received and expenditures made as of the preceding Friday, except that the report filed on the Friday immediately preceding the election shall contain information of all previously unreported contributions received and expenditures made as of the day preceding that designated due date. All such reports shall be open to public inspection.
(8) (a) Any candidate or political committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day, and, in the case of a candidate, such fine shall be paid only from personal funds of the candidate. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer and the moneys collected shall be deposited:

1. In the General Revenue Elections Commission Trust Fund, in the case of a candidate for state office or a political committee that registers with the Division of Elections; or
2. In the general revenue fund of the political subdivision, in the case of a candidate for an office of a political subdivision or a political committee that registers with an officer of a political subdivision.

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No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.
(c) Any candidate or chair of a political committee may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. The commission must consider the criteria contained in s. $106.265(1)$ when determining the amount of a fine, if any, to be imposed. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the candidate or chair of the political committee shall, within the 20 -day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.

Section 39. Section 106.0705, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
106.0705 Electronic filing of campaign treasurer's

## reports.--

(1) (a) Each candidate who is required to file reports pursuant to s. 106.07 with the division and who accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount in excess of $\$ 10,000$ for the office sought must file such reports with the division by electronic means.
(b) Each political committee, committee of continuous existence, or state executive committee that is required to file reports with the division under s. 106.04 , s. 106.07 , or $s$. 106.29, as applicable, and that accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount in excess of $\$ 10,000$ in a

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| 1967 | calendar year must file such reports with the division by |
| 1968 | electronic means. |
| 1969 | (c) Each person or organization that is required to file |
| 1970 | reports with the division under s. 106.071 and that accepts |
| 1971 | contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount in |
| 1972 | excess of \$10,000 in a calendar year must file such reports with |
| 1973 | the division by electronic means. |
| 1974 | (d) Reports required to be filed pursuant to s. 106.04, s. |
| 1975 | 106.07 , s. 106.071 , or s. 106.29 that are not subject to the |
| 1976 | electronic filing provisions of this section may be on forms |
| 1977 | provided by the division. |
| 1978 | (2) Reports filed pursuant to this section shall be filed |
| 1979 | no later than midnight of the day designated. Reports not |
| 1980 | received by midnight of the day designated are late filed and are |
| 1981 | subject to the penalties under s. $106.04(8)$, s. $106.07(8)$, or s. |
| 1982 | 106.29(3), as applicable. |
| 1983 | (3) Each report filed pursuant to this section is |
| 1984 | considered to be under oath by the candidate and treasurer or the |
| 1985 | chair and treasurer, whichever is applicable, and such persons |
| 1986 | are subject to the provisions of s. 106.04 (4)(d), s. $106.07(5)$, |
| 1987 | or s. $106.29(2)$, as applicable. Each person given a user |
| 1988 | identification (ID) and password to the electronic campaign |
| 1989 | filing system is responsible for protecting such from disclosure |
| 1990 | and is responsible for all filings using such credentials, unless |
| 1991 | the person has notified the division that his or her user ID has |
| 1992 | been compromised. |
| 1993 | (4) The electronic filing system developed by the division |
| 1994 | must: |
| 1995 | (a) Be based on access by means of the Internet. |

(b) Be accessible by anyone with Internet access using standard web-browsing software.
(c) Provide for direct entry of campaign finance information as well as download of such information from campaign finance software certified by the division.
(d) Provide a method that verifies the identity of the person submitting the report.
(5) The division shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section and provide for the reports required to be filed pursuant to this section. Such rules shall, at a minimum, provide for:
(a) Alternate filing procedures in case of failure by the division's web server.
(b) Issuance of an electronic receipt to the person submitting the report indicating and verifying that the report has been filed and received.

Section 40. Section 106.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.075 Elected officials; report of personal loans made in year preceding election; limitation on contributions to pay loans.--
(1) A person who is elected to office must report all personal loans, exceeding $\$ 500$ in value, made to him or her and used for campaign purposes, and made in the 12 months preceding his or her election to office, to the filing officer. The report must be made, in the manner prescribed by the Department of State, within 10 days after being elected to office.
(2) Any person who makes a contribution to an individual to pay all or part of a loan incurred, in the 12 months preceding the election, to be used for the individual's

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campaign, may not contribute more than the amount which is allowed in s. 106.08(1).

Section 41. Subsection (5) of section 106.08 , Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.08 Contributions; limitations on.--
(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.
(d) Candidates may not make expenditures from their campaign accounts for the purpose of receiving or obtaining an endorsement from any person, group, or organization.

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Section 42. Section 106.087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.087 Independent expenditures; contribution limits; restrictions on political parties and $\boldsymbol{T}$ political committees, and committees of continuous existence.--
(1) (a) As a condition of receiving a rebate of filing 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 treasurer of a state or county executive committee shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in writing. During the qualifying period for state candidates and prior to distribution of such funds, a printed copy of the oath or affirmation shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be substantially in the following form:

State of Florida
County of $\qquad$
Before me, an officer authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared ... (name) ..., to me well known, who, being sworn, says that he or she is the ... (title) ... of the ... (name of party) ... ... (state or specified county) ... executive committee; that the executive committee has not made, either directly or indirectly, an independent expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official in the prior 6 months; that the executive committee will not make, either directly or indirectly, an independent expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official, through and including the upcoming general election; and that the executive committee will not violate the contribution limits applicable to candidates under s. $106.08(2)$, Florida Statutes.
... (Signature of committee officer)
$\ldots$

Sworn to and subscribed before me this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ , ... (year) ..., at _County, Florida.
... (Signature and title of officer administering oath) ...
(b) Any executive committee found to have violated the provisions of the oath or affirmation in this section prior to receiving funds shall be ineligible to receive the rebate for that general election year.
(c) Any executive committee found to have violated the provisions of the oath or affirmation in this section after receiving funds shall be ineligible to receive the rebate from candidates qualifying for the following general election cycle.
(d) Any funds not distributed to the state or county executive committee pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state.
(2) (a) Any political committee or committee of continuous existen that accepts the use of public funds, equipment, personnel, or other resources to collect dues from its members agrees not to make independent expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official. However, expenditures may be made for the sole purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates.
(b) Any political committee or commiteof of inuous existence that violates this subsection is liable for a civil fine of up to $\$ 5,000$ to be determined by the Florida Elections Page 71 of 81
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Commission or the entire amount of the expenditures, whichever is greater.

Section 43. Section 106.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.09 Cash contributions and contribution by cashier's checks or money orders.--
(1) A person may not make or accept a cash contribution or contribution by means of a cashier's check or money order in excess of $\$ 100$.
(2) (a) Any person who makes or accepts a contribution in excess of $\$ 100$ in violation of this section 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 or accepts a contribution in excess of $\$ 5,000$ in violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 44. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 106.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.11 Expenses of and expenditures by candidates and political committees.--Each candidate and each political committee which designates a primary campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021(1) shall make expenditures from funds on deposit in such primary campaign depository only in the following manner, with the exception of expenditures made from petty cash funds provided by s. 106.12:
(2) (a) For purposes of this section, debit cards are considered bank checks, if:

1. Debit cards are obtained from the same bank that has been designated as the candidate's or political committee's primary campaign depository.
2. Debit cards are issued in the name of the treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user and state "Campaign Account of ... (name of candidate or political committee) ...."
3. No more than three debit cards are requested and issued.
4. Before a debit card is used, a list of all persons authorized to use the card is filed with the filing officer division.
5. All debit cards issued to a candidate's campaign or a political committee expire no later than midnight of the last day of the month of the general election.
6. The person using the debit card does not receive cash as part of, or independent of, any transaction for goods or services.
7. All receipts for debit card transactions contain:
a. The last four digits of the debit card number.
b. The exact amount of the expenditure.
c. The name of the payee.
d. The signature of the campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user.
e. The exact purpose for which the expenditure is authorized.

Any information required by this subparagraph but not included on the debit card transaction receipt may be handwritten on, or attached to, the receipt by the authorized user before submission to the treasurer.

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Section 45. Subsection (6) of section 106.141 , Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.--
(6) Prior to disposing of funds pursuant to subsection (4) or transferring funds into an office account pursuant to subsection (5), any candidate who filed an oath stating that he or she was unable to pay the election assessment or fee for verification of petition signatures without imposing an undue burden on his or her personal resources or on resources otherwise available to him or her, or who filed both such oaths, or who qualified by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 or s. 105.035 alternative method and was not required to pay an election assessment, shall reimburse the state or local governmental entity, whichever is applicable, for such waived assessment or fee or both. Such reimbursement shall be made first for the cost of petition verification and then, if funds are remaining, for the amount of the election assessment. If there are insufficient funds in the account to pay the full amount of either the assessment or the fee or both, the remaining funds shall be disbursed in the above manner until no funds remain. All funds disbursed pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted to the qualifying officer. Any reimbursement for petition verification costs which are reimbursable by the state shall be forwarded by the qualifying officer to the state for deposit in the General Revenue Fund. All reimbursements for the amount of the election assessment shall be forwarded by the qualifying officer to the Department of state for deposit in the General Revenue Flections Commission Trust Fund.

Section 46. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 106.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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106.25 Reports of alleged violations to Florida Elections Commission; disposition of findings.--
(2) The commission shall investigate all violations of this chapter and chapter 104, but only after having received either a sworn complaint or information reported to it by the Division of Elections. Any person, other than the division, having information of any violation of this chapter or chapter 104 shall file a sworn complaint with the commission. Such sworn complaint must be based upon personal knowledge of the complainant. Such sworn complaint shall state whether a complaint of the same violation has been made to any state attorney. Within 5 days after receipt of a sworn complaint, the commission shall transmit a copy of the complaint to the alleged violator. All sworn complaints alleging violations of the Florida Election Code over which the commission has jurisdiction shall be filed with the commission within 2 years of the alleged violations. The period of limitations is tolled on the day a sworn complaint is filed with the commission.
(4) The commission shall undertake a preliminary investigation to determine if the facts alleged in a sworn complaint or a matter initiated by the division constitute probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. The respondent, the complainant, and their respective counsels shall be permitted to attend the hearing at which the probable cause determination is made. Notice of the hearing shall be sent to the respondent and the complainant at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing. The respondent and his or her counsel shall be permitted to make a brief oral statement in the nature of oral argument to the commission before the probable cause determination. The commission's determination shall be based
upon the investigator's report, the complaint, and staff recommendations, as well as any written statements submitted by the respondent and any oral statements made at the hearing. No testimony or other evidence shall be accepted at the hearing. Upon completion of the preliminary investigation, the commission shall, by written report, find probable cause or no probable cause to believe that this chapter or chapter 104 has been violated.
(a) If no probable cause is found, the commission shall dismiss the case and the case shall become a matter of public record, except as otherwise provided in this section, together with a written statement of the findings of the preliminary investigation and a summary of the facts which the commission shall send to the complainant and the alleged violator.
(b) If probable cause is found, the commission shall so notify the complainant and the alleged violator in writing. All documents made or received in the disposition of the complaint shall become public records upon a finding by the commission.

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

Section 47. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 106.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
106.29 Reports by political parties; restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties.--
(3) (a) Any state or county executive committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day. The fine

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shall be assessed by the filing officer, and the moneys collected shall be deposited in the General Revenue 尹lections Commission Trust Fund.

Section 48. Sections 98.181, 101.635, 102.061, 106.085, and 106.144, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 49. Subsection (6) of section 112.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
112.312 Definitions.--As used in this part and for purposes of the provisions of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:
(6) "Candidate" means any person who has filed a statement of financial interest and qualifying qualification papers, has subscribed to the candidate's oath as required by s. 99.021, and seeks by election to become a public officer. This definition expressly excludes a committeeman or committeewoman regulated by chapter 103 and persons seeking any other office or position in a political party.

Section 50. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 105.035, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 189.405, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
189.405 Elections; general requirements and procedures; education programs.--
(2)
(c) A candidate for a position on a governing board of a single-county special district that has its elections conducted by the supervisor of elections shall qualify for the office with the county supervisor of elections in whose jurisdiction the district is located. Elections for governing board members elected by registered electors shall be nonpartisan, except when

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partisan elections are specified by a district's charter. Candidates shall qualify by paying a filing fee equal to 3 percent of the salary or honorarium paid for the office, or a filing fee of $\$ 25$, whichever is more. Alternatively, candidates may qualify by submitting a petition that contains the signatures of at least 3 percent of the district's registered electors, or any lesser amount of signatures directed by chapter 99, chapter 582, or other general or special law. No election or party assessment shall be levied if the election is nonpartisan. The qualifying fee shall be remitted to the general revenue fund of the qualifying officer to help defray the cost of the election. The petition form shall be submitted and checked in the same manner as those for nonpartisan judicial candidates pursuant to s. 105.035.
(3)
(b) With the exception of those districts conducting elections on a one-acre/one-vote basis, qualifying for multicounty special district governing board positions shall be coordinated by the Department of State. Elections for governing board members elected by registered electors shall be nonpartisan, except when partisan elections are specified by a district's charter. Candidates shall qualify by paying a filing fee equal to 3 percent of the salary or honorarium paid for the office, or a filing fee of $\$ 25$, whichever is more. Alternatively, candidates may qualify by submitting a petition that contains the signatures of at least 3 percent of the district's registered electors, or any lesser amount of signatures directed by chapter 99, chapter 582 , or other general or special law. No election or party assessment shall be levied if the election is nonpartisan. The qualifying fee shall be

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remitted to the Department of state. The petition form shall be submitted and checked in the same manner as those for nonpartisan judicial candidates pursuant to s. 105.035.

Section 51. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 105.035 , Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 191.005, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
191.005 District boards of commissioners; membership, officers, meetings.--
(1) (a) With the exception of districts whose governing boards are appointed collectively by the Governor, the county commission, and any cooperating city within the county, the business affairs of each district shall be conducted and administered by a five-member board. All three-member boards existing on the effective date of this act shall be converted to five-member boards, except those permitted to continue as a three-member board by special act adopted in 1997 or thereafter. The board shall be elected in nonpartisan elections by the electors of the district. Except as provided in this act, such elections shall be held at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for holding general elections in accordance with s. 189.405(2) (a) and (3), and each member shall be elected for a term of 4 years and serve until the member's successor assumes office. Candidates for the board of a district shall qualify with the county supervisor of elections in whose jurisdiction the district is located. If the district is a multicounty district, candidates shall qualify with the Department of state. All candidates may qualify by paying a filing fee of $\$ 25$ or by obtaining the signatures of at least 25 registered electors of the district on petition forms provided by the supervisor of Page 79 of 81
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Section 52. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 582.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
582.18 Election of supervisors of each district.--
(1) The election of supervisors for each soil and water conservation district shall be held every 2 years. The elections shall be held at the time of the general election provided for by s. 100.041. The office of the supervisor of a soil and water conservation district is a nonpartisan office, and candidates for such office are prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for election based on party affiliation.
(a) Each candidate for supervisor for such district shall be nominated by nominating petition subscribed by 25 or more qualified electors of such district. Candidates shall obtain signatures on petition forms prescribed by the Department of State and furnished by the appropriate qualifying officer. In multicounty districts, the appropriate qualifying officer is the Secretary of State; in single-county districts, the appropriate qualifying officer is the supervisor of elections. Such forms may be obtained at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January preceding the election, but prior to the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for state office. Each petition shall be submitted, prior to noon of the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for state office, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. The supervisor of elections shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors in the district. Prior to the first
date for qualifying, the supervisor of elections shall determine whether the required single-county signatures have been obtained; and she or he shall so notify the candidate. In the case of a multicounty candidate, the supervisor of elections shall check the signatures on petitions and shall, prior to the first date for qualifying for office, certify to the Department of State the number shown as registered electors of the district. The Department of State shall determine if the required number of signatures has been obtained for multicounty candidates and shall so notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office in s. 99.061, submit a copy of the notice to, and file her or his qualifying qualification papers with, the qualifying officer and take the oath prescribed in s. 99.021.

Section 53. This act shall take effect January 1, 2004 .


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