By the Committees on Rules; Judiciary; and Ethics and Elections; and Senator Latvala

595-04146-14 2014602c3

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the residency of candidates and public officers; creating ss. 99.0125 and 111.015, F.S.; requiring a candidate or public officer required to reside in a specific geographic area to have only one domicile at a time; providing factors that may be considered when determining residency; providing exceptions for active duty military members; amending ss. 14.01, 16.01, 17.02, 19.23, and 114.03, F.S.; specifying the applicability of residency requirements on the Governor and Cabinet officers; specifying that the act does not apply to members of the Legislature; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 99.0125, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 99.0125 Residency; candidates.-

- (1) The address at which a candidate maintains his or her domicile must be used to satisfy any candidate residency requirement. A candidate may have only one domicile at a time. The building claimed as a domicile must be zoned for residential use and must comply with all requirements necessary to obtain a certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion pursuant to applicable building codes.
- (2) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a candidate meets a residency requirement include, but are not limited to:

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40 41

4243

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

595-04146-14 2014602c3

(a) A formal declaration of domicile in the public records of the county.

- (b) A statement, whether oral or written, indicating the intention to establish a place as his or her domicile.
- (c) Whether he or she transferred the title to his or her previous residence.
- (d) The address at which he or she claims a homestead exemption.
- (e) An address at which he or she has purchased, rented, or leased property.
  - (f) The address where he or she plans to build a new home.
- (g) The amount of time that he or she spends at property he or she owns, leases, or rents.
- (h) Proof of payment for, and usage activity of, utilities at property owned by the candidate.
- (i) The address at which he or she receives mail and correspondence.
- (j) The address provided to register his or her dependent children for school.
- (k) The address of his or her spouse or immediate family members.
  - (1) The physical address of his or her employment.
- (m) Previous permanent residency in a state other than
  Florida or in another country, and the date his or her residency
  was terminated.
- (n) The address on his or her voter information card or other official correspondence from the supervisor of elections providing proof of voter registration.
  - (o) The address on his or her valid Florida driver license

595-04146-14 2014602c3

issued under s. 322.18, valid Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, or any other license required by law.

- (p) The address on the title to, or a certificate of registration of, his or her motor vehicle.
  - (q) The address listed on filed federal income tax returns.
- (r) The location where his or her bank statements and checking accounts are registered.
- (s) A request made to a federal, state, or local government agency to update or change his or her address.
- (t) Whether he or she has relinquished a license or permit held in another jurisdiction.
- (3) An active duty military member may not be deemed to have acquired a domicile in this state solely by reason of being stationed on duty in this state; nor shall an active duty military member be deemed to have abandoned domicile in this state solely because he or she is stationed in another municipality, state, or country. However, this subsection does not prohibit an active duty military member from establishing a new domicile where he or she is stationed.

Section 2. Section 111.015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 111.015 Residency; public officers.—

(1) The address at which a public officer maintains his or her domicile must be used to satisfy any residency requirement.

A public officer may have only one domicile at a time. The building claimed as a domicile must be zoned for residential use and must comply with all requirements necessary to obtain a certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion pursuant to applicable building codes.

89

90

9192

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100101

102

103

104

105106

107

108

109110

111

112

113

114

115

116

595-04146-14 2014602c3

(2) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a public officer meets a residency requirement include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A formal declaration of domicile in the public records of the county.
- (b) A statement, whether oral or written, indicating the intention to establish a place as his or her domicile.
- (c) Whether he or she transferred the title to his or her previous residence.
- (d) The address at which he or she claims a homestead exemption.
- (e) An address at which he or she has purchased, rented, or leased property.
  - (f) The address where he or she plans to build a new home.
- (g) The amount of time that he or she spends at property he or she owns, leases, or rents.
- (h) Proof of payment for, and usage activity of, utilities at property owned by the public officer.
- (i) The address at which he or she receives mail and correspondence.
- (j) The address provided to register his or her dependent children for school.
- $\underline{\mbox{(k)}}$  The address of his or her spouse or immediate family members.
  - (1) The physical address of his or her employment.
- (m) Previous permanent residency in a state other than Florida or in another country, and the date his or her residency was terminated.
  - (n) The address on his or her voter information card or

118

119120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139140

141

142143

144

145

595-04146-14 2014602c3

other official correspondence from the supervisor of elections providing proof of voter registration.

- (o) The address on his or her valid Florida driver license issued under s. 322.18, valid Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, or any other license required by law.
- (p) The address on the title to, or a certificate of registration of, his or her motor vehicle.
  - (q) The address listed on filed federal income tax returns.
- (r) The location where his or her bank statements and checking accounts are registered.
- (s) A request made to a federal, state, or local government agency to update or change his or her address.
- (t) Whether he or she has relinquished a license or permit held in another jurisdiction.
- (3) An active duty military member may not be deemed to have acquired a domicile in this state solely by reason of being stationed on duty in this state; nor shall an active duty military member be deemed to have abandoned domicile in this state solely because he or she is stationed in another municipality, state, or country. However, this subsection does not prohibit an active duty military member from establishing a new domicile where he or she is stationed.
- Section 3. Section 14.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 14.01 Governor; residence; office; authority to protect life, liberty, and property.—
- (1) The Governor shall reside at the head of government, and the Governor's office shall be in the capitol. The Governor may have such other offices within the state as he or she may

595-04146-14 2014602c3

deem necessary. The Governor may employ as many persons as he or she, in his or her discretion, may deem necessary to procure and secure protection to life, liberty, and property of the inhabitants of the state, also to protect the property of the state.

(2) Notwithstanding s. 111.015, this section does not require the Governor to establish a new domicile at the head of government.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 16.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 16.01 Residence, office, and duties of Attorney General.—
  The Attorney General:
- (1) Shall reside at the seat of government and shall keep his or her office in the capitol. Notwithstanding s. 111.015, this subsection does not require the Attorney General to establish a new domicile at the seat of government.
- Section 5. Section 17.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 17.02 Place of residence and office.—The Chief Financial Officer shall reside at the seat of government of this state and shall keep his or her hold office in a room in the Capitol.

  Notwithstanding s. 111.015, this section does not require the Chief Financial Officer to establish a new domicile at the seat of government.
- Section 6. Section 19.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 19.23 Residence and office.—The Commissioner of Agriculture shall reside at the seat of government in this state, and shall keep his or her office in a room in the capitol. Notwithstanding

595-04146-14 2014602c3

s. 111.015, this section does not require the Commissioner of
Agriculture to establish a new domicile at the seat of
government.

Section 7. Section 114.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

114.03 Certain executive officers not to absent themselves from the state.—

- (1) The Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture shall reside at the capital, and no member of the Cabinet shall absent himself or herself from the state for a period of 60 consecutive days or more without the consent of the Governor and a majority of the Cabinet. If a Cabinet officer should refuse or fail to comply with and observe the requirements of this section, his or her office may be deemed vacant pursuant to paragraph (f) or paragraph (g) of s. 114.01(1), as appropriate.
- (2) Notwithstanding s. 111.015, this section does not require the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, or the Commissioner of Agriculture to establish a new domicile at the capital.

Section 8. <u>In accordance with s. 2, Article III of the State Constitution, this act does not apply to members of the Legislature.</u>

Section 9. This act shall take effect January 1, 2015.