

Appropriations Committee

Thursday, February 21, 2013 8:00 AM – 11:00 AM 212 Knott Building

Meeting Packet



The Florida House of Representatives Appropriations Committee

Will Weatherford Speaker Seth McKeel Chair

AGENDA

Thursday, February 21, 2013 212 Knott Building 8:00 AM – 11:00 AM

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks by Chair McKeel
- III. Consideration of the following bills:

CS/HB 569 Florida Election Code by Ethics & Elections Subcommittee, Schenck

HB 7013 Florida Election Code by Ethics & Elections Subcommittee, Boyd

IV. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

CS/HB 569 Florida Election Code

SPONSOR(S): Ethics & Elections Subcommittee and Schenck

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Ethics & Elections Subcommittee	10 Y, 2 N, As CS	Davison	Marino
2) Appropriations Committee		Krame	Leznoff M
3) State Affairs Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Campaign finance activities in Florida are primarily governed by chapter 106, Florida Statutes, which is part of the Florida Election Code. Specifically, the chapter regulates the campaign finance activities of candidates for state and local office, committees of continuous existence (CCEs), political committees (PCs), electioneering communications organizations (ECOs), affiliated party committees (APCs), and political parties. As of December 2012, there were approximately 670 CCEs, 260 PCs, and 155 ECOs.

This bill changes several aspects of Florida's campaign finance laws, as follows:

Issue	Provisions in HB 569			
Committees of Continuous Existence	 Requires the Division of Elections to notify CCEs of new laws by 7/15/13. Prohibits acceptance of contributions by CCEs after 8/1/13. Revokes all CCE certifications effective 9/30/13. Requires submission of any outstanding reports after revocation. All CCE statutes are deleted on 11/1/13 (The laws stay in place until 11/1 to help ensure that CCEs sub final reports). 			
Limits on Campaign Contributions to Candidates	Increases limit from \$500 to \$10,000 effective July 1, 2013.			
Limits on Contributions to Political Committees	Removes current \$500 limit to allow unlimited contributions to political committees.			
Retention of Surplus Funds	 Allows a candidate to retain up to \$100,000 in surplus campaign funds for use in the next election for the same office. If the candidate does not run for the same office in the next election, the funds must be disposed of as usual. 			
Disclosures by Candidates, Political Committees, and ECOs that file with the Division of Elections	 Requires submission of: Monthly contribution and expenditure reports until the 60th day before the primary (7 days after qualifying ends); Weekly reports beginning on the 60th day before the primary, with the last weekly report due on the 11th day before the general election; and Daily reports beginning on the 10th day before the general election, with the last report due on the day before the general election. 			
Disclosures by Candidates, Political Committees, and ECOs that file with a Supervisor of Elections or a municipal clerk	 Requires submission of: Monthly contribution and expenditure reports until the 60th day before the primary (7 days after qualifying ends); and Weekly reports beginning on the 60th day before the primary, with the last weekly report due on the 4th day before the general election. 			
Statewide Campaign Finance Database	Requires the Division of Elections to submit a proposal to the House and Senate by 12/1/13 for a mandatory statewide electronic filing system for all state and local campaign filings required by the Florida Election Code.			

This bill may have a negative fiscal impact on the Department of State in the amount of \$85,000, for two FTEs to implement reporting requirements imposed by this bill. This bill may have a negative fiscal impact on the Florida Elections Commission in the amount of \$42,900, for one FTE to prepare additional cases as a result of the reporting requirements imposed by this bill.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0569b.APC

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

1. Committees of Continuous Existence (CCEs)

Current Situation

A CCE is a group, organization, association, or other such entity that is involved in making contributions to candidates, PCs. ECOs. other CCEs, or political parties. A CCE may not make electioneering communications or independent expenditures.

An "independent expenditure" is defined as "an expenditure by a person for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue, which expenditure is not controlled by. coordinated with, or made upon consultation with, any candidate, political committee, or agent of such candidate or committee. An expenditure for such purpose by a person having a contract with the candidate, political committee, or agent of such candidate or committee in a given election period shall not be deemed an independent expenditure."2

An electioneering communication is defined by Florida law as "any communication that is publicly distributed by a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone" that:

- A. Refers to or depicts a clearly identified candidate for office without expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate but that is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate:
- B. Is made within 30 days before a primary election or 60 days before a general election; and
- C. Is targeted to the relevant electorate in the geographic area the candidate would represent if elected.3

An organization that registers as a CCE may exist for purposes other than influencing the outcome of an election in Florida, and may make expenditures of funds for non-election related activities. However, if an entity wishes to conduct political activities as a CCE, it must apply for and receive certification from the Division of Elections.⁵

CCEs are required to file periodic reports of contributions received and expenditures made. 6 CCEs are not required to provide a detailed list of members paying dues so long as each member pays no more than \$250 in dues per calendar year; rather, CCEs are only required to report the total amount of dues collected and the total number of dues-paying members.7

Effect of Proposed Changes

This bill establishes a process to eliminate CCEs. As of August 1, 2013, CCEs are not permitted to accept contributions as that term is defined in the Florida Election Code,⁸ and on September 30, 2013, all CCE certifications are revoked. Before revocation, CCEs must disburse funds as currently authorized by law. In order to provide sufficient notice to CCEs in advance of revocation, the Division of Elections is required to notify CCEs of the new laws by July 15, 2013. Even though CCE certifications are revoked by operation of law on September 30, 2013, s. 106.04, F.S., which governs CCEs, remains effective until November 1, 2013. Therefore, a CCE whose certification is revoked on September 30, 2013, must

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¹ § 106.04(1), F.S.

² § 106.011(5)(a), F.S.

³ § 106.011(18), F.S.

⁴ § 106.04(5), F.S.

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ Please see Section 4 of this analysis for a discussion of the frequency of campaign finance reporting.

⁷ §§ 106.04(4)(b)1. and 106.04(4)(c)1.. F.S.

^{8 &}quot;Contribution" is defined in § 106.011(3), F.S., as: (a) A gift, subscription, conveyance, deposit, loan, payment, or distribution of money or anything of value, including contributions in kind having an attributable monetary value in any form, made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication. (b) A transfer of funds between political committees, between committees of continuous existence, between electioneering communications organizations, or between any combination of these groups. (c) The payment, by any person other than a candidate or political committee, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate or political committee without charge to the candidate or committee for such services. (d) The transfer of funds by a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, and the term includes any interest earned on such account or certificate. Notwithstanding the foregoing meanings of "contribution," the term may not be construed to include services, including, but not limited to, legal and accounting services, provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate or political committee or editorial endorsements.

file required campaign finance reports, including the report due in October 2013 for the third quarter of 2013, disclosing contributions received and expenditures made that have not been previously reported.

The following table describes the current law and the effect of the bill's proposed changes:

Committees of Continuous Existence		
	Current Law	Effect of Proposed Changes
Political Purpose	To make contributions to candidates, political committees, CCEs, ECOs, or political parties. 10	
Limits on	There are no limits as long as the CCE maintains the following organizational requirements:	
Contributions to a CCE	 Must be organized and operated under a written charter or bylaws specifying procedures for the election of officers and defining membership.¹¹ 	This bill eliminates
	At least 25% of the income, excluding interest, of the organization must come from dues of members. 12	CCEs.
Limits on	• \$500 maximum to each candidate or political committee supporting candidates. 13	
Contributions	No limit on contributions to ECOs, CCEs, political committees, or political parties.	
by a CCE	● 25% of annual income to a political committee supporting or opposing issues. 14	
Permissible and	May contribute to candidates, ECOs, CCEs, political committees, and political parties.	
Prohibited	May not make electioneering communications or independent expenditures. 15	
Activities	In order to directly support or oppose an issue, a CCE must register as a political committee. 16	

2. Electioneering Communications Organizations (ECOs)

Current Situation

At the federal level, ECOs were first extensively regulated by the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (the McCain-Feingold Act). After these provisions were upheld, Florida adopted similar standards for electioneering communications. Florida's initial attempt was struck down on First Amendment grounds in 2008, but the revised version was upheld on appeal in 2012 and remains the current law.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The following table describes the current law and effect of the bill's proposed changes as they relate to ECOs:

	Electioneering Communications Organizations	
	Current Law	Effect of Proposed Changes
Purpose	Any group, other than a political party, political committee, or CCE, whose election-related activities are limited to making expenditures for electioneering communications or accepting contributions for the purpose of making electioneering communications and whose activities would not otherwise require the group to register as a political party, political committee, or committee of continuous existence under chapter 106, F.S. 20	No change.
Limits on Contributions to an ECO	No limit on any contributions to an ECO.	No change.
Limits on Contributions by an ECO	May NOT contribute to candidates, political parties, political committees, or CCEs.21	No change.
Permissible and Prohibited Activities	 May make electioneering communications, but may not "expressly advocate" the election or defeat of a candidate. May NOT make independent expenditures. 	No change.
Disclosure Requirements	Generally, except for the third calendar quarter immediately preceding a general election, reports must be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter from the time the ECO registers, except if the 10th day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next business day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Following the last day of qualifying, the reports must be filed on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the primary election and on the 46th, 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the general election. ²²	Increases the frequency of campaign finance disclosure reporting. Please see discussion of reporting requirements under Section 4 of this analysis.

⁹ DEO 76-31.

¹⁰ § 106.04(1), F.S.

¹¹ § 106.04(1)(a), F.S.

^{12 § 106.04(1)(}b), F.S.

¹³ § 106.08, F.S.

¹⁴ § 106.04(5), F.S.

¹⁵ § 106.04(5); DEO 04-09.

^{16 § 106.04(5);} DEO 04-0

¹⁷ 2 U.S.C.A. § 431.

¹⁸ See Broward Coalition of Condominiums v. Browning, 2009 WL 1457972 (N.D. Fla. 2009).

¹⁹ See National Organization for Marriage, Inc. v. Secretary, State of Fla., 447 Fed. Appx. 584 (11th Cir. 2012).

²⁰ § 106.011(19).

²¹ ld

²² § 106.0703(1)(a)-(b).

3. Political Committees (PCs)

Current Situation

A "political committee" is defined by Florida law as a combination of two or more individuals, or a person other than an individual, that, in an aggregate amount in excess of \$500 during a single calendar year:

- Accepts contributions for the purpose of making contributions to any candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, or political party;
- b) Accepts contributions for the purpose of *expressly advocating* the election or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of an issue;
- c) Makes expenditures that expressly advocate the election or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of an issue; or
- d) Makes contributions to a common fund, other than a joint checking account between spouses, from which contributions are made to any candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, or political party.²³

A "political advertisement" is "a paid expression in any communications media...which *expressly advocates* the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue."²⁴ "Express advocacy" is defined as "[c]ommunications that in express terms advocate the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate."²⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The following table describes the current law and effect of the bill's proposed changes with regard to political committees:

	Political Committees				
	Current Law	Effect of Proposed Changes			
Purpose	A combination of two or more individuals, or a person other than an individual, that, in an aggregate amount in excess of \$500 during a single calendar year, accepts contributions to support or oppose any candidate, issue, political committee, CCE, ECO, or political party. ²⁶	No change (other than the elimination of CCEs).			
Limits on Contributions to a PC	 No limit to a political committee supporting or opposing issues only.²⁷ \$500 per election limit to a political committee supporting or opposing one or more candidates.²⁸ \$500 per election limit to a political committee supporting or opposing both candidates and issues.²⁹ Limits do not apply to contributions from political parties.³⁰ 	The bill allows unlimited contributions to any PC.			
Limits on Contributions by a PC	To a candidate - \$500 per election. In support of or in opposition to issues, or to a political party, CCE, or ECO - no limit. ³¹	PCs may contribute up to \$10,000 to a candidate per election.			
Permissible and Prohibited Activities	May contribute to candidates, ECOs, CCEs, PCs, APCs, and political parties. May make independent expenditures and electioneering communications. ³²	No change (other than the elimination of CCEs).			
Disclosure Requirements	Generally, except for the third calendar quarter immediately preceding a general election, reports must be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter from the time the political committee registers, except if the 10th day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report must be filed on the next business day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. In an election year, reports must also be filed on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the primary election and on the 46th, 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the general election. 33	Increases the frequency of campaign finance disclosure reporting. Please see discussion of reporting requirements under Section 4 of this analysis.			

4. Frequency of Campaign Finance Reporting

Current Situation

In Florida, candidates, political committees, electioneering communications organizations, and committees of continuous existence³⁴ are required to file periodic reports of contributions received and expenditures made. CCEs are not required to provide a detailed list of members paying dues so long as each member pays no more than \$250 in dues per calendar year; rather, CCEs are only required to report the total amount of dues collected and the total number of dues-paying

²³ § 106.011(1), F.S.

²⁴ § 106.011(17), F.S.

²⁵ Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 44 (1976).

²⁶ § 106.011(1)(a), F.S.

²⁷ § 106.08, F.S.

²⁸ § 106.08(1)(a), F.S.

²⁹ § 106.08, F.S.

³⁰ Id.

³¹ § 106.08, F.S.

³² § 106.011, F.S.

³³ § 106.07, F.S.

³⁴ In addition to the reporting requirements applicable to all candidates, CCEs, PCs, and ECOs, CCEs are also required to file annual reports in January of each year.

members.³⁵ Except for the third calendar quarter immediately preceding a general election, reports must be filed on the 10th day following the end of *each calendar quarter* from the time the campaign treasurer is appointed. ³⁶ Quarterly reports must include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar quarter. In an election year, reports containing this information must also be filed every other week on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the primary and on the 46th, 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the general election. Any statewide candidate who has requested to receive contributions pursuant to the Florida Election Campaign Financing Act or any statewide candidate in a race with a candidate who has requested to receive contributions must also file weekly reports on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 32nd days prior to the primary election, and on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 32nd, 39th, 46th, and 53rd days prior to the general election. In addition, there are different filing requirements during special elections.³⁷

Reports are filed either with the Division of Elections, a Supervisor of Elections, or a municipal clerk as follows:

- Candidates: Reports are filed with the officer before whom the candidate qualifies. Candidates filing reports with the Division of Elections are required to electronically file by means of the Electronic Filing System.
- Political Committees: Reports are electronically filed with the Division of Elections if the PC supports or opposes statewide, legislative, or multicounty candidates or issues; with the Supervisor of Elections if the PC supports or opposes candidates or issues in a countywide or less than a countywide election, except municipal; or with the municipal clerk if the PC supports or opposes only municipal candidates or issues.
- Committees of Continuous Existence: Reports are filed electronically with the Division of Elections.
- Electioneering Communications Organizations: Reports are electronically filed with the Division of Elections if the ECO relates to statewide, legislative, or multicounty candidates; with the Supervisor of Elections if the ECO relates to candidates in a countywide or less than a countywide election, except municipal; or with the municipal clerk if the ECO relates to only municipal candidates.³⁸

While reports filed with the Division of Elections are submitted electronically, reports filed at the local level are frequently filed on paper forms rather than electronically.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill eliminates committees of continuous existence and all associated reporting requirements.

For candidates, political committees, and electioneering communications organizations that file campaign finance reports with the Division of Elections, the bill increases the frequency of reporting by requiring submission of:

- Monthly contribution and expenditure reports until the 60th day before the primary (7 days after qualifying ends);
- Weekly reports beginning on the 60th day before the primary, with the last weekly report due on the 11th day before the general election;
- Daily reports beginning on the 10th day before the general election, with the last report due on the day before the general election.

If these reporting requirements had been in effect in 2012, a maximum of 36 reports would have been required rather than the current maximum of 9.

For candidates, political committees, and electioneering communications organizations that file reports with a Supervisor of Elections or a municipal clerk, the bill increases the frequency of reporting by requiring submission of:

- Monthly contribution and expenditure reports until the 60th day before the primary (7 days after qualifying ends);
- Weekly reports beginning on the 60th day before the primary, with the last weekly report due on the 4th day before the general election.

If these reporting requirements had been in effect in 2012, a maximum of 27 reports would have been required rather than the current maximum of 9.

^{35 §§ 106.04(4)(}b)1. and 106.04(4)(c)1., F.S.

³⁶ §§ 106.07(1), 106.07(1)(a), 106.07(1)(b), and 106.0703, F.S. Quarterly reports are due on the 10th day after the quarter, unless the 10th day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which case the report is due on the next business day.

³⁷ § 106.07, F.S.

³⁸ §§ 106.0705 and 106.07(2), F.S.

This bill also requires the Division of Elections to submit to the Florida Legislature, by December 1, 2013, a proposal for creating a mandatory electronic filing system for all state and local campaign filings required under the Florida Election Code.

5. Campaign Contribution Limits

Current Situation

Most states place some sort of limit on contributions to candidates from various sources, and also on contributions to political committees and political parties. 39 Four states—Missouri, Oregon, Utah, and Virginia—place no limits on contributions. Seven states—Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Texas—place few limits on contributions. These seven states allow unlimited contributions from all sources, but prohibit contributions by corporations and unions to candidates. The remaining states typically limit contributions to candidates from individuals. political parties, political committees, corporations, and unions. Sometimes contributions are prohibited outright, particularly contributions from corporations and unions. Limitations are also commonly placed on cash contributions. contributions by minors, and contributions to political committees and political parties made during the legislative session.

In addition, there are limitations applicable to candidates for federal office. According to the Federal Elections Commission, the federal contribution limits for 2013-2014 are as follows: 40

	To each candidate or candidate committee per election	To national party committee per calendar year	To state, district & local party committee per calendar year	To any other political committee per calendar year[1]	Special Limits
Individual may give	\$2,600 <u>*</u>	\$32,400 <u>*</u>	\$10,000 (combined limit)	\$5,000	\$123,200* overall biennial limit: • \$48,600* to all candidates • \$74,600* to all PACs and parties[2]
National Party Committee may give	\$5,000	No limit	No limit	\$5,000	\$45,400* to Senate candidate per campaign[3]
State, District & Local Party Committee may give	\$5,000 (combined limit)	No limit	No limit	\$5,000 (combined limit)	No limit
PAC (multicandidate)[4] may give	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$5,000 (combined limit)	\$5,000	No limit
PAC (not multicandidate) may give	\$2,600 <u>*</u>	\$32,400 <u>*</u>	\$10,000 (combined limit)	\$5,000	No limit
Authorized Campaign Committee may give	\$2,000[5]	No limit	No limit	\$5,000	No limit

^{*} These contribution limits are increased for inflation in odd-numbered years.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The table below summarizes Florida's current campaign contribution limits and the effect of the bill's proposed changes:

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION LIMITS IN FLORIDA ⁴¹					
	Current Lii	mit	Effect of Proposed Changes		
Candidates	From any one person, PC, or CCE	\$500 per election	Increases the limit to \$10,000 per election Contributions will no longer be available from CCEs because CCEs are eliminated by this bill.		
	From a PP or APC to a candidate for statewide office	\$250,000 per election, in the aggregate	No change.		
	From a PP or APC to any other candidate	\$50,000 per election, in the aggregate	No change.		
Political Committees (PCs)	To a PC supporting or opposing issues only	No limit	No change.		

Information in this paragraph was obtained in Contribution Limits: An Overview, National Conference of State Legislatures, Oct. 31, 2011, http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elections/elections/campaign-contribution-limits-overview.aspx.

⁴¹ § 106.08, F.S.

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^{1.} A contribution earmarked for a candidate through a political committee counts against the original contributor's limit for that candidate. In certain circumstances, the contribution may also count against the contributor's limit to the PAC. 11 CFR 110.6. See also 11 CFR 110.1(h).

^{2.} No more than \$48,600 of this amount may be contributed to state and local party committees and PACs.

This limit is shared by the national committee and the Senate campaign committee.

^{4.} A multicandidate committee is a political committee with more than 50 contributors which has been registered for at least 6 months and, with the exception of state party committees, has made contributions to 5 or more candidates for federal office. 11 CFR 100.5(e)(3).

5. A federal candidate's authorized committee(s) may contribute no more than \$2,000 per election to another federal candidate's authorized committee(s). 2 U.S.C.

⁴³²⁽e)(3)(B).

This table was obtained from the Federal Elections Commission website on February 6, 2013. Contribution Limits 2013-2014, http://www.fec.gov/pages/brochures/contriblimits.shtml.

Political Committees (PCs)	To a PC supporting or opposing one or more candidates	\$500 per election	Allows unlimited contributions to all PCs.
	To a PC supporting or opposing both candidates and issues	\$500 per election	Allows unlimited contributions to all PCs.
	Contributions from political parties	No limit	No change.
Electioneering Communications Organizations (ECOs)	No limit on any contributions to an ECO		No change.
Committees of Continuous Existence (CCEs)	No limit on any contributions to a CCE		This bill eliminates CCEs.
Political Parties (PPs)	No limit on any contributions to a PP		No change.
Affiliated Party Committees (APCs)	No limit on any contributions to an A	PC	No change.

6. Surplus Campaign Funds

Current Situation

Section 106.141, F.S., governs the disposal of surplus campaign funds. That section requires a candidate to dispose of all funds remaining in his or her campaign account and file a report within 90 days after the candidate is elected or eliminated, becomes unopposed, or withdraws from the election. A candidate may dispose of surplus funds in any of the following methods, or any combination thereof:⁴²

- 1. Return funds on a pro rata basis to each contributor.
- 2. Donate funds to s. 501(c)(3) charitable organizations.
- 3. Contribute funds to an affiliated party committee or the candidate's political party.
- 4. For statewide candidates, give funds to the state for use in the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or the General Revenue Fund.
- 5. For candidates for office in a political subdivision, give funds to the political subdivision for deposit in the general fund.
- 6. Transfer funds to an office account. 43

Several states, including Delaware,⁴⁴ Maine,⁴⁵ South Carolina,⁴⁶ and Washington,⁴⁷ allow candidates to use remaining campaign funds for future elections. However, other states, such as Connecticut⁴⁸ and Montana,⁴⁹ expressly prohibit the use of remaining campaign funds for future elections.

Candidates for federal office are permitted to use surplus campaign funds for future federal elections. 50

Effect of Proposed Changes

In addition to the present permissible methods of disposing of surplus campaign funds described above, this bill allows a candidate to retain up to \$100,000 in the candidate's campaign account for use in the candidate's next campaign for the same office.

Candidates who do not qualify for the same office in the next election for that office are required to dispose of the retained funds within 90 days in one of the methods described above.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 repeals s. 106.04, F.S., relating to the certification and political activities of committees of continuous existence.

Section 2 creates an unnumbered section of law, prohibiting a committee of continuous existence from accepting a contribution after a certain date; providing for revocation of the certification of each committee of continuous existence

⁴² § 106.141(4)(a), F.S.

⁴³ Section 106.141(5), F.S., permits a candidate elected to office to transfer surplus campaign funds to an office account, which may be used for "legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public office." The amount that may be transferred to an office account varies depending upon the office to which the candidate is elected.

⁴⁴ DEL. CODE ANN. § 8022.

⁴⁵ Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 21-A, § 1017(8).

⁴⁶ S.C. CODE ANN. § 8-13-1370.

⁴⁷ WASH. REV. CODE § 42.17A.430.

⁴⁸ CONN. GEN. STAT. § 9-608(e)(A)(i).

⁴⁹ Mont. Code Ann. § 13-37-240; Mont. Admin. R. 44-10-335.

⁵⁰ See 11 C.F.R. §§ 110.3(c)(4), 110.1(b)(3)(ii) and 116.2(c)(2); Federal Elections Commission Advisory Opinion 1980-30.

on a certain date; requiring the Division of Elections of the Department of State to provide certain notifications to committees of continuous existence.

Section 3 amends s. 101.62, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 4 amends s. 102.031, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 5 amends s. 111.075, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 6 amends and reorders s. 106.011, F.S., relating to definitions applicable to provisions governing campaign financing; deleting the definition of the term "committee of continuous existence," to conform; conforming provisions and cross-references.

Section 7 amends s. 106.022, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 8 amends s. 106.03, F.S., conforming cross-references.

Section 9 amends s. 106.07, F.S., revising reporting requirements for candidates and political committees; conforming provisions.

Section 10 amends s. 106.0703, F.S., revising reporting requirements for electioneering communications organizations.

Section 11 amends s. 106.0705, F.S., conforming provisions and cross-references.

Section 12 amends s. 106.08, F.S., revising limitations on campaign contributions; authorizing candidates to contribute to other candidates.

Section 13 amends s. 106.08, F.S., conforming provisions and cross-reference.

Section 14 amends s. 106.087, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 15 amends s. 106.12, F.S., conforming provisions and cross-reference.

Section 16 amends s. 106.141, F.S., providing for retention of surplus campaign funds by a candidate for specified purposes; providing reporting requirements for surplus campaign funds; providing for disposition of the funds.

Section 17 amends s.106.147, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 18 amends s. 106.17, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 19 amends s. 106.23, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 20 amends s. 106.265, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 21 amends s. 106.27, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 22 amends s. 106.32, F.S., conforming cross-reference.

Section 23 amends s. 106.33, F.S., conforming cross-reference.

Section 24 amends s. 112.3148, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 25 amends s. 112.3149, F.S., conforming provisions.

Section 26 amends s. 1004.28, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 27 amends s. 1004.70, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 28 amends s. 1004.71, F.S., conforming provision.

Section 29 creates an unnumbered section of law, directing the Division of Elections to submit a proposal to the Legislature for a mandatory statewide electronic filing system.

Section 30 provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

Revenues: None.

DATE: 2/18/2013

STORAGE NAME: h0569b.APC PAGE: 8 2. Expenditures: According to the Department of State, the increase in the number of campaign finance reports filed with the Division of Elections will increase their workload, requiring two FTEs and a recurring fiscal impact of \$85,000. The Department asserts that, "[t]he increase in reports would cause an increase in fail to file letters, fine letters, incomplete report letters and Election Commission referrals. All of these documents must be scanned and posted to the web. One entry level FTE would be required to handle incomplete letters and Election Commission referrals. One additional FTE would be required to handle fail to file letters. scanning and posting the letters to the web and to handle the increased traffic on the help desk answering phone calls. In total if you take an average salary of \$30,000 for each FTE plus benefits would total \$85,000."

The Department of State intends to produce the report on the feasibility of a statewide database using current resources, so production of the report should not have a fiscal impact on the department.

According to the Florida Elections Commission (Commission), the increase in campaign finance reports filed will increase the number of cases against candidates, political committees, and electioneering communications organizations that fail to file reports. The Commission also expects the increase in reports will increase the number of cases appealing fines imposed for late filing of reports. According to the Commission, investigating and preparing these cases for presentation to the Commission requires one additional FTE at a salary of \$33,000, plus benefits for a total cost of \$42,900.

Currently, the bill does not provide funding to the Department of State or the Florida Elections Commission for the additional workload required by this bill.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

- 1. Revenues: None.
- 2. Expenditures: The Supervisors of Elections and municipal clerks will receive and process more campaign finance reports, but the fiscal impact is indeterminate at this time.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The increased frequency of reporting may result in increased preparation costs for candidates seeking public office and private entities operating as political committees or electioneering communications organizations.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

- 1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision: The mandates provision does not apply to this bill because subsection 18(d) of Article VII, Fla. Const., explicitly exempts election laws from the provision.
- 2. Other: None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not appear to require rulemaking.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On February 11, 2013, the Ethics & Elections Subcommittee adopted two amendments, the effect of which was to eliminate language authorizing a candidate to use campaign funds to make a campaign contribution to another candidate.

STORAGE NAME: h0569b.APC DATE: 2/18/2013

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the Florida Election Code; 3 repealing s. 106.04, F.S., relating to the 4 certification and political activities of committees 5 of continuous existence; prohibiting a committee of 6 continuous existence from accepting a contribution 7 after a certain date; providing for revocation of the certification of each committee of continuous 8 9 existence on a certain date; requiring the Division of Elections of the Department of State to provide 10 11 certain notifications to committees of continuous 12 existence; amending ss. 101.62, 102.031, and 111.075, 13 F.S.; conforming provisions; amending and reordering s. 106.011, F.S., relating to definitions applicable 14 15 to provisions governing campaign financing; deleting 16 the definition of the term "committee of continuous 17 existence," to conform; conforming provisions and 18 cross-references; amending ss. 106.022 and 106.03, 19 F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references; 20 amending s. 106.07, F.S.; revising reporting 21 requirements for candidates and political committees; 22 conforming provisions; amending s. 106.0703, F.S.; 23 revising reporting requirements for electioneering 24 communications organizations; amending s. 106.0705, 25 F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references; 26 amending s. 106.08, F.S.; revising limitations on 27 campaign contributions; conforming provisions and a cross-reference; amending ss. 106.087 and 106.12, 28

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F.S.; conforming provisions and a cross-reference; amending s. 106.141, F.S.; providing for retention of surplus campaign funds by a candidate for specified purposes; providing reporting requirements for surplus campaign funds; providing for disposition of the funds; amending ss. 106.147, 106.17, 106.23, 106.265, 106.27, 106.32, 106.33, 112.3148, 112.3149, 1004.28, 1004.70, and 1004.71, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references; directing the Division of Elections to submit a proposal to the Legislature for a mandatory statewide electronic filing system; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Section 106.04, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 2. (1) Effective August 1, 2013, a committee of continuous existence may not accept a contribution as defined in s. 106.011, Florida Statutes. By July 15, 2013, the Division of Elections of the Department of State shall notify each committee of continuous existence of the prohibition on accepting such a contribution as provided in this subsection.
- (2) Effective September 30, 2013, the certification of each committee of continuous existence is revoked. By July 15, 2013, the Division of Elections of the Department of State shall notify each committee of continuous existence of the revocation of its certification pursuant to this subsection. Following such revocation of certification, each committee of continuous

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existence shall file any outstanding report as required by law.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 101.62, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

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83 84 101.62 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 to the voter or the voter's designee or the date the absentee ballot was delivered to the post office or other carrier, the date the ballot was received by the supervisor, and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information shall be provided in electronic format as provided by rule adopted by the division. The information shall be updated and made available no later than 8 a.m. of each day, including weekends, beginning 60 days before the primary until 15 days after the general election and shall be contemporaneously provided to the division. 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 the voter requesting the ballot, a canvassing board, an election official, a political party or official thereof, a candidate who has filed qualification papers and is opposed in an upcoming election, and registered political committees or registered committees of continuous existence, for political purposes only.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 102.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.031 Maintenance of good order at polls; authorities; persons allowed in polling rooms and early voting areas; unlawful solicitation of voters.—

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(4)(a) No person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or other group or organization may solicit voters inside the polling place or within 100 feet of the entrance to any polling place, or polling room where the polling place is also a polling room, or early voting site. Before the opening of the polling place or early voting site, the clerk or supervisor shall designate the no-solicitation zone and mark the boundaries.

Section 5. Section 111.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

111.075 Elected officials; prohibition concerning certain committees.—Elected officials are prohibited from being employed by, or acting as a consultant for compensation to, a political committee or committee of continuous existence.

Section 6. Section 106.011, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

106.011 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- (1) (11) "Campaign fund raiser" means any affair held to raise funds to be used in a campaign for public office.
- (2) "Campaign treasurer" means an individual appointed by a candidate or political committee as provided in this chapter.
- (3)(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.

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(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 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. Expenditures related to potential candidate polls as provided in s. 106.17 are not contributions or expenditures for purposes of this subsection.

- (2) "Committee of continuous existence" means any group, organization, association, or other such entity which is certified pursuant to the provisions of s. 106.04.
- (4)(13) "Communications media" means broadcasting stations, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising facilities, printers, direct mail, advertising agencies, the Internet, and telephone companies; but with respect to telephones, an expenditure shall be deemed to be an expenditure for the use of communications media only if made for the costs of telephones, paid telephonists, or automatic telephone equipment to be used by a candidate or a political committee to communicate with potential voters but excluding any costs of telephones incurred

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by a volunteer for use of telephones by such volunteer; however, with respect to the Internet, an expenditure shall be deemed an expenditure for use of communications media only if made for the cost of creating or disseminating a message on a computer information system accessible by more than one person but excluding internal communications of a campaign or of any group.

(5) (3) "Contribution" means:

- (a) A gift, subscription, conveyance, deposit, loan, payment, or distribution of money or anything of value, including contributions in kind having an attributable monetary value in any form, made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication.
- (b) A transfer of funds between political committees, between committees of continuous existence, between electioneering communications organizations, or between any combination of these groups.
- (c) The payment, by any person other than a candidate or political committee, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate or political committee without charge to the candidate or committee for such services.
- (d) The transfer of funds by a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, and the term includes any interest earned on such account or certificate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing meanings of "contribution," the term may not be construed to include services, including, but not limited to, legal and accounting services, provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate or political committee or editorial endorsements.

- $\underline{(6)}$ "Division" means the Division of Elections of the Department of State.
- (7)(6) "Election" means any primary election, special primary election, general election, special election, or municipal election held in this state for the purpose of nominating or electing candidates to public office, choosing delegates to the national nominating conventions of political parties, or submitting an issue to the electors for their approval or rejection.
- (8)(18)(a) "Electioneering communication" means any communication that is publicly distributed by a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone and that:
- 1. Refers to or depicts a clearly identified candidate for office without expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate but that is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate;
- 2. Is made within 30 days before a primary or special primary election or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate; and
 - 3. Is targeted to the relevant electorate in the

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geographic area the candidate would represent if elected.

- (b) The term "electioneering communication" does not include:
- 1. A communication disseminated through a means of communication other than a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, telephone, or statement or depiction by an organization, in existence prior to the time during which a candidate named or depicted qualifies for that election, made in that organization's newsletter, which newsletter is distributed only to members of that organization.
- 2. A communication in a news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of any radio station, television station, cable television system, or satellite system, unless the facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate. A news story distributed through the facilities owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate may nevertheless be exempt if it represents a bona fide news account communicated through a licensed broadcasting facility and the communication is part of a general pattern of campaign-related news accounts that give reasonably equal coverage to all opposing candidates in the area.
- 3. A communication that constitutes a public debate or forum that includes at least two opposing candidates for an office or one advocate and one opponent of an issue, or that solely promotes such a debate or forum and is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum, provided

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- a. The staging organization is either:
- (I) A charitable organization that does not make other electioneering communications and does not otherwise support or oppose any political candidate or political party; or
- (II) A newspaper, radio station, television station, or other recognized news medium; and
- b. The staging organization does not structure the debate to promote or advance one candidate or issue position over another.
- (c) For purposes of this chapter, an expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, an electioneering communication shall not be considered a contribution to or on behalf of any candidate.
- (d) For purposes of this chapter, an electioneering communication shall not constitute an independent expenditure nor be subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.
- (9)(19) "Electioneering communications organization" means any group, other than a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee, or committee of continuous existence, whose election-related activities are limited to making expenditures for electioneering communications or accepting contributions for the purpose of making electioneering communications and whose activities would not otherwise require the group to register as a political party or, political committee, or committee of continuous existence under this chapter.
 - (10) (4) (a) "Expenditure" means a purchase, payment,

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253 distribution, loan, advance, transfer of funds by a campaign 254 treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary 255 depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, or gift of money or anything of value 256 257 made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election 258 or making an electioneering communication. However, 259 "expenditure" does not include a purchase, payment, 260 distribution, loan, advance, or gift of money or anything of 261 value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an 262 election when made by an organization, in existence prior to the 263 time during which a candidate qualifies or an issue is placed on 264 the ballot for that election, for the purpose of printing or 265 distributing such organization's newsletter, containing a 266 statement by such organization in support of or opposition to a 267 candidate or issue, which newsletter is distributed only to 268 members of such organization. 269

- (b) As used in this chapter, an "expenditure" for an electioneering communication is made when the earliest of the following occurs:
- 1. A person enters into a contract for applicable goods or services;
- 2. A person makes payment, in whole or in part, for the production or public dissemination of applicable goods or services; or
- 3. The electioneering communication is publicly disseminated.
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Filing officer" means the person before whom a candidate qualifies $\underline{or_7}$ the agency or officer with whom a

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political committee or an electioneering communications organization registers, or the agency by whom a committee of continuous existence is certified.

- (12)(5)(a) "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure by a person for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue, which expenditure is not controlled by, coordinated with, or made upon consultation with, any candidate, political committee, or agent of such candidate or committee. An expenditure for such purpose by a person having a contract with the candidate, political committee, or agent of such candidate or committee in a given election period shall not be deemed an independent expenditure.
- (b) An expenditure for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate which is made by the national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, including any subordinate committee of the political party, an affiliated party committee, a political committee, a committee of continuous existence, or any other person shall not be considered an independent expenditure if the committee or person:
- 1. Communicates with the candidate, the candidate's campaign, or an agent of the candidate acting on behalf of the candidate, including any pollster, media consultant, advertising agency, vendor, advisor, or staff member, concerning the preparation of, use of, or payment for, the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue; or
 - 2. Makes a payment in cooperation, consultation, or

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concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or pursuant to any general or particular understanding with the candidate, the candidate's campaign, a political committee supporting the candidate, or an agent of the candidate relating to the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue; or

- 3. Makes a payment for the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of any broadcast or any written, graphic, or other form of campaign material prepared by the candidate, the candidate's campaign, or an agent of the candidate, including any pollster, media consultant, advertising agency, vendor, advisor, or staff member; or
- 4. Makes a payment based on information about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs communicated to a member of the committee or person by the candidate or an agent of the candidate, provided the committee or person uses the information in any way, in whole or in part, either directly or indirectly, to design, prepare, or pay for the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue; or
- 5. After the last day of the qualifying period prescribed for the candidate, consults about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs in connection with the candidate's pursuit of election to office and the information is used in any way to plan, create, design, or prepare an independent expenditure or advertising campaign, with:
- a. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party or an affiliated party committee that has made or intends to make expenditures in connection with or contributions to the

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337 candidate; or

- b. Any person whose professional services have been retained by a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party or an affiliated party committee that has made or intends to make expenditures in connection with or contributions to the candidate; or
- 6. After the last day of the qualifying period prescribed for the candidate, retains the professional services of any person also providing those services to the candidate in connection with the candidate's pursuit of election to office; or
- 7. Arranges, coordinates, or directs the expenditure, in any way, with the candidate or an agent of the candidate.
- (13)(7) "Issue" means any proposition which is required by the State Constitution, by law or resolution of the Legislature, or by the charter, ordinance, or resolution of any political subdivision of this state to be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at an election, or any proposition for which a petition is circulated in order to have such proposition placed on the ballot at any election.
- (14) (8) "Person" means an individual or a corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, club, organization, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, or other combination of individuals having collective capacity. The term includes a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee, or committee of continuous existence.
 - (15) (17) "Political advertisement" means a paid expression

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in any communications media prescribed in subsection (4) (13), whether radio, television, newspaper, magazine, periodical, campaign literature, direct mail, or display or by means other than the spoken word in direct conversation, which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue. However, political advertisement does not include:

- (a) A statement by an organization, in existence prior to the time during which a candidate qualifies or an issue is placed on the ballot for that election, in support of or opposition to a candidate or issue, in that organization's newsletter, which newsletter is distributed only to the members of that organization.
- (b) Editorial endorsements by any newspaper, radio or television station, or other recognized news medium.

$(16)\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ (a) "Political committee" means:

- 1. A combination of two or more individuals, or a person other than an individual, that, in an aggregate amount in excess of \$500 during a single calendar year:
- a. Accepts contributions for the purpose of making contributions to any candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, or political party;
- b. Accepts contributions for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of an issue;
- c. Makes expenditures that expressly advocate the election or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of an issue;

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d. Makes contributions to a common fund, other than a joint checking account between spouses, from which contributions are made to any candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, or political party;

- 2. The sponsor of a proposed constitutional amendment by initiative who intends to seek the signatures of registered electors.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the following entities are not considered political committees for purposes of this chapter:
- 1. Organizations which are certified by the Department of State as committees of continuous existence pursuant to s. 106.04, National political parties, the state and county executive committees of political parties, and affiliated party committees regulated by chapter 103.
- 2. Corporations regulated by chapter 607 or chapter 617 or other business entities formed for purposes other than to support or oppose issues or candidates, if their political activities are limited to contributions to candidates, political parties, affiliated party committees, or political committees or expenditures in support of or opposition to an issue from corporate or business funds and if no contributions are received by such corporations or business entities.
- 3. Electioneering communications organizations as defined in subsection (9) (19).
 - (17) (10) "Public office" means any state, county,

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municipal, or school or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors.

(18)(15) "Unopposed candidate" means a candidate for nomination or election to an office who, after the last day on which any person, including a write-in candidate, may qualify, is without opposition in the election at which the office is to be filled or who is without such opposition after such date as a result of any primary election or of withdrawal by other candidates seeking the same office. A candidate is not an unopposed candidate if there is a vacancy to be filled under s. 100.111(3), if there is a legal proceeding pending regarding the right to a ballot position for the office sought by the candidate, or if the candidate is seeking retention as a justice or judge.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 106.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.022 Appointment of a registered agent; duties.-

- (1) Each political committee, committee of continuous existence, or electioneering communications organization shall have and continuously maintain in this state a registered office and a registered agent and must file with the filing officer a statement of appointment for the registered office and registered agent. The statement of appointment must:
- (a) Provide the name of the registered agent and the street address and phone number for the registered office;
- (b) Identify the entity for whom the registered agent serves;
 - (c) Designate the address the registered agent wishes to

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- (d) Include the entity's undertaking to inform the filing officer of any change in such designated address;
- (e) Provide for the registered agent's acceptance of the appointment, which must confirm that the registered agent is familiar with and accepts the obligations of the position as set forth in this section; and
- (f) Contain the signature of the registered agent and the entity engaging the registered agent.
- Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 106.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 106.03 Registration of political committees and electioneering communications organizations.—

(1)

- (b)1. Each group shall file a statement of organization as an electioneering communications organization within 24 hours after the date on which it makes expenditures for an electioneering communication in excess of \$5,000, if such expenditures are made within the timeframes specified in s. 106.011(8)(a)2. 106.011 (18)(a)2. If the group makes expenditures for an electioneering communication in excess of \$5,000 before the timeframes specified in s. 106.011(8)(a)2. 106.011 (18)(a)2., it shall file the statement of organization within 24 hours after the 30th day before a primary or special primary election, or within 24 hours after the 60th day before any other election, whichever is applicable.
- 2.a. In a statewide, legislative, or multicounty election, an electioneering communications organization shall file a

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477 statement of organization with the Division of Elections.

- b. In a countywide election or any election held on less than a countywide basis, except as described in sub-subparagraph c., an electioneering communications organization shall file a statement of organization with the supervisor of elections of the county in which the election is being held.
- c. In a municipal election, an electioneering communications organization shall file a statement of organization with the officer before whom municipal candidates qualify.
- d. Any electioneering communications organization that would be required to file a statement of organization in two or more locations need only file a statement of organization with the Division of Elections.
- Section 9. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1), subsection (7), and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 106.07 Reports; certification and filing.-
- (1) Each campaign treasurer designated by a candidate or political committee pursuant to s. 106.021 shall file regular reports of all contributions received, and all expenditures made, by or on behalf of such candidate or political committee. Except as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) Except for the third calendar quarter immediately preceding a general election, reports shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar month quarter from the time the campaign treasurer is appointed, except that, if the 10th day following the end of a month calendar quarter occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal

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holiday, the report shall be filed on the next following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Monthly Quarterly reports shall include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar month quarter which have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.

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- (a) For a candidate who is opposed in seeking nomination or election to an office or for a political committee, the following reports shall also be filed if the candidate or political committee is required by law to file reports with the division:
- 1. On the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 11th day immediately preceding the general election.
- 2. On the 10th day immediately preceding the general election, and each day thereafter, with the last daily report being filed the day before the general election Except as provided in paragraph (b), the reports shall also be filed on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the primary and on the 46th, 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the election, for a candidate who is opposed in seeking nomination or election to any office, for a political committee, or for a committee of continuous existence.
- (b) For a candidate who is opposed in seeking nomination or election to an office or for a political committee, reports shall also be filed on the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the

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general election, if the candidate or political committee is required by law to file reports with a supervisor of elections or municipal officer Any statewide candidate who has requested to receive contributions pursuant to the Florida Election Campaign Financing Act or any statewide candidate in a race with a candidate who has requested to receive contributions pursuant to the act shall also file reports on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 32nd days prior to the primary election, and on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 32nd, 39th, 46th, and 53rd days prior to the general election.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, in any reporting period during which a candidate or, political committee, or committee of continuous existence has not received funds, made any contributions, or expended any reportable funds, the filing of the required report for that period is waived. However, the next report filed must specify that the report covers the entire period between the last submitted report and the report being filed, and any candidate or, political committee, or committee of continuous existence not reporting by virtue of this subsection on dates prescribed elsewhere in this chapter shall notify the filing officer in writing on the prescribed reporting date that no report is being filed on that date.

(8)

(b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate or chair of the political committee as to the failure to file a report by the designated due date and that a fine is being assessed for each

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late day. 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. However, for the reports immediately preceding each special primary election, special election, primary election, and general election, the fine shall be \$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. For reports required under s. 106.141(8) $\frac{106.141(7)}{100}$, the fine is \$50 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine which is due and shall notify the candidate or chair or registered agent of the political committee. The filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:

- 1. When the report is actually received by such officer.
- 2. When the report is postmarked.

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- 3. When the certificate of mailing is dated.
- 4. When the receipt from an established courier company is dated.
 - 5. When the electronic receipt issued pursuant to s. 106.0705 or other electronic filing system authorized in this section is dated.

Such fine shall be paid to the filing officer within 20 days $\,$

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after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless appeal is made to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to paragraph (c). Notice is deemed complete upon proof of delivery of written notice to the mailing or street address on record with the filing officer. In the case of a candidate, such fine shall not be an allowable campaign expenditure and shall be paid only from personal funds of the candidate. An officer or member of a political committee shall not be personally liable for such fine.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 106.0703, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.0703 Electioneering communications organizations; reporting requirements; certification and filing; penalties.—

- (1)(a) Each electioneering communications organization shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of the organization. Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), reports shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar month quarter from the time the organization is registered. However, if the 10th day following the end of a calendar month quarter occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Monthly Quarterly reports shall include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar month quarter that have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.
- (b) For an electioneering communications organization required by law to file reports with the division, reports shall

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617 also be filed:

- 1. On the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 11th day immediately preceding the general election.
- 2. On the 10th day immediately preceding the general election, and every day thereafter, with the last daily report being filed the day before the general election Following the last day of candidates qualifying for office, the reports shall be filed on the 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the primary election and on the 46th, 32nd, 18th, and 4th days immediately preceding the general election.
- required by law to file reports with a supervisor of elections or municipal officer, reports shall also be filed on the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the general election.
- (d) When a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, all electioneering communications organizations making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of the special election shall file reports with the filing officer on the dates set by the Department of State pursuant to s. 100.111.
- (e)(d) In addition to the reports required by paragraph (a), an electioneering communications organization that is registered with the Department of State and that makes a contribution or expenditure to influence the results of a county or municipal election that is not being held at the same time as

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a state or federal election must file reports with the county or municipal filing officer on the same dates as county or municipal candidates or committees for that election. The electioneering communications organization must also include the expenditure in the next report filed with the Division of Elections pursuant to this section following the county or municipal election.

(f)(e) The filing officer shall make available to each electioneering communications organization a schedule designating the beginning and end of reporting periods as well as the corresponding designated due dates.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsections (3) and (4) of section 106.0705, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

106.0705 Electronic filing of campaign treasurer's reports.—

- (2)(b) Each political committee, committee of continuous existence, electioneering communications organization, affiliated party committee, or state executive committee that is required to file reports with the division under s. 106.04, s. 106.07, s. 106.0703, or s. 106.29, as applicable, must file such reports with the division by means of the division's electronic filing system.
- (3) Reports filed pursuant to this section shall be completed and filed through the electronic filing system not later than midnight of the day designated. Reports not filed by midnight of the day designated are late filed and are subject to the penalties under s. 106.04(9), s. 106.07(8), s. 106.0703(7),

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673 or s. 106.29(3), as applicable.

(4) Each report filed pursuant to this section is considered to be under oath by the candidate and treasurer, the chair and treasurer, the treasurer under s. 106.0703, or the leader and treasurer under s. 103.092, whichever is applicable, and such persons are subject to the provisions of s. 106.04(4)(d), s. 106.07(5), s. 106.0703(4), or s. 106.29(2), as applicable. Persons given a secure sign-on to the electronic filing system are responsible for protecting such from disclosure and are responsible for all filings using such credentials, unless they have notified the division that their credentials have been compromised.

Section 12. Effective July 1, 2013, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 106.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.08 Contributions; limitations on.—

(1)(a) Except for political parties or affiliated party committee, no person or political committee, or committee of continuous existence may, in any election, make contributions in excess of \$10,000 \$500 to any candidate for election to or retention in office or to any political committee supporting or opposing one or more candidates. Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket are considered a single candidate for the purpose of this section.

Section 13. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (7) and (10) of section 106.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

106.08 Contributions; limitations on.—

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- each election. For purposes of this subsection, the primary election and general election are separate elections so long as the candidate is not an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011 (15). However, for the purpose of contribution limits with respect to candidates for retention as a justice or judge, there is only one election, which is the general election.
- (7)(a) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or accepts no more than one contribution in violation of subsection (1) or subsection (5), or any person who knowingly and willfully fails or refuses to return any contribution as required in subsection (3), commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If any corporation, partnership, or other business entity or any political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or electioneering communications organization is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, or of a political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, committee of continuous

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existence, electioneering communications organization, or organization exempt from taxation under s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or accepts two or more contributions in violation of subsection (1) or subsection (5) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If any corporation, partnership, or other business entity or any political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or electioneering communications organization is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be fined not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, or of a political committee, committee of continuous existence, political party, affiliated party committee, or electioneering communications organization, or organization exempt from taxation under s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable

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as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

of continuous existence may be received by an affiliated organization and transferred to the bank account of the political committee or committee of continuous existence via check written from the affiliated organization if such contributions are specifically identified as intended to be contributed to the political committee or committee of continuous existence. All contributions received in this manner shall be reported pursuant to s. 106.07 by the political committee or continuous existence as having been made by the original contributor.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 106.087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.087 Independent expenditures; contribution limits; restrictions on political parties and political committees, and committees of continuous existence.

- (2)(a) Any political committee or committee of continuous existence 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 committee of continuous existence that violates this subsection is liable for a civil fine of up to \$5,000 to be determined by the Florida Elections Commission or the entire amount of the expenditures, whichever

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785 is greater.

Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 106.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.12 Petty cash funds allowed.-

(3) The petty cash fund so provided shall be spent only in amounts less than \$100 and only for office supplies, transportation expenses, and other necessities. Petty cash shall not be used for the purchase of time, space, or services from communications media as defined in s. 106.011 106.011(13).

Section 16. Section 106.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.-

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (6), each candidate who withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes an unopposed candidate, or is eliminated as a candidate or elected to office shall, within 90 days, dispose of the funds on deposit in his or her campaign account and file a report reflecting the disposition of all remaining funds. Such candidate shall not accept any contributions, nor shall any person accept contributions on behalf of such candidate, after the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated or elected. However, if a candidate receives a refund check after all surplus funds have been disposed of, the check may be endorsed by the candidate and the refund disposed of under this section. An amended report must be filed showing the refund and subsequent disposition.
- (2) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section may, prior to such disposition, be reimbursed by

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the campaign, in full or in part, for any reported contributions by the candidate to the campaign.

- (3) The campaign treasurer of a candidate who withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated as a candidate or elected to office and who has funds on deposit in a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit shall, within 7 days after the date of becoming unopposed or the date of such withdrawal, elimination, or election, transfer such funds and the accumulated interest earned thereon to the campaign account of the candidate for disposal under this section. However, if the funds are in an account in which penalties will apply for withdrawal within the 7-day period, the campaign treasurer shall transfer such funds and the accumulated interest earned thereon as soon as the funds can be withdrawn without penalty, or within 90 days after the candidate becomes unopposed, withdraws his or her candidacy, or is eliminated or elected, whichever comes first.
- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section shall, at the option of the candidate, dispose of such funds by any of the following means, or any combination thereof:
- 1. Return pro rata to each contributor the funds that have not been spent or obligated.
- 2. Donate the funds that have not been spent or obligated to a charitable organization or organizations that meet the qualifications of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 3. Give the funds that have not been spent or obligated to the affiliated party committee or political party of which such

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841 candidate is a member.

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- 4. Give the funds that have not been spent or obligated:
- a. In the case of a candidate for state office, to the state, to be deposited in either the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or the General Revenue Fund, as designated by the candidate; or
- b. In the case of a candidate for an office of a political subdivision, to such political subdivision, to be deposited in the general fund thereof.
- (b) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section who has received contributions pursuant to the Florida Election Campaign Financing Act shall, after all monetary commitments pursuant to s. 106.11(5)(b) and (c) have been met, return all surplus campaign funds to the General Revenue Fund.
- (5) A candidate elected to office or a candidate who will be elected to office by virtue of his or her being unopposed may, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsection (4), transfer from the campaign account to an office account any amount of the funds on deposit in such campaign account up to:
- (a) Twenty thousand dollars, for a candidate for statewide office. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be considered separate candidates for the purpose of this section.
- (b) Five thousand dollars, for a candidate for multicounty office.
- (c) Five thousand dollars multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate

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for legislative office.

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- (d) Two thousand five hundred dollars multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for county office or for a candidate in any election conducted on less than a countywide basis.
- (e) Six thousand dollars, for a candidate for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court.
- (f) Three thousand dollars, for a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal.
- (g) One thousand five hundred dollars, for a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge.

The office account established pursuant to this subsection shall be separate from any personal or other account. Any funds so transferred by a candidate shall be used only for legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public office. Such expenses may include travel expenses incurred by the officer or a staff member, personal taxes payable on office account funds by the candidate or elected public official, or expenses incurred in the operation of his or her office, including the employment of additional staff. The funds may be deposited in a savings account; however, all deposits, withdrawals, and interest earned thereon shall be reported at the appropriate reporting period. If a candidate is reelected to office or elected to another office and has funds remaining in his or her office account, he or she may transfer surplus campaign funds to the office account. At no time may the funds in the office account exceed the limitation imposed by this subsection. Upon

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leaving public office, any person who has funds in an office account pursuant to this subsection remaining on deposit shall give such funds to a charitable organization or organizations which meet the requirements of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or, in the case of a state officer, to the state to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund or, in the case of an officer of a political subdivision, to the political subdivision to be deposited in the general fund thereof.

- who will be elected to state office by virtue of his or her being unopposed may, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsections (4) and (5), retain up to \$100,000 in his or her campaign account, or in an interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, for use in his or her next campaign for the same office. All requirements applicable to candidate campaign accounts under this chapter, including disclosure requirements applicable to candidate campaign accounts, limitations on expenditures, and limitations on contributions, shall apply to any retained funds.
- (b) If a candidate who retained funds under this subsection does not qualify as a candidate for the same office when the office is next on the ballot, all retained funds shall be disposed of as otherwise required by this section within 90 days after the last day of qualifying for that office.

 Requirements in this section applicable to the disposal of surplus funds, including reporting requirements, are applicable to the disposal of retained funds.
 - (7) (6) Prior to disposing of funds pursuant to subsection

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(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 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 Fund.

(8)(7)(a) Any candidate required to dispose of campaign funds pursuant to this section shall do so within the time required by this section and shall, on or before the date by which such disposition is to have been made, file with the officer with whom reports are required to be filed pursuant to

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953 s. 106.07 a form prescribed by the Division of Elections 954 listing:

- 1. The name and address of each person or unit of government to whom any of the funds were distributed and the amounts thereof;
- 2. The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure was made, together with the amount thereof and purpose therefor; and
- 3. The amount of such funds transferred to an office account by the candidate, together with the name and address of the bank in which the office account is located; and
- 4. The amount of such funds retained pursuant to subsection (6).

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967 Such report shall be signed by the candidate and the campaign
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- (b) The filing officer shall notify each candidate at least 14 days before the date the report is due.
- (c) Any candidate failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in s. 106.07 for submitting late termination reports.
- (9)(8) Any candidate elected to office who transfers surplus campaign funds into an office account pursuant to subsection (5) shall file a report on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter until the account is closed. Such reports shall contain the name and address of each person to whom any disbursement of funds was made, together with the

Page 35 of 45

 amount thereof and the purpose therefor, and the name and address of any person from whom the elected candidate received any refund or reimbursement and the amount thereof. Such reports shall be on forms prescribed by the Division of Elections, signed by the elected candidate, certified as true and correct, and filed with the officer with whom campaign reports were filed pursuant to s. 106.07(2).

(10)(9) Any candidate, or any person on behalf of a candidate, who accepts contributions after such candidate has withdrawn his or her candidacy, after the candidate has become an unopposed candidate, or after the candidate has been eliminated as a candidate or elected to office commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(11)(10) Any candidate who is required by the provisions of this section to dispose of funds in his or her campaign account and who fails to dispose of the funds in the manner provided in this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 106.147, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.147 Telephone solicitation; disclosure requirements; prohibitions; exemptions; penalties.—

(3)(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), the term "person" includes any candidate; any officer of any political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, or political party executive committee; any officer, partner, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership,

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or other business entity; and any agent or other person acting on behalf of any candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, political party executive committee, or corporation, partnership, or other business entity.

Section 18. Section 106.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.17 Polls and surveys relating to candidacies.—Any candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, electioneering communication organization, affiliated party committee, or state or county executive committee of a political party may authorize or conduct a political poll, survey, index, or measurement of any kind relating to candidacy for public office so long as the candidate, political committee, committee of continuous existence, electioneering communication organization, affiliated party committee, or political party maintains complete jurisdiction over the poll in all its aspects. State and county executive committees of a political party or an affiliated party committee may authorize and conduct political polls for the purpose of determining the viability of potential candidates. Such poll results may be shared with potential candidates, and expenditures incurred by state and county executive committees or an affiliated party committee for potential candidate polls are not contributions to the potential candidates.

Section 19. Subsection (2) of section 106.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.23 Powers of the Division of Elections.-

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The Division of Elections shall provide advisory opinions when requested by any supervisor of elections, candidate, local officer having election-related duties, political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or other person or organization engaged in political activity, relating to any provisions or possible violations of Florida election laws with respect to actions such supervisor, candidate, local officer having election-related duties, political party, affiliated party committee, committee, person, or organization has taken or proposes to take. Requests for advisory opinions must be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of State. A written record of all such opinions issued by the division, sequentially numbered, dated, and indexed by subject matter, shall be retained. A copy shall be sent to said person or organization upon request. Any such person or organization, acting in good faith upon such an advisory opinion, shall not be subject to any criminal penalty provided for in this chapter. The opinion, until amended or revoked, shall be binding on any person or organization who sought the opinion or with reference to whom the opinion was sought, unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request for the advisory opinion. Section 20. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 106.265, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 106.265 Civil penalties.-

(2) In determining the amount of such civil penalties, the commission or administrative law judge shall consider, among other mitigating and aggravating circumstances:

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(a) The gravity of the act or omission;

- (b) Any previous history of similar acts or omissions;
- (c) The appropriateness of such penalty to the financial resources of the person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, electioneering communications organization, or political party; and
- (d) Whether the person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, electioneering communications organization, or political party has shown good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 104.
- (3) If any person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, electioneering communications organization, or political party fails or refuses to pay to the commission any civil penalties assessed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the commission shall be responsible for collecting the civil penalties resulting from such action.

Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 106.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 106.27 Determinations by commission; legal disposition.-
- (2) Civil actions may be brought by the commission for relief, including permanent or temporary injunctions, restraining orders, or any other appropriate order for the imposition of civil penalties provided by this chapter. Such civil actions shall be brought by the commission in the appropriate court of competent jurisdiction, and the venue shall be in the county in which the alleged violation occurred or in

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which the alleged violator or violators are found, reside, or transact business. Upon a proper showing that such person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, affiliated party committee, or political party has engaged, or is about to engage, in prohibited acts or practices, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order shall be granted without bond by such court, and the civil fines provided by this chapter may be imposed.

Section 22. Subsection (3) of section 106.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.32 Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.-

(3) Proceeds from assessments pursuant to ss. $\frac{106.047}{106.077}$ and $\frac{106.29}{7}$ shall be deposited into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund as designated in those sections.

Section 23. Section 106.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.33 Election campaign financing; eligibility.—Each candidate for the office of Governor or member of the Cabinet who desires to receive contributions from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall, upon qualifying for office, file a request for such contributions with the filing officer on forms provided by the Division of Elections. If a candidate requesting contributions from the fund desires to have such funds distributed by electronic fund transfers, the request shall include information necessary to implement that procedure. For the purposes of ss. 106.30-106.36, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be considered as a single candidate. To be eligible to receive contributions from

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the fund, a candidate may not be an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011 106.011(15) and must:

- (1) Agree to abide by the expenditure limits provided in s. 106.34.
 - (2)(a) Raise contributions as follows:

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- 1. One hundred fifty thousand dollars for a candidate for 1127 Governor.
 - 2. One hundred thousand dollars for a candidate for Cabinet office.
 - (b) Contributions from individuals who at the time of contributing are not state residents may not be used to meet the threshold amounts in paragraph (a). For purposes of this paragraph, any person validly registered to vote in this state shall be considered a state resident.
 - (3) Limit loans or contributions from the candidate's personal funds to \$25,000 and contributions from national, state, and county executive committees of a political party to \$250,000 in the aggregate, which loans or contributions shall not qualify for meeting the threshold amounts in subsection (2).
 - (4) Submit to a postelection audit of the campaign account by the division.
 - Section 24. Subsections (3) and (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 112.3148, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 112.3148 Reporting and prohibited receipt of gifts by individuals filing full or limited public disclosure of financial interests and by procurement employees.—
 - (3) A reporting individual or procurement employee is

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prohibited from soliciting any gift from a political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, or from a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such lobbyist, where such gift is for the personal benefit of the reporting individual or procurement employee, another reporting individual or procurement employee, or any member of the immediate family of a reporting individual or procurement employee.

- (4) A reporting individual or procurement employee or any other person on his or her behalf is prohibited from knowingly accepting, directly or indirectly, a gift from a political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, or from a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or directly or indirectly on behalf of the partner, firm, employer, or principal of a lobbyist, if he or she knows or reasonably believes that the gift has a value in excess of \$100; however, such a gift may be accepted by such person on behalf of a governmental entity or a charitable organization. If the gift is accepted on behalf of a governmental entity or charitable organization, the person receiving the gift shall not maintain custody of the gift for any period of time beyond that reasonably necessary to arrange for the transfer of custody and ownership of the gift.
- (5)(a) A political committee or a committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011; a lobbyist who lobbies a reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency; the

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1177partner, firm, employer, or principal of a lobbyist; or another 1178 on behalf of the lobbyist or partner, firm, principal, or 1179 employer of the lobbyist is prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, a gift that has a value in excess of 1180 1181 \$100 to the reporting individual or procurement employee or any 1182 other person on his or her behalf; however, such person may give a gift having a value in excess of \$100 to a reporting 1183 1184 individual or procurement employee if the gift is intended to be 1185 transferred to a governmental entity or a charitable 1186 organization.

Section 25. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 112.3149, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.3149 Solicitation and disclosure of honoraria.-

- (3) A reporting individual or procurement employee is prohibited from knowingly accepting an honorarium from a political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, from a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or from the employer, principal, partner, or firm of such a lobbyist.
- (4) A political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, a lobbyist who lobbies a reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or the employer, principal, partner, or firm of such a lobbyist is prohibited from giving an honorarium to a reporting individual or procurement employee.

Section 26. Subsection (4) of section 1004.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.28 Direct-support organizations; use of property;

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board of directors; activities; audit; facilities.-

(4) ACTIVITIES; RESTRICTION.—A university direct-support organization is prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, any gift to a political committee or committee of continuous existence as defined in s. 106.011 for any purpose other than those certified by a majority roll call vote of the governing board of the direct-support organization at a regularly scheduled meeting as being directly related to the educational mission of the university.

Section 27. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 1004.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.70 Florida College System institution direct-support organizations.—

- (4) ACTIVITIES; RESTRICTIONS.-
- (d) A Florida College System institution direct-support organization is prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, any gift to a political committee or committee of continuous existence as defined in s. 106.011 for any purpose other than those certified by a majority roll call vote of the governing board of the direct-support organization at a regularly scheduled meeting as being directly related to the educational mission of the Florida College System institution.

Section 28. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 1004.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.71 Statewide Florida College System institution direct-support organizations.—

- (4) RESTRICTIONS.-
- (c) A statewide Florida College System institution direct-

Page 44 of 45

support organization is prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, any gift to a political committee or committee of continuous existence as defined in s. 106.011 for any purpose other than those certified by a majority roll call vote of the governing board of the direct-support organization at a regularly scheduled meeting as being directly related to the educational mission of the State Board of Education.

Section 29. By December 1, 2013, the Division of Elections of the Department of State shall submit a proposal to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a mandatory statewide electronic filing system for all state and local campaign filings required by the Florida Election Code.

Section 30. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect November 1, 2013.

Page 45 of 45

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	ITTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Schenck offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 1245 and 1246, insert:

Section 30. (1) For Fiscal Year 2013-2014, one full-time equivalent position, with associated salary rate of 33,000 is authorized and \$42,900 in recurring funds from the Elections Commission Trust Fund within the Department of Legal Affairs is appropriated to the Florida Elections Commission to carry out the provisions of this act.

- (2) For Fiscal Year 2013-2014, two full-time equivalent positions, with associated salary rate of 57,297 are authorized and \$85,000 in recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is appropriated to the Division of Elections of the Department of State to carry out the provisions of this act.
 - (3) This section shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2013)

21	
22	TITLE AMENDMENT
23	Remove line 40 and insert:
24	providing appropriation; providing effective dates.

Amendment No. 1

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Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2013)

Amendment No.2

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Schenck offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment
5	Between lines 57 and 58, insert:
6	(3) This section shall be effective upon this act becoming
7	law.

485145 - h0569-line57 Schenck2.docx Published On: 2/20/2013 4:16:39 PM

Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2013)

Amendment No.3

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Schenck offered the following:
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4	Amendment

Amendment

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Remove lines 1244-1245 and insert: system for all state and local campaign finance reports required by s. 106.07, s. 106.0703, or s. 106.29.

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	
Committee/Subcommittee	hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
Representative Schenck	offered the following:
Amendment (with ti	tle amendment)
Between lines 1245	and 1246, insert:
Section 30. Parag	raph (c) of subsection (1) of section
106.025, Florida Statut	es, is amended to read:
106.025 Campaign	fund raisers.—
(1)	
(c) Any tickets o	r advertising for such a campaign fund
raiser must comply with	is exempt from the requirements of s.
106.143.	
Section 31. Secti	on 106.05, Florida Statutes, is amended
to read:	
106.05 Deposit of	contributions; statement of campaign
treasurer.—All funds re	ceived by the campaign treasurer of any
candidate or political	committee shall, prior to the end of the
5th business day follow	ring the receipt thereof, Saturdays, ·
Sundays, and legal holi	days excluded, be deposited in a campaign
depository designated p 33067 - h0569-line1245 S	oursuant to s. 106.021, in an account that chenck4.docx

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contains the designated "...(name of the candidate or committee.)... Campaign Account." Except for contributions to political committees made by payroll deduction, all deposits shall be accompanied by a bank deposit slip containing the name of each contributor and the amount contributed by each. If a contribution is deposited in a secondary campaign depository, the depository shall forward the full amount of the deposit, along with a copy of the deposit slip accompanying the deposit, to the primary campaign depository prior to the end of the 1st business day following the deposit.

Section 32. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 106.11, Florida Statutes, are 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:

(1)

- (b) The checks for such account shall contain, as a minimum, the following information:
- 1. The statement "...(name of the campaign account of the candidate or political committee.)... Campaign Account."
 - 2. The account number and the name of the bank.
 - 3. The exact amount of the expenditure.
 - 4. The signature of the campaign treasurer or deputy

Amendment No.4 treasurer.

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- 5. The exact purpose for which the expenditure is authorized.
 - 6. The name of the payee.
- (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 contain the state
 "...(name of the campaign account of the candidate or political committee.)... Campaign Account."
- 3. No more than three debit cards are requested and issued.
- 4. The person using the debit card does not receive cash as part of, or independent of, any transaction for goods or services.
 - 5. 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

Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2013)

Amendment No.4 attached to, the receipt by the authorized user before submission to the treasurer.

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Remove line 40 and insert:

amending s. 106.025, F.S.; providing that tickets or advertising for a campaign fund raiser must comply with the requirements of political advertisements circulated before an election; amending s. 106.05, F.S.; revising the information that is required to appear on a bank account for deposit of funds; amending s. 106.11, F.S.; revising the information that is required to appear on bank account checks of candidates or political committees; revising information used to determine when debit cards are considered bank checks; providing an effective date.

TITLE AMENDMENT

95

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Pafford offered the following:

Amendment (with directory amendment)

Between lines 542 and 543, insert:

- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), each report required by this section must contain:
- 1. The full name, address, and occupation, if any of each person who has made one or more contributions to or for such committee or candidate within the reporting period, together with the amount and date of such contributions. For corporations, the report must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted by the corporation. However, if the contribution is \$100 or less or is from a relative, as defined in s. 112.312, provided that the relationship is reported, the occupation of the contributor or the principal type of business need not be listed.
- 2. The name and address of each political committee from which the reporting committee or the candidate received, or to

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 which the reporting committee or candidate made, any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all transfers.

- 3. Each loan for campaign purposes to or from any person or political committee within the reporting period, together with the full names, addresses, and occupations, and principal places of business, if any, of the lender and endorsers, if any, and the date and amount of such loans.
- 4. A statement of each contribution, rebate, refund, or other receipt not otherwise listed under subparagraphs 1. through 3.
- 5. The total sums of all loans, in-kind contributions, and other receipts by or for such committee or candidate during the reporting period. The reporting forms shall be designed to elicit separate totals for in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.
- 6. The full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made by or on behalf of the committee or candidate within the reporting period; the amount, date, and purpose of each such expenditure; and the name and address of, and office sought by, each candidate on whose behalf such expenditure was made. However, expenditures made from the petty cash fund provided by s. 106.12 need not be reported individually.
- 7. The full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure for personal services, salary, or reimbursement for authorized expenses as provided in s. 106.021(3) has been made and which is not otherwise reported, including the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure. However, expenditures made from

the petty cash fund provided for in s. 106.12 need not be reported individually. Receipts for reimbursement for authorized expenditures shall be retained by the treasurer along with the records for the campaign account.

- 8. The total amount withdrawn and the total amount spent for petty cash purposes pursuant to this chapter during the reporting period.
- 9. The total sum of expenditures made by such committee or candidate during the reporting period.
- 10. The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the committee or candidate, which relate to the conduct of any political campaign.
- 11. Transaction information for each credit card purchase. Receipts for each credit card purchase shall be retained by the treasurer with the records for the campaign account.
- 12. The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit and identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located.
- 13. The primary purposes of an expenditure made indirectly through a campaign treasurer pursuant to s. 106.021(3) for goods and services such as communications media placement or procurement services, campaign signs, insurance, and other expenditures that include multiple components as part of the expenditure. The primary purpose of an expenditure shall be that purpose, including integral and directly related components, that comprises 80 percent of such expenditure.

(b) Multiple uniform contributions of less than \$150 per	
calendar year collected by an organization that is the	
affiliated sponsor of a political committee may be reported by	
the political committee in an aggregate amount, listing the	
number of contributors together with the amount contributed by	
each and the total amount contributed during the reporting	
period. The identity of each person making a uniform	
contribution must be reported to the department in the same fo	rm
as other contributors by July 1 of each calendar year or no	
later than the 60th day immediately preceding the primary	
election.	

(c) The filing officer shall make available to any candidate or committee a reporting form which the candidate or committee may use to indicate contributions received by the candidate or committee but returned to the contributor before deposit.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENT

Remove line 492 and insert: subsections (4) and (7), and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2013)

Amendment No.6

	ADOPTED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
	OTHER	
1	Committee/Subcommittee	hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams,	, A. offered the following:
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4	Amendment (with ti	+1
		tle amenoment)
5	Remove line 692 and	·
5 6		·
		d insert:
6		d insert:
6 7	excess of \$500 to any ca	d insert:
6 7 8	excess of \$500 to any ca	d insert: andidate for election to or LE AMENDMENT
6 7 8 9	excess of \$500 to any carry carry carry TIT Remove lines 26-27	d insert: andidate for election to or LE AMENDMENT

Bill No. CS/HB 569 (2013)

Amendment No.7

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams, A. offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Remove lines 570-571 and insert:
6	the late report. For reports required under s. 106.141(7), the
7	fine is \$50 per day for each late day, not to
8	
9	Remove lines 794-999
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12	TITLE AMENDMENT
13	Remove lines 30-34 and insert:
14	amending ss. 106.147, 106.17, 106.23, 106.265

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

HB 7013 (PCB EES 13-01)

Florida Election Code

SPONSOR(S): Ethics & Elections Subcommittee, Boyd

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF	
Orig. Comm.: Ethics & Elections Subcommittee	12 Y, 0 N	Davison	Marino
1) Appropriations Committee		Kramer J/C	Leznoff
2) State Affairs Committee			1

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Section 101.657, F.S., governs early voting during elections in Florida, and s. 101.161, F.S., governs the manner in which the Legislature proposes amendments to the Florida Constitution. The table below summarizes the current law regarding early voting requirements and legislatively proposed ballot summaries, as well as the effects of the proposed changes in the PCB:

ISSUE	CURRENT LAW	EFFECTS OF PROPOSED CHANGES
	8 days required	8 days minimum, 14 days maximum
EARLY VOTING DAYS §101.657	Begins on the 10th day before and ends on the 3rd day before an election	Begins on the 15th day before and ends on the 2nd day before an election
3	Early voting not permitted on the Sunday before the general election	Early voting optional at the supervisor of elections' discretion on the Sunday before the general election
	48 hours minimum, 96 hours maximum	48 hours minimum, 168 hours maximum (72 more hours than under current law)
EARLY VOTING	At least 6 but no more than 12 hours per day	At least 6 but no more than 12 hours per day
HOURS §101.657	No 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. restriction	No 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. restriction
	 No requirement that all sites in a county be open on the same days or for the same amount of time 	No requirement that all sites in a county be open on the same days or for the same amount of time
EARLY VOTING SITES §101.657	Early voting may be offered at the following locations: City halls Public libraries Main or permanent branch offices of supervisors of elections	Expands currently authorized sites to include fairgrounds, civic centers, courthouses, county commission buildings, stadiums, and convention centers
LEGISLATIVE BALLOT SUMMARIES §101.161	 No word limit on summaries Allows multiple summaries in a joint resolution Allows full text of an amendment to be placed on the ballot instead of a summary Attorney General authorized to rewrite a summary if a court invalidates the legislature's summaries 	 Applies a 75-word limit to the first of multiple summaries in a joint resolution, while any remaining summaries would not be subject to a 75 word limit Applies a 75-word limit to joint resolutions containing only one summary Does not apply a 75-word limit to summaries rewritten by the Attorney General

This PCB does not appear to have a direct fiscal impact on state government, local governments, or private parties.

STORAGE NAME: h7013.APC

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Early Voting

A. Early Voting Days

Current Situation

Prior to the enactment of CS/CS/HB 1355 in 2011, counties were required to offer between 12 and 14 days of early voting in an election that contained a state or federal race, beginning on the 15th day before an election and ending on the 2nd day before the election. Early voting on the Sunday before the general election was optional at the discretion of the supervisor of elections.

Current law requires 8 days of early voting in an election that contained a state or federal race, beginning on the 10th day before the election and ending on the 3rd day before the election.² Thus, early voting is not allowed on the Sunday before the general election.

Effect of Proposed Changes

This PCB increases the number of days available for early voting by requiring a minimum of 8 days and allowing up to a maximum of 14 days, beginning on the 15th day before an election that contains state or federal races and ending on the 2nd day before the election. Early voting *must* be offered each day from the 10th day before an election that contains state or federal races through the 3rd day before the election. Early voting *may* be offered, at the discretion of each county's supervisor of elections, on the 15th, 14th, 13th, 12th, 11th, or 2nd day before an election that contains state or federal races. As such, early voting on the Sunday before the general election may be offered at the discretion of each county's supervisor of elections, but is not required.

B. Early Voting Hours

Current Situation

Prior to the enactment of CS/CS/HB 1355 in 2011, the law required counties to offer 96 hours of early voting, including 8 hours on each weekday and a total of 8 hours on each weekend during the authorized early voting period. Early voting was allowed only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and all early voting sites in a county had to be open on the same days during the same hours.

Currently, early voting must be offered for no less than 6 hours and no more than 12 hours per day, which means that 48 hours of early voting is required but up to 96 hours is allowed at the discretion of each county's supervisor of elections. The law does not require early voting during specified hours or require all early voting sites in a county to be open on the same days for the same hours.

Effect of Proposed Changes

This PCB increases the number of hours available for early voting by requiring counties to offer early voting for a minimum of 48 hours and allowing early voting for a maximum of 168 hours during the early voting period. Consistent with current law, early voting must be offered for no less than 6 hours and no more than 12 hours per day at each site during the early voting period. However, the PCB does not require early voting during specified hours or require all early voting sites in a county to be open on the same days for the same hours.

STORAGE NAME: h7013.APC

¹ § 101.657(1)(d), F.S. (2010).

² § 101.657(1)(d), F.S.

³ §101.657(1)(d), F.S. (2010).

⁴ Id.; § 101.657(1)(c), F.S. (2010).

⁵ § 101.657(1)(d), F.S.

C. Early Voting Sites

Current Situation

Counties are allowed to have early voting at city halls, public libraries, and main or permanent branch offices of supervisors of elections. In order for a county to utilize a permanent branch office of a supervisor of elections as an early voting site, the office must have been used for at least a year prior to the election as a permanent facility of the supervisor. These were also the permissible early voting sites before the enactment of CS/CS/HB 1355 in 2011.

Effect of Proposed Changes

This PCB expands the types of sites at which early voting may be held by adding fairgrounds, civic centers, courthouses, county commission buildings, stadiums, and convention centers to the currently permissible early voting sites.

Legislative Ballot Summaries

Current Situation

Florida Constitution

Article XI of the Florida Constitution provides the following methods for amending the State Constitution:

- 1) Joint resolution passed by 3/5 of the membership of each house of the Legislature;
- 2) Initiative petition;
- 3) Proposal by the Constitution Revision Commission;
- 4) Proposal by the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission; or
- 5) Proposal by a constitutional convention.

A proposed amendment to or revision⁹ of the constitution, or any part of it, must be submitted to the electors at the next general election held more than 90 days after the joint resolution or the report of the revision commission, constitutional convention, or taxation and budget reform commission proposing it is filed with the Secretary of State, unless, pursuant to law enacted by 3/4 of the membership of each house of the Legislature and limited to a single amendment, it is submitted at an earlier special election held more than 90 days after such filing.¹⁰

Once during the tenth week, and once during the sixth week immediately preceding the week in which the election is held, each proposed amendment, with notice of the date of the election at which it will be submitted to the electors, must be published in one newspaper of general circulation in each county in which a newspaper is published. The Department of State ensures compliance with this constitutional requirement by overseeing publication of the ballot title, ballot summary, and amendment text in newspapers throughout the state.

Unless otherwise specifically provided for elsewhere in the constitution, if the proposed amendment is approved by a vote of at least 60% of the electors voting on the measure, it is effective as an amendment to the constitution on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the election, or on such other date as may be specified in the amendment or revision. 12

With respect to joint resolutions of the Legislature proposing an amendment or revision, the constitution does not:

1) Contain explicit requirements governing the form or manner in which amendments or revisions proposed by joint resolution appear on the ballot. Specifically, the constitution does not require a joint resolution proposing an amendment or revision to contain a title or ballot summary or limit the length of either, nor does the

STORAGE NAME: h7013.APC

⁶ § 101.657(1), F.S.

^{&#}x27; Id

⁸ Ch. 2011-40, Laws of Fla.

⁹ An "amendment" amends one section of the constitution, while a "revision" amends one or more articles of the constitution. Art. XI, s. 1, Fla. Const.; "The function of a section amendment is to alter, modify or change the substance of a single section of the Constitution containing particularized statements of organic law....The function of an article revision is to restructure an entire class of governmental powers or rights, such as legislative powers, taxation powers, or individual rights." Smathers v. Smith, 338 So. 2d 825, 829 (Fla. 1976).

¹⁰ Art. XI, s. 5(a), Fla. Const.

¹¹ Art. XI, s. 5(d), Fla. Const.

¹² Art. XI, s. 5(e), Fla. Const.

constitution contain an explicit requirement regarding the accuracy or content of ballot titles, summaries, or the text of proposed amendments:

- 2) Limit the number of proposed amendments or revisions the Legislature may place on a ballot;
- 3) Limit proposed amendments or revisions to a single subject; or
- 4) Otherwise limit the subject matter of a proposed amendment or revision.

Statutory Requirements

Section 101.161, F.S., establishes requirements regarding the form and manner in which amendments or revisions to the Florida Constitution appear on the ballot. That section requires each joint resolution that proposes a constitutional amendment or revision to include one or more ballot statements in order of priority. Each ballot statement must consist of a ballot title, by which the measure is commonly referred to, not exceeding 15 words in length, and either a ballot summary that describes the chief purpose of the amendment or revision in clear and unambiguous language, or the full text of the amendment or revision. In 2000, after the court invalidated a legislative ballot summary that had been approved by the voters, ¹³ the Legislature exempted legislatively proposed ballot summaries from the statutory 75-word limit that currently applies to ballot summaries of constitutional amendments proposed by other methods. ¹⁴

Legal challenges to one or more ballot statements in a joint resolution must be filed within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State. Unless otherwise provided in the joint resolution, if a court finds that all ballot statements are defective and further appeals are declined, abandoned, or exhausted, the Attorney General must, within 10 days, prepare and submit to the Department of State a revised ballot title or ballot summary that corrects the deficiencies identified by the court. Any legal challenge to a revised ballot title or ballot summary must be filed within 10 days after the revised ballot title or ballot summary is submitted to the Department of State.

A ballot statement that consists of the full text of an amendment or revision must be presumed by a court to be a clear and unambiguous statement of the substance and effect of the amendment or revision, providing fair notice to the electors of the content of the amendment or revision and sufficiently advising electors of the issue upon which they are to vote.

By December 31, 2013, state voting systems must allow for the placement on ballots of the full text of constitutional amendments. 15

Effect of Proposed Changes

The PCB applies a 75-word limit to the first of multiple summaries in a joint resolution, while any remaining summaries are not subject to a 75-word limit. If the joint resolution contains only one ballot summary, that ballot summary is subject to a 75-word limit. The PCB specifies that the 75-word limitation does not apply to any ballot summary revised by the Attorney General to correct deficiencies identified by a court.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 101.161, F.S., specifying the length of certain ballot summaries in joint resolutions of the legislature; specifying that the length of a ballot summary revised by the Attorney General is not limited.

Section 2 amends s. 101.657, F.S., revising the list of permissible sites for early voting; revising the number of days and hours for early voting.

Section 3 provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues: None

2. Expenditures: None

¹³ Armstrong v. Harris, 773 So. 2d 7 (Fla. 2000) (invalidating the amendment after approval by voters).

STORAGE NAME: h7013.APC

¹⁴ Ch. 2000-361, Laws of Fla.

¹⁵ § 101.56075, F.S.

- **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**
 - 1. Revenues: None
 - 2. Expenditures: None
- C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR: None
- D. FISCAL COMMENTS: None

III. COMMENTS

- A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:
 - 1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision: The mandates provision does not apply to this bill because subsection 18(d) of Article VII, Fla. Const., explicitly exempts election laws from the provision.
 - 2. Other: None
- B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY: None
- C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS: None
 - IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

None.

STORAGE NAME: h7013.APC DATE: 2/18/2013

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Florida Election Code; amending s. 101.161, F.S.; providing a limitation on the number of words for certain ballot summaries in joint resolutions proposed by the Legislature; specifying that the limitation on the number of words does not apply to a ballot summary revised by the Attorney General; amending s. 101.657, F.S.; revising the list of permissible sites available for early voting; revising the number of days and hours for early voting; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 101.161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.161 Referenda; ballots.-

(3) (a) Each joint resolution that proposes a constitutional amendment or revision shall include one or more ballot statements set forth in order of priority. Each ballot statement shall consist of a ballot title, by which the measure is commonly referred to or spoken of, not exceeding 15 words in length, and either a ballot summary that describes the chief purpose of the amendment or revision in clear and unambiguous language, or the full text of the amendment or revision. If a joint resolution that proposes a constitutional amendment or revision contains only one ballot statement, and the ballot statement includes a ballot summary, the ballot summary may not

Page 1 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

exceed 75 words in length. If a joint resolution that proposes a constitutional amendment or revision contains more than one ballot statement that includes a ballot summary, the first ballot summary in order of priority may not exceed 75 words in length.

- (b) The Department of State shall furnish a designating number pursuant to subsection (2) and the appropriate ballot statement to the supervisor of elections of each county. The ballot statement shall be printed on the ballot after the list of candidates, followed by the word "yes" and also by the word "no," and shall be styled in such a manner that a "yes" vote will indicate approval of the amendment or revision and a "no" vote will indicate rejection.
- (c) (b)1. Any action for a judicial determination that one or more ballot statements embodied in a joint resolution are defective must be commenced by filing a complaint or petition with the appropriate court within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State. The complaint or petition shall assert all grounds for challenge to each ballot statement. Any ground not asserted within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State is waived.
- 2. The court, including any appellate court, shall accord an action described in subparagraph 1. priority over other pending cases and render a decision as expeditiously as possible. If the court finds that all ballot statements embodied in a joint resolution are defective and further appeals are declined, abandoned, or exhausted, unless otherwise provided in

the joint resolution, the Attorney General shall, within 10 days, prepare and submit to the Department of State a revised ballot title or ballot summary that corrects the deficiencies identified by the court, and the Department of State shall furnish a designating number and the revised ballot title or ballot summary to the supervisor of elections of each county for placement on the ballot. The court shall retain jurisdiction over challenges to a revised ballot title or ballot summary prepared by the Attorney General, and any challenge to a revised ballot title or ballot summary must be filed within 10 days after a revised ballot title or ballot summary is submitted to the Department of State. The 75-word limitation contained in this subsection does not apply to any ballot summary revised by the Attorney General to correct deficiencies identified by a court.

3. A ballot statement that consists of the full text of an amendment or revision shall be presumed to be a clear and unambiguous statement of the substance and effect of the amendment or revision, providing fair notice to the electors of the content of the amendment or revision and sufficiently advising electors of the issue upon which they are to vote.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 101.657, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.657 Early voting.-

(1)(a) As a convenience to the voter, the supervisor of elections shall allow an elector to vote early in the main or branch office of the supervisor. The supervisor shall mark, code, indicate on, or otherwise track the voter's precinct for

Page 3 of 4

each early voted ballot. In order for a branch office to be used for early voting, it shall be a permanent facility of the supervisor and shall have been designated and used as such for at least 1 year prior to the election. The supervisor may also designate any city hall, or permanent public library facility, fairground, civic center, courthouse, county commission building, stadium, or convention center as early voting sites; however, if so designated, the sites must be geographically located so as to provide all voters in the county an equal opportunity to cast a ballot, insofar as is practicable. The results or tabulation of votes cast during early voting may not be made before the close of the polls on election day. Results shall be reported by precinct.

election that contains state or federal races and end on the 3rd day before the election, and shall be provided for no less than 6 hours and no more than 12 hours per day at each site during the applicable period. In addition, early voting may be offered, at the discretion of the supervisor of elections on the 15th, 14th, 13th, 12th, 11th, or 2nd day before an election that contains state or federal races, for at least 6 hours but not more than 12 hours per day at each site, up to a maximum of 14 days of early voting. The supervisor of elections may provide early voting for elections that are not held in conjunction with a state or federal election. However, the supervisor has the discretion to determine the hours of operation of early voting sites in those elections.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

Page 4 of 4

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	
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Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Boyd offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 14 and 15, insert:

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Section 1. Section 97.0555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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97.0555 Late registration.—An individual or accompanying family member who has been discharged, or separated, or returned from a military deployment or activation, from the uniformed services or the United States Merchant Marine, or from employment outside the territorial limits of the United States, after the book-closing date for an election pursuant to s. 97.055 and who is otherwise qualified may register to vote in

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15 such election until 5 p.m. on the Friday before that election in the office of the supervisor of elections. Such persons must 16

produce sufficient documentation showing evidence of qualifying

17 for late registration pursuant to this section.

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> > Page 1 of 2

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.1

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Remove line 3 and insert:

s. 97.0555, F.S.; expanding the types of military personnel allowed to participate in late voter registration; amending s.

TITLE AMENDMENT

101.161, F.S.; providing a limitation on the number

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Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.2

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMM	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Stafford offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

5 Remove lines 15-77 and insert:

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 101.161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.161 Referenda; ballots.-

(1) Whenever a constitutional amendment or other public measure is submitted to the vote of the people, a ballot summary of such amendment or other public measure shall be printed in clear and unambiguous language on the ballot after the list of candidates, followed by the word "yes" and also by the word "no," and shall be styled in such a manner that a "yes" vote will indicate approval of the proposal and a "no" vote will indicate rejection. The ballot summary of the amendment or other public measure and the ballot title to appear on the ballot shall be embodied in the constitutional revision commission proposal, constitutional convention proposal, taxation and

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budget reform commission proposal, or enabling resolution or ordinance. The ballot summary of the amendment or other public measure shall be an explanatory statement, not exceeding 75 words in length, of the chief purpose of the measure. In addition, for every amendment proposed by initiative, the ballot shall include, following the ballot summary, a separate financial impact statement concerning the measure prepared by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference in accordance with s. 100.371(5). The ballot title shall consist of a caption, not exceeding 15 words in length, by which the measure is commonly referred to or spoken of. This subsection does not apply to constitutional amendments or revisions proposed by joint resolution.

(3) (a) Each joint resolution that proposes a constitutional amendment or revision shall include one or more ballot statements set forth in order of priority. Each ballot statement shall consist of a ballot title, by which the measure is commonly referred to or spoken of, not exceeding 15 words in length, and either a ballot summary that describes the chief purpose of the amendment or revision in clear and unambiguous language, or the full text of the amendment or revision. The Department of State shall furnish a designating number pursuant to subsection (2) and the appropriate ballot statement to the supervisor of elections of each county. The ballot statement shall be printed on the ballot after the list of candidates, followed by the word "yes" and also by the word "no," and shall be styled in such a manner that a "yes" vote will indicate approval of the amendment or revision and a "no" vote will

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.2 indicate rejection.

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- (b)1. Any action for a judicial determination that one or more ballot statements embodied in a joint resolution are defective must be commenced by filing a complaint or petition with the appropriate court within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State. The complaint or petition shall assert all grounds for challenge to each ballot statement. Any ground not asserted within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State is waived.
- The court, including any appellate court, shall accord an action described in subparagraph 1. priority over other pending cases and render a decision as expeditiously as possible. If the court finds that all ballot statements embodied in a joint resolution are defective and further appeals are declined, abandoned, or exhausted, unless otherwise provided in the joint resolution, the Attorney General shall, within 10 days, prepare and submit to the Department of State a revised ballot title or ballot summary that corrects the deficiencies identified by the court, and the Department of State shall furnish a designating number and the revised ballot title or ballot summary to the supervisor of elections of each county for placement on the ballot. The court shall retain jurisdiction over challenges to a revised ballot title or ballot summary prepared by the Attorney General, and any challenge to a revised ballot title or ballot summary must be filed within 10 days after a revised ballot title or ballot summary is submitted to the Department of State.

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3. A ballot statement that consists of the full text of an amendment or revision shall be presumed to be a clear and unambiguous statement of the substance and effect of the amendment or revision, providing fair notice to the electors of the content of the amendment or revision and sufficiently advising electors of the issue upon which they are to vote.

TITLE AMENDMENT

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Remove lines 3-8 and insert:

s. 101.161, F.S.; providing that limitations on the number of words of ballot summaries and ballot titles apply to constitutional amendments or revisions proposed by joint resolution; deleting a provision that permits placing the full text of an amendment or revision to the State Constitution on the ballot; deleting the authority of the Attorney General to prepare a revised ballot title or ballot summary when all ballot statements embodied in a joint resolution are defective and no further appeals will be made concerning the ballot statement; deleting the authority of the Department of State to furnish certain administrative duties related to the revised ballot title or summary; deleting judicial authority to retain jurisdiction over a revised ballot title or ballot summary prepared by the Attorney General; deleting certain legal presumptions pertaining to the provision of the full text of an amendment or revision

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Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.2

on a ballot; amending s. 101.657, F.S.; revising the

105 list

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Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.3

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
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1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Rouson offered the following:
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4	Amendment
5	Remove line 91 and insert:
6	building, stadium, Florida College System institution facility,
7	or convention center as early voting sites;

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Rouson offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 111 and 112, insert:

Section 3. Section 101.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.045 Electors must be registered in precinct; provisions for change of residence or name.—

(1) A person is not permitted to vote in any election precinct or district other than the one in which the person has his or her legal residence and in which the person is registered. However, a person temporarily residing outside the county shall be registered in the precinct in which the main office of the supervisor, as designated by the supervisor, is located when the person has no permanent address in the county and it is the person's intention to remain a resident of Florida and of the county in which he or she is registered to vote. Such persons who are registered in the precinct in which the main

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 changed) . . .

office of the supervisor, as designated by the supervisor, is located and who are residing outside the county with no permanent address in the county shall not be registered electors of a municipality and therefore shall not be permitted to vote in any municipal election.

(2)(a) An elector who moves from the precinct in which the elector is registered may be permitted to vote in the precinct to which he or she has moved his or her legal residence, if the change of residence is within the same county and the elector completes an affirmation in substantially the following form: Change of Legal Residence of Registered

31 Voter

Under penalties for false swearing, I, ...(Name of voter)..., swear (or affirm) that the former address of my legal residence was ...(Address of legal residence)... in the municipality of ..., in County, Florida, and I was registered to vote in the precinct of County, Florida; that I have not voted in the precinct of my former registration in this election; that I now reside at ...(Address of legal residence)... in the Municipality of, in County, Florida, and am therefore eligible to vote in the precinct of County, Florida; and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally registered and entitled to vote.
...(Signature of voter whose address of legal residence has

(b) Except for an active uniformed services voter or a member of his or her family, an elector whose change of address is from outside the county may not change his or her legal

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Amendment No.4
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    residence at the polling place and vote a regular ballot;
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    however, such elector is entitled to vote a provisional ballot.
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         (b) (c) An elector whose name changes because of marriage
    or other legal process may be permitted to vote, provided such
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52
    elector completes an affirmation in substantially the following
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    form:
54
    Change of Name of Registered
55
    Voter
56
    Under penalties for false swearing, I, ... (New name of
57
    voter)..., swear (or affirm) that my name has been changed
58
    because of marriage or other legal process. My former name and
59
    address of legal residence appear on the registration records of
60
    precinct .... as follows:
61
    Name
62
    Address
63
    Municipality
64
    County
65
    Florida, Zip
66
    My present name and address of legal residence are as follows:
67
    Name
68
    Address
69
    Municipality
70
    County
71
    Florida, Zip
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    and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally
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    registered and entitled to vote.
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... (Signature of voter whose name has changed)...

(c)(d) Instead of the affirmation contained in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) (c), an elector may complete a voter registration application that indicates the change of name or change of address of legal residence.

(d) (e) Such affirmation or application, when completed and presented at the precinct in which such elector is entitled to vote, and upon verification of the elector's registration, shall entitle such elector to vote as provided in this subsection. If the elector's eligibility to vote cannot be determined, he or she shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot, subject to the requirements and procedures in s. 101.048. Upon receipt of an affirmation or application certifying a change in address of legal residence or name, the supervisor shall as soon as practicable make the necessary changes in the statewide voter registration system to indicate the change in address of legal residence or name of such elector.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 11 and insert: voting; amending s. 101.045, F.S.; authorizing an elector whose legal residence is outside the county to change legal residence at the polling place; providing an effective date.

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.5

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION				
	ADOPTED	(Y/N)			
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)			
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)			
	FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)			
	WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)			
	OTHER				
	MANAGEMENT TO THE TRANSPORT TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE TRANSPORT TO THE TRANSPORT TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE TRANSPORT TO THE TRANSPORT TH				
1	Committee/Subcommittee hea	ring bill: Appropriations Committee			
2	Representative Fullwood of	fered the following:			
3					
4	Amendment				
5	Remove line 99 and in	sert:			
6	election that contains sta	te or federal races and end on the 2nd			
7	3rd				
- 1					

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Fullwood offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:
6	Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
7	101.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
8	101.048 Provisional ballots.—
9	(2)
10	(b)1. If it is determined that the person was registered
11	and entitled to vote at the precinct where the person cast a
12	vote in the election, the canvassing board shall compare the
13	signature on the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and
14	Affirmation with the signature on the voter's registration and,
15	if it matches, shall count the ballot.
16	2. If a supervisor of elections determines that a person
17	voting by provisional ballot is not registered or entitled to
18	vote at the precinct where the person cast a provisional ballot,
19	the provisional ballot shall be counted for all races not unique

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Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No. 6
to that particular precinct. Votes unique to that precinct shall
not be counted. If it is determined that the person voting the
provisional ballot was not registered or entitled to vote at the
precinct where the person cast a vote in the election, the
provisional ballot shall not be counted and the ballot shall
remain in the envelope containing the Provisional Ballot Voter's
Certificate and Affirmation and the envelope shall be marked
"Rejected as Illegal."

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 11 and insert: voting; amending s. 101.048, F.S.; revising procedures for the counting of provisional ballots; providing an effective date.

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.7

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams, A. offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment
5	Remove lines 90-91 and insert:
6	fairground, civic center, stadium, convention center, or other
7	government building as early voting sites;

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.8

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams, A. offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment
5	Remove lines 101-105 and insert:
6	8 & hours and no more than 12 hours per day at each site during
7	the applicable period. In addition, early voting may be offered,
8	at the discretion of the supervisor of elections on the 15th,

14th, 13th, 12th, 11th, or 2nd day before an election that

contains state or federal races, for at least 8 hours but not

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams, A. offered the following:
3	
4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:
6	Section 3. Subsection (13) of section 97.012, Florida
7	Statutes, is amended to read:
8	97.012 Secretary of State as chief election officer.—The
9	Secretary of State is the chief election officer of the state,
10	and it is his or her responsibility to:
11	(13) Designate an office within the department to be
12	responsible for providing information regarding voter
13	registration procedures and $\underline{\text{vote-by-mail}}$ $\underline{\text{absentee}}$ ballot
14	procedures to absent uniformed services voters and overseas
15	voters.
16	Section 4. Subsections (1) and (13) of section 97.021,
17	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
18	97.021 Definitions.—For the purposes of this code, except
19	where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:

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- (1) "Absent elector" means any registered and qualified voter who casts a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot.
- (13) "Election costs" shall include, but not be limited to, expenditures for all paper supplies such as envelopes, instructions to voters, affidavits, reports, ballot cards, ballot booklets for vote-by-mail absentee voters, postage, 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, including those costs uniquely associated with vote-by-mail absentee ballot preparation, poll workers, and election night canvass.

Section 5. Section 97.026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.026 Forms to be available in alternative formats and via the Internet.—It is the intent of the Legislature that all forms required to be used in chapters 97-106 shall be made available upon request, in alternative formats. Such forms shall include vote-by-mail absentee ballots as alternative formats for such ballots become available and the Division of Elections is able to certify systems that provide them. Whenever possible, such forms, with the exception of vote-by-mail absentee ballots, shall be made available by the Department of State via the Internet. Sections that contain such forms include, but are not limited to, ss. 97.051, 97.052, 97.053, 97.057, 97.058, 97.0583, 97.071, 97.073, 97.1031, 98.075, 99.021, 100.361, 100.371,

101.045, 101.171, 101.20, 101.6103, 101.62, 101.64, 101.65, 101.657, 105.031, 106.023, and 106.087.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 98.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.065 Registration list maintenance programs.-

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The supervisor must designate as inactive all voters who have been sent an address confirmation final notice and who have not returned the postage prepaid, preaddressed return form within 30 days or for which the final notice has been returned as undeliverable. Names on the inactive list may not be used to calculate the number of signatures needed on any petition. A voter on the inactive list may be restored to the active list of voters upon the voter updating his or her registration, requesting a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot, or appearing to vote. However, if the voter does not update his or her voter registration information, request a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot, or vote by the second general election after being placed on the inactive list, the voter's name shall be removed from the statewide voter registration system and the voter shall be required to reregister to have his or her name restored to the statewide voter registration system.

Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 98.077, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.077 Update of voter signature.-

(4) All signature updates for use in verifying vote-by-mail absentee and provisional ballots must be received by the appropriate supervisor of elections no later than the start of

the canvassing of <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots by the canvassing board. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots is the signature that shall be used in verifying the signature on the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee and provisional ballot certificates.

Section 8. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 98.0981, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

98.0981 Reports; voting history; statewide voter registration system information; precinct-level election results; book closing statistics.—

- (1) VOTING HISTORY AND STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM INFORMATION.—
- (b) After receipt of the information in paragraph (a), the department shall prepare a report in electronic format which contains the following information, separately compiled for the primary and general election for all voters qualified to vote in either election:
- 1. The unique identifier assigned to each qualified voter within the statewide voter registration system;
- 2. All information provided by each qualified voter on his or her voter registration application pursuant to s. 97.052(2), except that which is confidential or exempt from public records requirements;
 - 3. Each qualified voter's date of registration;
- 4. Each qualified voter's current state representative district, state senatorial district, and congressional district, assigned by the supervisor of elections;

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- 5. Each qualified voter's current precinct; and
- 6. Voting history as transmitted under paragraph (a) to include whether the qualified voter voted at a precinct location, voted during the early voting period, voted by vote-by-mail absentee ballot, attempted to vote by vote-by-mail absentee ballot that was not counted, attempted to vote by provisional ballot that was not counted, or did not vote.
 - (d) File specifications are as follows:
- 1. The file shall contain records designated by the categories below for all qualified voters who, regardless of the voter's county of residence or active or inactive registration status at the book closing for the corresponding election that the file is being created for:
 - a. Voted a regular ballot at a precinct location.
- b. Voted at a precinct location using a provisional ballot that was subsequently counted.
 - c. Voted a regular ballot during the early voting period.
- d. Voted during the early voting period using a provisional ballot that was subsequently counted.
 - e. Voted by vote-by-mail absentee ballot.
- f. Attempted to vote by vote-by-mail absentee ballot, but the ballot was not counted.
- g. Attempted to vote by provisional ballot, but the ballot was not counted in that election.
- 2. Each file shall be created or converted into a tabdelimited format.
 - 3. File names shall adhere to the following convention:
 - a. Three-character county identifier as established by the

- 132 department followed by an underscore.
 - b. Followed by four-character file type identifier of 'VH03' followed by an underscore.
 - c. Followed by FVRS election ID followed by an underscore.
 - d. Followed by Date Created followed by an underscore.
 - e. Date format is YYYYMMDD.
 - f. Followed by Time Created HHMMSS.
 - g. Followed by ".txt".
 - 4. Each record shall contain the following columns: Record Identifier, FVRS Voter ID Number, FVRS Election ID Number, Vote Date, Vote History Code, Precinct, Congressional District, House District, Senate District, County Commission District, and School Board District.
 - (2) PRECINCT-LEVEL ELECTION RESULTS.-
 - (a) Within 30 days after certification by the Elections Canvassing Commission of a presidential preference primary election, special election, primary election, or general election, the supervisors of elections shall collect and submit to the department precinct-level election results for the election in a uniform electronic format specified by paragraph (c). The precinct-level election results shall be compiled separately for the primary or special primary election that preceded the general or special general election, respectively. The results shall specifically include for each precinct the total of all ballots cast for each candidate or nominee to fill a national, state, county, or district office or proposed constitutional amendment, with subtotals for each candidate and ballot type, unless fewer than 10 voters voted a ballot type.

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"All ballots cast" means ballots cast by voters who cast a ballot whether at a precinct location, by vote-by-mail absentee ballot including overseas vote-by-mail absentee ballots, during the early voting period, or by provisional ballot.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 101.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.051 Electors seeking assistance in casting ballots; oath to be executed; forms to be furnished.—

absentee ballot in the office of the supervisor, in any election, who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may request the assistance of some person of his or her own choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of his or her union, in casting his or her vote-by-mail absentee ballot.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 101.5612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.5612 Testing of tabulating equipment.-

(3) For electronic or electromechanical voting systems configured to tabulate vote-by-mail absentee ballots at a central or regional site, the public testing shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so produced as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure and to include one or more ballots for each office which have activated voting positions in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject such votes. If any

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error is detected, the cause therefor shall be corrected and an errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. The test shall be repeated and errorless results achieved immediately before the start of the official count of the ballots and again after the completion of the official count. The programs and ballots used for testing shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the county canvassing board.

Section 11. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 101.5614, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

101.5614 Canvass of returns.-

- (5)(a) If any vote-by-mail absentee ballot is physically damaged so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. Likewise, a duplicate ballot shall be made of a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot containing an overvoted race or a marked vote-by-mail absentee ballot in which every race is undervoted which shall include all valid votes as determined by the canvassing board based on rules adopted by the division pursuant to s. 102.166(4). All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number which shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and be counted in lieu of the defective ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, the defective ballot shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate ballot shall be tallied with the other ballots for that precinct.
 - (b) A true duplicate copy shall be made of each federal

write-in absentee ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the federal write-in absentee ballot. The duplicate ballot must include all valid votes as determined by the canvassing board based on rules adopted by the division pursuant to s. 102.166(4). All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "duplicate," bear a serial number that shall be recorded on the federal write-in absentee ballot, and be counted in lieu of the federal write-in absentee ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, the federal write-in absentee ballot shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose, and the duplicate ballot shall be tallied with other ballots for that precinct.

(7) <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> ballots may be counted by automatic tabulating equipment if they have been marked in a manner which will enable them to be properly counted by such equipment.

Section 12. 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 vote-by-mail 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 ballot card. If the ballots are being examined prior to the end of the contest period in s. 102.168,

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 13. Section 101.6105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6105 <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> voting.—The provisions of the election code relating to <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> voting and <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballots shall apply to elections under ss. 101.6101-101.6107 only insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of ss. 101.6101-101.6107.

Section 14. Section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.62 Request for vote-by-mail absentee ballots.-
- (1)(a) The supervisor shall accept a request for a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot from an elector in person or in writing. One request shall be deemed sufficient to receive a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot for all elections through the end of the calendar year of the second ensuing regularly scheduled general election, unless the elector or the elector's designee indicates at the time the request is made the elections for which the elector desires to receive a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot. Such request may be considered canceled when any first-class mail sent by the supervisor to the elector is returned as undeliverable.
 - (b) The supervisor may accept a written or telephonic

 request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot from the elector, or, if directly instructed by the elector, a member of the elector's immediate family, or the elector's legal guardian. For purposes of this section, the term "immediate family" has the same meaning as specified in paragraph (4)(c). The person making the request must disclose:

- 1. The name of the elector for whom the ballot is requested.
 - 2. The elector's address.
 - 3. The elector's date of birth.
 - 4. The requester's name.
 - 5. The requester's address.
 - 6. The requester's driver's license number, if available.
 - 7. The requester's relationship to the elector.
 - 8. The requester's signature (written requests only).
- (c) Upon receiving a request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot from an absent voter, the supervisor of elections shall notify the voter of the free access system that has been designated by the department for determining the status of his or her vote-by-mail absentee ballot.
- (2) A request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot to be mailed to a voter must be received no later than 5 p.m. on the sixth day before the election by the supervisor of elections. The supervisor of elections shall mail <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots to voters requesting ballots by such deadline no later than 4 days before the election.
- (3) For each request for <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot received, the supervisor shall record the date the request was

made, the date the vote-by-mail absentee ballot was delivered to the voter or the voter's designee or the date the vote-by-mail absentee ballot was delivered to the post office or other carrier, the date the ballot was received by the supervisor, and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information shall be provided in electronic format as provided by rule adopted by the division. The information shall be updated and made available no later than 8 a.m. of each day, including weekends, beginning 60 days before the primary until 15 days after the general election and shall be contemporaneously provided to the division. 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 the voter requesting the ballot, a canvassing board, an election official, a political party or official thereof, a candidate who has filed qualification papers and is opposed in an upcoming election, and registered political committees or registered committees of continuous existence, for political purposes only.

- (4)(a) No later than 45 days before each presidential preference primary election, primary election, and general election, the supervisor of elections shall send a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot as provided in subparagraph (c)2. to each absent uniformed services voter and to each overseas voter who has requested a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot.
- (b) The supervisor of elections shall mail a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot to each absent qualified voter, other than those listed in paragraph (a), who has requested such a ballot, between the 35th and 28th days before the presidential

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preference primary election, primary election, and general election. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and after the period described in this paragraph, the supervisor shall mail vote-by-mail absentee ballots within 2 business days after receiving a request for such a ballot.

- (c) The supervisor shall provide <u>a vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot to each elector by whom a request for that ballot has been made by one of the following means:
- 1. By nonforwardable, return-if-undeliverable mail to the elector's current mailing address on file with the supervisor or any other address the elector specifies in the request.
- 2. By forwardable mail, e-mail, or facsimile machine transmission to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters. The absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may designate in the vote-by-mail absentee ballot request the preferred method of transmission. If the voter does not designate the method of transmission, the vote-by-mail absentee ballot shall be mailed.
- 3. By personal delivery before 7 p.m. on election day to the elector, upon presentation of the identification required in s. 101.043.
- 4. By delivery to a designee on election day or up to 5 days prior to the day of an election. Any elector may designate in writing a person to pick up the ballot for the elector; however, the person designated may not pick up more than two vote-by-mail absentee ballots per election, other than the designee's own ballot, except that additional ballots may be picked up for members of the designee's immediate family. For

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- purposes of this section, "immediate family" means the designee's spouse or the parent, child, grandparent, or sibling of the designee or of the designee's spouse. The designee shall provide to the supervisor the written authorization by the elector and a picture identification of the designee and must complete an affidavit. The designee shall state in the affidavit that the designee is authorized by the elector to pick up that ballot and shall indicate if the elector is a member of the designee's immediate family and, if so, the relationship. The department shall prescribe the form of the affidavit. If the supervisor is satisfied that the designee is authorized to pick up the ballot and that the signature of the elector on the written authorization matches the signature of the elector on file, the supervisor shall give the ballot to that designee for delivery to the elector.
- If the department is unable to certify candidates for an election in time to comply with paragraph (4)(a), the Department of State is authorized to prescribe rules for a ballot to be sent to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters.
- Nothing other than the materials necessary to vote by mail absentee shall be mailed or delivered with any vote-by-mail absentee ballot.
- Section 15. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 101.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 101.64 Delivery of vote-by-mail absentee ballots; envelopes; form.-
 - The supervisor shall enclose with each vote-by-mail

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absentee ballot two envelopes: a secrecy envelope, into which the absent elector shall enclose his or her marked ballot; and a mailing envelope, into which the absent elector shall then place the secrecy envelope, which shall be addressed to the supervisor and also bear on the back side a certificate in substantially the following form:

Note: Please Read Instructions Carefully Before Marking Ballot and Completing Voter's Certificate.

VOTER'S CERTIFICATE

- I,, do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a qualified and registered voter of County, Florida, and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I understand that if I commit or attempt to commit any fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election, I can be convicted of a felony of the third degree and fined up to \$5,000 and/or imprisoned for up to 5 years. I also understand that failure to sign this certificate will invalidate my ballot.
- ...(Date)... ...(Voter's Signature)...
- (4) The supervisor shall mark, code, indicate on, or otherwise track the precinct of the absent elector for each vote-by-mail absentee ballot.
- Section 16. Section 101.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.65 Instructions to absent electors.—The supervisor shall enclose with each <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot separate printed instructions in substantially the following form:
- 411 READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.

- 1. VERY IMPORTANT. In order to ensure that your <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot will be counted, it should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election.
- 2. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot. You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.
- 3. Mark only the number of candidates or issue choices for a race as indicated on the ballot. If you are allowed to "Vote for One" candidate and you vote for more than one candidate, your vote in that race will not be counted.
- 4. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope.
- 5. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.
- 6. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.
- 7. VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature). A vote-by-mail An absentee ballot will be considered illegal and not be counted if the signature on the voter's certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the voter's certificate. If you need to update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of

elections so that it is received no later than the start of the canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots, which occurs no earlier than the 15th day before election day.

- 8. VERY IMPORTANT. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.
- 9. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed.
- 10. FELONY NOTICE. It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.

Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 101.655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.655 Supervised voting by absent electors in certain facilities.—
- (2) The supervisor of elections may, in the absence of a request from the administrator of a facility, provide for supervised voting in the facility for those persons who have requested vote-by-mail absentee ballots. The supervisor of elections shall notify the administrator of the facility that supervised voting will occur.
- Section 18. Section 101.661, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.661 <u>Vote-by-mail</u> Voting absentee ballots.—All electors must personally mark or designate their choices on the <u>vote-by-mail absentee</u> ballot, except:

- (1) Electors who require assistance to vote because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write, who may have some person of the elector's choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the elector's union, mark the elector's choices or assist the elector in marking his or her choices on the ballot.
- (2) As otherwise provided in s. 101.051 or s. 101.655.

 Section 19. Section 101.662, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.662 Accessibility of vote-by-mail absentee ballots.—It is the intent of the Legislature that voting by vote-by-mail absentee ballot be by methods that are fully accessible to all voters, including voters having a disability. The Department of State shall work with the supervisors of elections and the disability community to develop and implement procedures and technologies, as possible, which will include procedures for providing vote-by-mail absentee ballots, upon request, in alternative formats that will allow all voters to cast a secret, independent, and verifiable vote-by-mail absentee ballot without the assistance of another person.
- Section 20. Section 101.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.67 Safekeeping of mailed ballots; deadline for receiving vote-by-mail absentee ballots.-
- (1) The supervisor of elections shall safely keep in his or her office any envelopes received containing marked ballots of absent electors, and he or she shall, before the canvassing of the election returns, deliver the envelopes to the county

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canvassing board along with his or her file or list kept regarding said ballots.

(2) All marked absent electors' ballots to be counted must be received by the supervisor by 7 p.m. the day of the election. All ballots received thereafter shall be marked with the time and date of receipt and filed in the supervisor's office.

Section 21. Section 101.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 101.68 Canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballot.-
- The supervisor of the county where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted ballot, at which time the supervisor shall compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books to determine whether the elector is duly registered in the county and may record on the elector's registration certificate that the elector has voted. However, effective July 1, 2005, an elector who dies after casting a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot but on or before election day shall remain listed in the registration books until the results have been certified for the election in which the ballot was cast. The supervisor shall safely keep the ballot unopened in his or her office until the county canvassing board canvasses the vote. After a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot is received by the supervisor, the ballot is deemed to have been cast, and changes or additions may not be made to the voter's certificate.
- (2)(a) The county canvassing board may begin the canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots at 7 a.m. on the 15th day before the election, but not later than noon on the day

following the election. In addition, for any county using electronic tabulating equipment, the processing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots through such tabulating equipment may begin at 7 a.m. on the 15th day before the election. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing vote-by-mail absentee ballots early, no result shall be released until after the closing of the polls in that county on election day. Any supervisor of elections, deputy supervisor of elections, canvassing board member, election board member, or election employee who releases the results of a canvassing or processing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots prior to the closing of the polls in that county on election day commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b) To ensure that all vote-by-mail absentee ballots to be counted by the canvassing board are accounted for, the canvassing board shall compare the number of ballots in its possession with the number of requests for ballots received to be counted according to the supervisor's file or list.
- (c)1. The canvassing board shall, if the supervisor has not already done so, compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books to see that the elector is duly registered in the county and to determine the legality of that vote-by-mail absentee ballot. The ballot of an elector who casts a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot shall be counted even if the elector dies on or before election day, as long as, prior to the death of the voter, the ballot was postmarked by the United States

Postal Service, date-stamped with a verifiable tracking number by common carrier, or already in the possession of the supervisor of elections. A vote-by-mail An-absentee ballot shall be considered illegal if it does not include the signature of the elector, as shown by the registration records. However, a vote-by-mail an-absentee ballot shall not be considered illegal if the signature of the elector does not cross the seal of the mailing envelope. If the canvassing board determines that any ballot is illegal, a member of the board shall, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The envelope and the ballot contained therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots voted are preserved.

- 2. If any elector or candidate present believes that a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot is illegal due to a defect apparent on the voter's certificate, he or she may, at any time before the ballot is removed from the envelope, file with the canvassing board a protest against the canvass of that ballot, specifying the precinct, the ballot, and the reason he or she believes the ballot to be illegal. A challenge based upon a defect in the voter's certificate may not be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the mailing envelope.
- (d) The canvassing board shall record the ballot upon the proper record, unless the ballot has been previously recorded by the supervisor. The mailing envelopes shall be opened and the secrecy envelopes shall be mixed so as to make it impossible to determine which secrecy envelope came out of which signed mailing envelope; however, in any county in which an electronic

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or electromechanical voting system is used, the ballots may be sorted by ballot styles and the mailing envelopes may be opened and the secrecy envelopes mixed separately for each ballot style. The votes on vote-by-mail absentee ballots shall be included in the total vote of the county.

- (3) The supervisor or the chair of the county canvassing board shall, after the board convenes, have custody of the vote-by-mail absentee ballots until a final proclamation is made as to the total vote received by each candidate.
- (4) The supervisor of elections shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, notify each elector whose ballot was rejected as illegal because of a difference between the elector's signature on the ballot and that on the elector's voter registration record. The supervisor shall mail a voter registration application to the elector to be completed indicating the elector's current signature. This section does not prohibit the supervisor from providing additional methods for updating an elector's signature.

Section 22. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.69 Voting in person; return of <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot.—The provisions of this code shall not be construed to prohibit any elector from voting in person at the elector's precinct on the day of an election or at an early voting site, notwithstanding that the elector has requested a <u>vote-by-mail</u> an absentee ballot for that election. An elector who has returned a voted <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot to the supervisor, however, is deemed to have cast his or her ballot and is not entitled to

 vote another ballot or to have a provisional ballot counted by the county canvassing board. An elector who has received a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot and has not returned the voted ballot to the supervisor, but desires to vote in person, shall return the ballot, whether voted or not, to the election board in the elector's precinct or to an early voting site. The returned ballot shall be marked "canceled" by the board and placed with other canceled ballots. However, if the elector does not return the ballot and the election official:

- (1) Confirms that the supervisor has received the elector's <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot, the elector shall not be allowed to vote in person. If the elector maintains that he or she has not returned the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot or remains eligible to vote, the elector shall be provided a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- (2) Confirms that the supervisor has not received the elector's vote-by-mail absentee ballot, the elector shall be allowed to vote in person as provided in this code. The elector's vote-by-mail absentee ballot, if subsequently received, shall not be counted and shall remain in the mailing envelope, and the envelope shall be marked "Rejected as Illegal."
- (3) Cannot determine whether the supervisor has received the elector's <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.
- Section 23. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 101.6921, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 101.6921 Delivery of special vote-by-mail absentee ballot

to certain first-time voters.-

- (1) The provisions of this section apply to voters who are subject to the provisions of s. 97.0535 and who have not provided the identification or certification required by s. 97.0535 by the time the vote-by-mail absentee ballot is mailed.
- absentee ballot three envelopes: a secrecy envelope, into which the absent elector will enclose his or her marked ballot; an envelope containing the Voter's Certificate, into which the absent elector shall place the secrecy envelope; and a mailing envelope, which shall be addressed to the supervisor and into which the absent elector will place the envelope containing the Voter's Certificate and a copy of the required identification.

Section 24. Section 101.6923, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6923 Special <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot instructions for certain first-time voters.—

- (1) The provisions of this section apply to voters who are subject to the provisions of s. 97.0535 and who have not provided the identification or information required by s. 97.0535 by the time the vote-by-mail absentee ballot is mailed.
- (2) A voter covered by this section shall be provided with printed instructions with his or her vote-by-mail absentee ballot in substantially the following form:

 READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MARKING YOUR BALLOT.

 FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY CAUSE YOUR BALLOT NOT TO COUNT.
 - 1. In order to ensure that your vote-by-mail absentee

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ballot will be counted, it should be completed and returned as soon as possible so that it can reach the supervisor of elections of the county in which your precinct is located no later than 7 p.m. on the date of the election.

- 2. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot. You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.
- 3. Mark only the number of candidates or issue choices for a race as indicated on the ballot. If you are allowed to "Vote for One" candidate and you vote for more than one, your vote in that race will not be counted.
- 4. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy envelope and seal the envelope.
- 5. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed envelope bearing the Voter's Certificate. Seal the envelope and completely fill out the Voter's Certificate on the back of the envelope.
- a. You must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature).
- b. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.
- c. A vote-by-mail An absentee ballot will be considered illegal and will not be counted if the signature on the Voter's Certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the vote-by-mail absentee ballots is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the Voter's Certificate. If you need to

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update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of elections so that it is received no later than the start of canvassing of vote-by-mail absentee ballots, which occurs no earlier than the 15th day before election day.

- 6. Unless you meet one of the exemptions in Item 7., you must make a copy of one of the following forms of identification:
- a. Identification which must include your name and photograph: United States passport; debit or credit card; military identification; student identification; retirement center identification; neighborhood association identification; or public assistance identification; or
- b. Identification which shows your name and current residence address: current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (excluding voter identification card).
- 7. The identification requirements of Item 6. do not apply if you meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. You are 65 years of age or older.
 - b. You have a temporary or permanent physical disability.
- c. You are a member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of such active duty, will be absent from the county on election day.
- d. You are a member of the Merchant Marine who, by reason of service in the Merchant Marine, will be absent from the county on election day.
 - e. You are the spouse or dependent of a member referred to

in paragraph c. or paragraph d. who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, will be absent from the county on election day.

- f. You are currently residing outside the United States.
- 8. Place the envelope bearing the Voter's Certificate into the mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor. Insert a copy of your identification in the mailing envelope. DO NOT PUT YOUR IDENTIFICATION INSIDE THE SECRECY ENVELOPE WITH THE BALLOT OR INSIDE THE ENVELOPE WHICH BEARS THE VOTER'S CERTIFICATE OR YOUR BALLOT WILL NOT COUNT.
- 9. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed.
- 10. FELONY NOTICE. It is a felony under Florida law to accept any gift, payment, or gratuity in exchange for your vote for a candidate. It is also a felony under Florida law to vote in an election using a false identity or false address, or under any other circumstances making your ballot false or fraudulent.

Section 25. Section 101.6925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6925 Canvassing special <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots.—

- (1) The supervisor of the county where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted special vote-by-mail absentee ballot, at which time the mailing envelope shall be opened to determine if the voter has enclosed the identification required or has indicated on the Voter's Certificate that he or she is exempt from the identification requirements.
 - (2) If the identification is enclosed or the voter has

indicated that he or she is exempt from the identification requirements, the supervisor shall make the note on the registration records of the voter and proceed to canvass the vote-by-mail absentee ballot as provided in s. 101.68.

(3) If the identification is not enclosed in the mailing envelope and the voter has not indicated that he or she is exempt from the identification requirements, the supervisor shall check the voter registration records to determine if the voter's identification was previously received or the voter had previously notified the supervisor that he or she was exempt. The envelope with the Voter's Certificate shall not be opened unless the identification has been received or the voter has indicated that he or she is exempt. The ballot shall be treated as a provisional ballot until 7 p.m. on election day and shall not be canvassed unless the supervisor has received the required identification or written indication of exemption by 7 p.m. on election day.

Section 26. Section 101.694, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.694 Mailing of ballots upon receipt of federal postcard application.—

- (1) Upon receipt of a federal postcard application for \underline{a} vote-by-mail an absentee ballot executed by a person whose registration is in order or whose application is sufficient to register or update the registration of that person, the supervisor shall send the ballot in accordance with s. 101.62(4).
 - (2) Upon receipt of a federal postcard application for \underline{a}

vote-by-mail an absentee ballot executed by a person whose
registration is not in order and whose application is
insufficient to register or update the registration of that
person, the supervisor shall follow the procedure set forth in
s. 97.073.

- (3) <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> envelopes printed for voters entitled to vote <u>by mail</u> <u>absentee</u> under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act shall meet the specifications as determined by the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the United States Department of Defense and the United States Postal Service.
- (4) Cognizance shall be taken of the fact that vote-by-mail absentee ballots and other materials such as instructions and envelopes are to be carried via air mail, and, to the maximum extent possible, such ballots and materials shall be reduced in size and weight of paper. The same ballot shall be used, however, as is used by other vote-by-mail absentee voters.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 101.6951, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6951 State write-in ballot.-

days before a general election, a state write-in vote-by-mail absentee ballot from the supervisor of elections in the county of registration. In order to receive a state write-in ballot, the voter shall state that due to military or other contingencies that preclude normal mail delivery, the voter cannot vote by mail an absentee ballot during the normal vote-by-mail absentee voting period. State write-in vote-by-mail

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absentee ballots shall be made available to voters 90 to 180 days prior to a general election. The Department of State shall prescribe by rule the form of the state write-in ballot.

Section 28. Section 101.6952, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6952 Absentee ballots for absent uniformed services and overseas voters.— $\,$

- (1) If an absent uniformed services voter's or an overseas voter's request for an official <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.62 includes an e-mail address, the supervisor of elections shall:
- (a) Record the voter's e-mail address in the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot record;
- (b) Confirm by e-mail that the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot request was received and include in that e-mail the estimated date the <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot will be sent to the voter; and
- (c) Notify the voter by e-mail when the voted <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballot is received by the supervisor of elections.
- (2)(a) An absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter who makes timely application for but does not receive an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot may use the federal write-in absentee ballot to vote in any federal election and any state or local election involving two or more candidates.
- (b)1. In an election for federal office, an elector may designate a candidate by writing the name of a candidate on the ballot. Except for a primary or special primary election, the elector may alternatively designate a candidate by writing the

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name of a political party on the ballot. A written designation of the political party shall be counted as a vote for the candidate of that party if there is such a party candidate in the race.

- 2. In an election for a state or local office, an elector may vote in the section of the federal write-in absentee ballot designated for nonfederal races by writing on the ballot the title of each office and by writing on the ballot the name of the candidate for whom the elector is voting. Except for a primary, special primary, or nonpartisan election, the elector may alternatively designate a candidate by writing the name of a political party on the ballot. A written designation of the political party shall be counted as a vote for the candidate of that party if there is such a party candidate in the race.
- (c) In the case of a joint candidacy, such as for the offices of President/Vice President or Governor/Lieutenant Governor, a valid vote for one or both qualified candidates on the same ticket shall constitute a vote for the joint candidacy.
- (d) For purposes of this subsection and except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, such as where a candidate in the election is affiliated with a political party whose name includes the word "Independent," "Independence," or similar term, a voter designation of "No Party Affiliation" or "Independent," or any minor variation, misspelling, or abbreviation thereof, shall be considered a designation for the candidate, other than a write-in candidate, who qualified to run in the race with no party affiliation. If more than one candidate qualifies to run as a candidate with no party

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affiliation, the designation shall not count for any candidate unless there is a valid, additional designation of the candidate's name.

- (e) Any abbreviation, misspelling, or other minor variation in the form of the name of an office, the name of a candidate, or the name of a political party must be disregarded in determining the validity of the ballot.
- (3)(a) An absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter who submits a federal write-in absentee ballot and later receives an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot may submit the official vote-by-mail absentee ballot. An elector who submits a federal write-in absentee ballot and later receives and submits an official vote-by-mail absentee ballot should make every reasonable effort to inform the appropriate supervisor of elections that the elector has submitted more than one ballot.
- (b) A federal write-in absentee ballot may not be canvassed until 7 p.m. on the day of the election. Each federal write-in absentee ballot received by 7 p.m. on the day of the election shall be canvassed pursuant to ss. 101.5614(5) and 101.68, unless the elector's official vote-by-mail absentee ballot is received by 7 p.m. on election day. If the elector's official vote-by-mail absentee ballot is received by 7 p.m. on election day, the federal write-in absentee ballot is invalid and the official vote-by-mail absentee ballot shall be canvassed. The time shall be regulated by the customary time in standard use in the county seat of the locality.
- (4) For <u>vote-by-mail</u> absentee ballots received from absent uniformed services voters or overseas voters, there is a

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presumption that the envelope was mailed on the date stated on the outside of the return envelope, regardless of the absence of a postmark on the mailed envelope or the existence of a postmark date that is later than the date of the election.

Section 29. Section 101.697, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Department of State shall determine whether secure electronic means can be established for receiving ballots from overseas voters. If such security can be established, the department shall adopt rules to authorize a supervisor of elections to accept from an overseas voter a request for a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot or a voted vote-by-mail absentee ballot by secure facsimile machine transmission or other secure electronic means. The rules must provide that in order to accept a voted ballot, the verification of the voter must be established, the security of the transmission must be established, and each ballot received must be recorded.

Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 102.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.166 Manual recounts of overvotes and undervotes.-

- (4)(a) A vote for a candidate or ballot measure shall be counted if there is a clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice.
- (b) The Department of State shall adopt specific rules for the federal write-in absentee ballot and for each certified voting system prescribing what constitutes a "clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice." The

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rules shall be consistent, to the extent practicable, and may not:

- 1. Exclusively provide that the voter must properly mark or designate his or her choice on the ballot; or
- 2. Contain a catch-all provision that fails to identify specific standards, such as "any other mark or indication clearly indicating that the voter has made a definite choice."
- (c) The rule for the federal write-in absentee ballot must address, at a minimum, the following issues:
- 1. The appropriate lines or spaces for designating a candidate choice and, for state and local races, the office to be voted, including the proximity of each to the other and the effect of intervening blank lines.
- 2. The sufficiency of designating a candidate's first or last name when no other candidate in the race has the same or a similar name.
- 3. The sufficiency of designating a candidate's first or last name when an opposing candidate has the same or a similar name, notwithstanding generational suffixes and titles such as "Jr.," "Sr.," or "III." The rule should contemplate the sufficiency of additional first names and first initials, middle names and middle initials, generational suffixes and titles, nicknames, and, in general elections, the name or abbreviation of a political party.
- 4. Candidate designations containing both a qualified candidate's name and a political party, including where the party designated is the candidate's party, is not the candidate's party, has an opposing candidate in the race, or

does not have an opposing candidate in the race.

- 5. Situations where the abbreviation or name of a candidate is the same as the abbreviation or name of a political party to which the candidate does not belong, including where the party designated has another candidate in the race or does not have a candidate in the race.
- 6. The use of marks, symbols, or language, such as arrows, quotation marks, or the word "same" or "ditto," to indicate that the same political party designation applies to all listed offices.
- 7. Situations where an elector designates the name of a qualified candidate for an incorrect office.
- 8. Situations where an elector designates an otherwise correct office name that includes an incorrect district number.

Section 31. Subsection (8) of section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.168 Contest of election.-

(8) In any contest that requires a review of the canvassing board's decision on the legality of a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.68 based upon a comparison of the signature on the voter's certificate and the signature of the elector in the registration records, the circuit court may not review or consider any evidence other than the signature on the voter's certificate and the signature of the elector in the registration records. The court's review of such issue shall be to determine only if the canvassing board abused its discretion in making its decision.

Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 104.047, Florida

972 Statutes, is amended to read:

104.047 $\underline{\text{Vote-by-mail}}$ Absentee ballots and voting; violations.—

(1) Except as provided in s. 101.62 or s. 101.655, any person who requests a vote-by-mail an absentee ballot on behalf of an elector is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 104.0515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.0515 Voting rights; deprivation of, or interference with, prohibited; penalty.—

- (2) No person acting under color of law shall:
- (a) In determining whether any individual is qualified under law to vote in any election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under law to other individuals within the same political subdivision who have been found to be qualified to vote; or
- (b) Deny the right of any individual to vote in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under law to vote in such election. This paragraph shall apply to vote-by-mail absentee ballots only if there is a pattern or history of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in regard to vote-by-mail absentee ballots.

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Section 34. Section 104.0616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.0616 <u>Vote-by-mail</u> <u>Absentee</u> ballots and voting; violations.—Any person who provides or offers to provide, and any person who accepts, a pecuniary or other benefit in exchange for distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, delivering, or otherwise physically possessing <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballots, with intent to alter, change, modify, or erase any vote on the <u>vote-by-mail</u> <u>absentee</u> ballot, except as provided in ss. 101.6105-101.695, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 35. Section 104.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

absentee ballot.—Any person who willfully votes or attempts to vote both in person and by vote-by-mail absentee ballot at any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 117.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

117.05 Use of notary commission; unlawful use; notary fee; seal; duties; employer liability; name change; advertising; photocopies; penalties.—

- (2)(a) The fee of a notary public may not exceed \$10 for any one notarial act, except as provided in s. 117.045.
- (b) A notary public may not charge a fee for witnessing \underline{a} vote-by-mail an absentee ballot in an election, and must witness such a ballot upon the request of an elector, provided the

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.9

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notarial act is in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 37. Subsection (7) of section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of patients.-

(7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department shall establish rules to enable patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail absentee ballots, and vote-by-mail absentee ballots.

Section 38. Section 741.406, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.406 Voting by program participant; use of designated address by supervisor of elections.—A program participant who is otherwise qualified to vote may request a vote—by—mail an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 101.62. The program participant shall automatically receive vote—by—mail absentee ballots for all elections in the jurisdictions in which that individual resides in the same manner as vote—by—mail absentee voters. The supervisor of elections shall transmit the vote—by—mail absentee ballot to the program participant at the address designated by the participant in his or her application as a vote—by—mail an absentee voter. The name, address, and telephone number of a program participant may not be included in any list of registered voters available to the public.

Section 39. Subsection (7) of section 916.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.107 Rights of forensic clients.-

(7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—A forensic client who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department and agency shall establish rules to enable clients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for vote-by-mail absentee ballots, and vote-by-mail absentee ballots.

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1065 TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 11 and insert:

voting; amending ss. 97.012, 97.021, 97.026, 98.065,
98.077, 98.0981, 101.051, 101.5612, 101.5614, 101.572,
101.6105, 101.62, 101.64, 101.65, 101.655, 101.661,
101.662, 101.67, 101.68, 101.69, 101.6921, 101.6923,
101.6925, 101.694, 101.6951, 101.6952, 101.697,
102.166, 102.168, 104.047, 104.0515, 104.0616, 104.17,
117.05, 394.459, 741.406, 916.107, F.S.; changing the
term "absentee ballot" to "vote-by-mail ballot";
conforming terminology; providing an effective date.

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION			
	ADOPTED (Y/N)			
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)			
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)			
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)			
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)			
	OTHER			
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee			
2	Representative Williams, A. offered the following:			
3				
4	Amendment (with title amendment)			
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:			
6	Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 110.117, Florida			
7	Statutes, is amended to read:			
8	110.117 Paid holidays.—			
9	(1) The following holidays shall be paid holidays observed			
10	by all state branches and agencies:			
11	(a) New Year's Day.			
12	(b) Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., third Monday in			
13	January.			
14	(c) Memorial Day.			
15	(d) Independence Day.			
16	(e) Labor Day.			
17	(f) Florida Democracy Day, the day of a general election			
18	as defined in s. 97.021(15).			
19	(g) (f) Veterans' Day, November 11.			

- (h) (g) Thanksgiving Day.
- (i) (h) Friday after Thanksgiving.
- (j) (i) Christmas Day.
- $\frac{(k)}{(j)}$ If any of these holidays falls on Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be observed as a holiday. If any of these holidays falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be observed as a holiday.
- Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 110.117, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 110.219, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
 - 110.219 Attendance and leave; general policies.-
- (5) Rules shall be adopted by the department in cooperation and consultation with the agencies to implement the provisions of this section; however, such rules must be approved by the Administration Commission prior to their adoption. Such rules must provide for, but need not be limited to:
 - (c) Holidays as provided in s. 110.117.
- Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 110.117, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 551.116, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
- 551.116 Days and hours of operation.—Slot machine gaming areas may be open daily throughout the year. The slot machine gaming areas may be open a cumulative amount of 18 hours per day on Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday and Sunday and on those holidays specified in s. 110.117(1).

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 110.117, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 849.086, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

849.086 Cardrooms authorized.-

Remove line 11 and insert:

- (7) CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING A CARDROOM.
- (b) Any cardroom operator may operate a cardroom at the pari-mutuel facility daily throughout the year, if the permitholder meets the requirements under paragraph (5)(b). The cardroom may be open a cumulative amount of 18 hours per day on Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday and Sunday and on the holidays specified in s. 110.117(1).

TITLE AMENDMENT

voting; amending s. 110.117, F.S.; providing that the day of a general election is a paid holiday observed by all state branches and agencies; naming the holiday "Florida Democracy Day"; reenacting ss. 110.219(5)(c), 551.116, and 849.086(7)(b), F.S., relating to state employee attendance and leave and days and hours of operation of slot machine gaming areas and cardrooms, respectively, to incorporate the amendment to s. 110.117, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.11

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
	OTHER	
1	Committee/Subcommittee	hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Williams	, A. offered the following:
3		
4	Amendment	
5	Remove line 105 an	d insert:

contains state or federal races, for at least 8 hours but not

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION		
	ADOPTED (Y/N)		
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)		
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)		
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)		
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)		
	OTHER		
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee		
2	Representative Pafford offered the following:		
3			
4	Amendment (with title amendment)		
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:		
6	Section 3. The state shall purchase and distribute to each		
7	county two electronic poll books for each precinct that operated		
8	during the 2012 general election.		
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13	TITLE AMENDMENT		
14	Remove line 11 and insert:		
15	voting; providing for the purchase and distribution of		
16	electronic poll books for each precinct that operated during the		
17	2012 general election; providing an effective date.		
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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee
2	Representative Cruz offered the following:
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4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:
6	Section 3. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) and
7	subsection (4) of section 101.68, Florida Statutes, are amended
8	to read:
9	101.68 Canvassing of absentee ballot
10	(2)
11	(c)1. The canvassing board shall, if the supervisor has

(c)1. The canvassing board shall, if the supervisor has not already done so, compare the signature of the elector on the voter's certificate with the signature of the elector in the registration books to see that the elector is duly registered in the county and to determine the legality of that absentee ballot. The ballot of an elector who casts an absentee ballot shall be counted even if the elector dies on or before election day, as long as, prior to the death of the voter, the ballot was postmarked by the United States Postal Service, date-stamped

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with a verifiable tracking number by common carrier, or already in the possession of the supervisor of elections. An absentee ballot shall be considered illegal if it does not include the signature of the elector, as shown by the registration records. However, an absentee ballot shall not be considered illegal if the signature of the elector does not cross the seal of the mailing envelope or if the supervisor has received a completed and verified affidavit prescribed by subsection (4) from an elector who did not sign the voter's certificate. If the canvassing board determines that any ballot is illegal, a member of the board shall, without opening the envelope, mark across the face of the envelope: "rejected as illegal." The envelope and the ballot contained therein shall be preserved in the manner that official ballots voted are preserved.

- 2. If any elector or candidate present believes that an absentee ballot is illegal due to a defect apparent on the voter's certificate, he or she may, at any time before the ballot is removed from the envelope, file with the canvassing board a protest against the canvass of that ballot, specifying the precinct, the ballot, and the reason he or she believes the ballot to be illegal. A challenge based upon a defect in the voter's certificate may not be accepted after the ballot has been removed from the mailing envelope.
- (d) The canvassing board shall record the ballot upon the proper record, unless the ballot has been previously recorded by the supervisor. The mailing envelopes shall be opened and the secrecy envelopes, if used by the supervisor, shall be mixed so as to make it impossible to determine which secrecy envelope

came out of which signed mailing envelope; however, in any county in which an electronic or electromechanical voting system is used, the ballots may be sorted by ballot styles and the mailing envelopes may be opened and the secrecy envelopes, if used by the supervisor, mixed separately for each ballot style. The votes on absentee ballots shall be included in the total vote of the county.

- (4) (a) The supervisor of elections shall, on behalf of the county canvassing board, notify each elector whose ballot was rejected as illegal because of a difference between the elector's signature on the ballot and that on the elector's voter registration record. The supervisor shall mail a voter registration application to the elector to be completed indicating the elector's current signature. This section does not prohibit the supervisor from providing additional methods for updating an elector's signature.
- (b) If the canvassing board has not begun the canvassing of absentee ballots pursuant to subsection (2), the supervisor shall allow an elector who has returned an absentee ballot that does not include the elector's signature to complete an affidavit in order to cure the unsigned absentee ballot.
- (c) The elector shall provide identification to the supervisor and must complete an Absentee Ballot Affidavit in substantially the following form:

ABSENTEE BALLOT AFFIDAVIT

I, ..., am a qualified voter in this election and registered

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voter of County, Florida. I do solemnly swear or affirm that I requested, voted, and returned the absentee ballot and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I understand that if I commit or attempt any fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election, I can be convicted of a felony of the third degree and fined up to \$5,000 and imprisoned for up to 5 years. I understand that my failure to sign this affidavit means that my absentee ballot will be invalidated.

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...(Voter's Signature)...

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...(Address)...

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...(City/State)...

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(d) Upon the elector's completion of the affidavit and verification by the supervisor, the supervisor shall reissue an absentee ballot to the elector.

TITLE AMENDMENT

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98 Remove line 11 and insert:

99 100 voting; amending s. 101.68, F.S.; requiring the supervisor of elections to notify an elector whose

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absentee ballot is returned without a signature or with another defect that an absentee ballot may be

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reissued upon completion of an affidavit; revising

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

	Amendment No.13
104	what a canvassing board may consider an illegal
105	absentee ballot; providing form for the affidavit,
106	providing procedures for such reissuance of an
107	absentee ballot; providing an effective date.

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION								
	ADOPTED (Y/N)								
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)								
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)								
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)								
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)								
	OTHER								
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee								
2	Representative Rogers offered the following:								
3									
4	Amendment (with title amendment)								
5	Between lines 111 and 112, insert:								
6	Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 97.057,								
7	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:								
8	97.057 Voter registration by the Department of Highway								
9	Safety and Motor Vehicles								
10	(1) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles								
11	shall <u>automatically</u> provide the opportunity to register to vote								
12	or to update a voter registration record <u>of</u> to each individual								
13	who contacts the department either in person at comes to an								
14	office of that department or through the department's website								
15	to:								
16	(a) Apply for or renew a driver driver's license;								
17	(b) Apply for or renew an identification card pursuant to								
18	chapter 322; or								
19	(c) Change an address on an existing driver driver's								

415903 - h7013-line111 Rogers1.docx Published On: 2/20/2013 8:40:37 PM Amendment No.14 license or identification card.

- (2) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall:
 - (a) Notify each individual, orally or in writing, that:
- 1. Information gathered for the completion of a <u>driver</u> driver's license or identification card application, renewal, or change of address <u>will</u> can be automatically transferred to a voter registration application;
- 2. If additional information and a signature are provided, or if during any electronic transaction the individual authorizes the department to use the electronic signature on file, the voter registration application will be completed and sent to the proper election authority;
- 3. Information provided <u>will</u> ean also be used to update a voter registration record;
- 4. All declinations will remain confidential and may be used only for voter registration purposes; and
- 5. The particular driver license office in which the person applies to register to vote or updates a voter registration record will remain confidential and may be used only for voter registration purposes.
- (b) Require a <u>driver</u> driver's license examiner to <u>notify</u> inquire orally or, if the applicant is hearing impaired, <u>notify</u> inquire in writing that by applying for or renewing a driver license, by applying for or renewing an identification card pursuant to chapter 322, or by changing an address on an existing driver license or identification card, the qualified applicant is consenting to register to vote or to update his or

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- 1. If the applicant <u>does not revoke consent to</u>

 <u>automatically chooses to register to vote or to update a voter registration record:</u>
- a. All applicable information received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in the course of filling out the forms necessary under subsection (1) must be transferred to a voter registration application.
- b. The additional necessary information must be obtained by the <u>driver driver's</u> license examiner and must not duplicate any information already obtained while completing the forms required under subsection (1).
- c. A voter registration application with all of the applicant's voter registration information required to establish the applicant's eligibility pursuant to s. 97.041 must be presented to the applicant to review and verify the voter

registration information received and provide an electronic signature affirming the accuracy of the information provided.

- d. A qualified applicant who is automatically registered to vote under this section and who fails to designate party affiliation must be registered without party affiliation pursuant to s. 97.053(5)(b).
- 2. If the applicant <u>revokes consent to automatically</u> declines to register to vote, update the applicant's voter registration record, or change the applicant's address by either orally <u>or in writing</u> declining or by failing to sign the voter registration application, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must note such declination on its records and shall forward the declination to the statewide voter registration system.

TITLE AMENDMENT

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Remove line 11 and insert:

voting; amending s. 97.057, F.S.; authorizing the

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to

automatically register to vote or update a voter

registration record of an eligible individual;

requiring the department to notify the individual that

certain information gathered for the completion of a

driver license or identification card application,

renewal, or change of address is automatically

transferred to a voter registration application or

used to update a voter registration record; requiring

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7013 (2013)

Amendment No.14 a driver lice

a driver license examiner to notily an applicant that,
by applying for, renewing, or updating a driver
license or identification card, the applicant is
consenting to automatically register to vote or update
his or her voter registration record; authorizing an
applicant to revoke consent to automatically register
to vote or update a voter registration record;
requiring that an applicant who fails to designate
party affiliation be registered without party
affiliation; providing an effective date.

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	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITT	EE	ACTION
ADOP	PTED		(Y/N)
ADOP	PTED AS AMENDED		(Y/N)
ADOP	TED W/O OBJECTION		(Y/N)
FAIL	LED TO ADOPT	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(Y/N)
WITH	IDRAWN		(Y/N)
OTHE	IR .		

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Edwards offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 111 and 112, insert:

6 7 Section 3. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 102.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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102.141 County canvassing board; duties .-

9 10 (1) The county canvassing board shall be composed of the supervisor of elections; a county court judge, who shall act as

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chair; and the chair of the board of county commissioners. $\underline{\mbox{The}}$

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chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is

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located shall appoint a county court judge as an alternate member of the county canvassing board or, if each county court

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member of the county canvassing board of, if each county court

15 16 judge is unable to serve or is disqualified, shall appoint an alternate member who is qualified to serve as a substitute

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member under paragraph (a). The chair of the board of county

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commissioners shall appoint a member of the board of county

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commissioners as an alternate member of the county canvassing

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board or, if each member of the board of county commissioners is

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Amendment No.15 21. unable to serve or is disqualified, shall appoint an alternate 22 member who is qualified to serve as a substitute member under 23 paragraph (d). If a member of the county canvassing board is 24 unable to participate in a meeting of the board, the chair of 25 the county canvassing board or his or her designee shall 26 designate which alternate member will serve as a member of the 27 board in the place of the member who is unable to participate at 28 that meeting. Two of the three members or alternate members 29 serving as the county canvassing board must agree on any 30 decision or determination. If not serving as one of the three 31 members of the county canvassing board, an alternate member may 32 be present, observe, and communicate with the three members 33 constituting the county canvassing board, but may not vote in 34 the board's decisions or determinations. In the event any 35 member or alternate member of the county canvassing board is 36 unable to serve, is a candidate who has opposition in the 37 election being canvassed, or is an active participant in the 38 campaign or candidacy of any candidate who has opposition in the 39 election being canvassed, such member shall be replaced as 40 follows:

(a) If no county court judge is able to serve or if all are disqualified, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall appoint as a substitute member or alternate member a qualified elector of the county who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed.

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In such event, the members of the county canvassing board shall meet and elect a chair.

- (b) If the supervisor of elections is unable to serve or is disqualified, the chair of the board of county commissioners shall appoint as a substitute member a member of the board of county commissioners who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed. The supervisor, however, shall act in an advisory capacity to the canvassing board.
- (c) If the chair of the board of county commissioners is unable to serve or is disqualified, the board of county commissioners shall appoint as a substitute member one of its members who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed.
- (d) If a substitute member <u>or alternate member</u> cannot be appointed as provided elsewhere in this subsection, the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall appoint as a substitute member <u>or alternate member</u> a qualified elector of the county who is not a candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed and who is not an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate with opposition in the election being canvassed.
- (4) (a) The supervisor of elections shall upload into the county's election management system by 7 p.m. of the day before

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the election the results of all early voting and absentee	
ballots that have been canvassed and tabulated by the end of the	he
early voting period. Pursuant to ss. 101.5614(9), 101.657, and	
101.68(2), the tabulation of votes cast or the results of such	
uploads shall not be made public before the close of the polls	
on election day.	

(b) The canvassing board shall report all early voting and all tabulated absentee results to the Department of State within 30 minutes after the polls close. Thereafter, the canvassing board shall report, with the exception of provisional ballot results, updated precinct election results to the department at least every 45 minutes until all results are completely reported. The supervisor of elections shall notify the department immediately of any circumstances that do not permit periodic updates as required. Results shall be submitted in a format prescribed by the department.

TOO

TITLE AMENDMENT

voting; amending s. 102.141, F.S.; revising methods of selecting canvassing board members; providing an effective date.

Remove line 11 and insert:

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Edwards offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 111 and 112, insert:

6 7 Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 101.5605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

8 9 101.5605 Examination and approval of equipment.—
(3) (a) Before the Department of State approves the

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electronic or electromechanical voting system, the person who submitted it for examination shall provide the department the name, mailing address, and telephone number of a registered

13 14 agent in this state, which agent must have and continuously maintain an office in this state. Any change in the name,

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address, or telephone number of the registered agent shall promptly be made known to the department.

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(b) Before entering into a contract for the sale or lease of a voting system approved under this section to any county,

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the person entering into such contract with a county shall

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provide the department the name, mailing address, and telephone 197557 - h7013-line111 Edwards2.docx

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number of a registered agent in this state, which agent must have and continuously maintain an office in this state. Any change in the name, address, or telephone number of the registered agent shall promptly be made known to the department.

- (c) The department's proof of delivery or attempted delivery to the last mailing address of the registered agent on file with the department at the time of delivery or attempted delivery shall be valid for all notice purposes.
- (d)(a) Within 30 days after completing the examination and upon approval of any electronic or electromechanical voting system, the Department of State shall make and maintain a report on the system, together with a written or printed description and drawings and photographs clearly identifying the system and the operation thereof. As soon as practicable after such filing, the department shall send a notice of certification and, upon request, a copy of the report to the governing bodies of the respective counties of the state. Any voting system that does not receive the approval of the department shall not be adopted for or used at any election.
- (e) (b) After a voting system has been approved by the Department of State, any change or improvement in the system is required to be approved by the department prior to the adoption of such change or improvement by any county. If any such change or improvement does not comply with the requirements of this act, the department shall suspend all sales of the equipment or system in the state until the equipment or system complies with the requirements of this act.

Section 4. Section 101.56065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.56065 Disclosure of voting systems defects; investigations for voter systems defects; penalties.--

- (1) For purposes of this section "defect" means any failure, fault, or flaw in an electronic or electromechanical voting system approved pursuant to s. 101.5605 and s. 101.5606 that results in nonconformance to the standards under which the voting system was approved. "Defect" further includes the voting system manufacturer or vendor's failure to make available hardware or software to the counties who have purchased the approved voting system to permit the voting system to function in the manner as approved by the Department of State.
- (2) (a) Any person who has submitted a voting system for approval by the Department of State in accordance with s.

 101.5605 prior to July 1, 2013, and any person who has sold or leased to a county any voting system approved by the Department of State prior to July 1, 2013, shall file with the Department a disclosure of any defect in the voting system. If there are no defects in the voting system, the person shall state in the disclosure that no defects exist in the voting system.
- (b) Each person required to file a disclosure under paragraph (a) shall file a disclosure no later than October 1, 2013, and thereafter shall file a disclosure no later than July 1 of every odd-numbered year.
- (c) If at any time a person who has submitted a voting system for approval by the Department of State in accordance with s. 101.5605 or any person who has sold or leased to a

county any voting system approved by the Department of State

becomes aware of the existence of a defect in a system that

person has submitted for approval or sold or leased to a county,

that person shall file with the Department a disclosure of the

defect within 30 days of the discovery of the defect.

- exists in a voting system, the department may suspend all sales or leases of the equipment or system in the state and may suspend the use of the system in any elections in the state.

 The Secretary shall provide written notice of any such suspension to the Supervisor of Elections in each county in which use of the voting system is suspended. If the Secretary at any time determines that defects no longer exist in the voting system, the Secretary may lift the suspension. The Secretary shall provide written notice that the suspension has been lifted to the Supervisor of Elections in each county in which use of the voting system was suspended.
- (e) If no person files a required disclosure for a voting system previously approved by the department, that system shall no longer be approved for sale or lease in the state or for use at elections in the state. The Secretary shall provide written notice to all Supervisor of Elections that the system is no longer approved. After approval of a system has been withdrawn pursuant to this paragraph, no such system may be sold, leased or used in the state until it has been submitted for examination and approval and adopted for use pursuant to section 101.5605.
- (3) (a) When the Secretary of State has reasonable cause to believe an electronic or electromechanical voting system

approved pursuant to s. 101.5605 contains a defect either

before, during, or after an election, which defect has not been disclosed pursuant to subsection (2), the Secretary of State may investigate whether the voting system has a defect.

- (b) The Secretary of State may initiate the investigation in paragraph (a) on his or her own initiative or upon the written request of the supervisor of elections of a county in which a defect allegedly exists or existed.
- (c) Upon initiating an investigation, the Secretary shall provide written notice to any person who submitted the voting system for approval by the Department of State in accordance with s. 101.5605, any person who has entered into a contract for the sale or lease of the voting system to any county, and all the supervisors of elections.
- (d) In order to carry out the responsibilities prescribed by this section, the Department of State is empowered to subpoena and bring before its duly authorized representatives any person in the state, or any person doing business in the state, or any person who has filed or is required to have filed any application, document, papers, or other information with an office or agency of this state or a political subdivision thereof and to require the production of any papers, books, or other records relevant to any investigation. Duly authorized representatives of the department are empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who shall appear before them concerning any relevant matter of the investigation. Should any witness fail to respond to the lawful subpoena of the department or, having responded,

that has been subpoenaed, the department may file a complaint before any circuit court of the state, upon the filing of which the court shall take jurisdiction of the witness and the subject matter of said complaint and shall direct the witness to respond to all lawful questions and to produce all documentary evidence in the witness's possession which is lawfully demanded. The failure of any witness to comply with such order of the court shall constitute a direct and criminal contempt of court, and the court shall punish said witness accordingly.

- (e) The Secretary of State shall prepare a written report of any investigation conducted pursuant to this section.
- (4) During an investigation pursuant to subsection (2), the Secretary may suspend the use of the voting system which is the subject of the investigation, and any upgrade to such voting system, in any election in the state. The Secretary shall provide written notice of the suspension to the Supervisor of Elections in each county in which use of the voting system is suspended.
- (5) (a) If the Secretary of State determines by clear and convincing evidence that a defect exists in the voting system, the Secretary of State shall provide written notice to any person who submitted the voting system for approval by the Department of State in accordance with s. 101.5605 and any person who entered into a contract for the sale or lease of the voting system to any county in which the defect existed.

- (b) Any person entitled to receive notice pursuant to paragraph (a) shall, within 10 days, file a written response to the department
- 1. Denying that the alleged defect exists, setting forth the reasons for such denial; or
- 2. Admitting that the defect exists or existed as alleged by the department.
- i. If the defect has been cured, the person shall provide an explanation of how the defect was cured.
- ii. If the defect has not been cured, the person shall inform the department whether the defect can be cured and may provide to the department a plan for curing the defect within 10 days from the time of service of the response.
- (6) If, after receiving a response from a person entitled to notice, the department determines that a defect does not exist, or that a defect that did exist has been cured within 10 days of a timely filed response, the department shall take no further action.
- (7) If the department determines that a defect exists, and a person entitled to notice has not filed a written response or a person entitled to notice has failed to cure a defect or the defect cannot be cured, the Secretary shall impose a civil penalty of \$25,000 for each defect plus an amount equal to the actual costs incurred by the department in conducting the investigation against:
- (a) Any person who submitted the voting system for approval by the Department of State in accordance with s. 101.5605; and

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- (b) Any person who entered into a contract with any county for the sale or lease of the voting system to any county in which the defect existed.
 - (8) If the Secretary of State finds that a defect existed:
- (a) The Secretary may prohibit the use of the voting system which is the subject of the investigation, and any upgrade to such system, in any election in the state. The Secretary shall provide written notice of the suspension to the Supervisor of Elections in each county in which use of the voting system is suspended.
- (b) If the Secretary determines that defects no longer exist in a voting system, the use of which has been suspended pursuant to paragraph (a), the Secretary may lift the suspension and authorize the use of the voting system in any elections in the state. The Secretary shall provide written notice that the suspension has been lifted and the voting system is authorized for use in elections to the Supervisor of Elections in each county in which use of the voting system was suspended.
- (c) If the defect cannot be cured, the Secretary of State may disapprove the voting system, and any upgrades to such voting system, for use at elections in the state. The Secretary shall provide written notice to all Supervisor of Elections that the system is no longer approved. After approval of a system has been withdrawn pursuant to this paragraph, no such system may be sold, leased or used in the state until it has been submitted for examination and approval and adopted for use pursuant to section 101.5605.

((d) <i>I</i>	Any per	son a	gains	t who	m a c	ivil p	penalt	y was	imposed
under t	this	sectio	n may	not e	enter	into	a coi	ntract	for	sale or
lease d	of a	voting	, syst	em in	the	state	unti	l the	civil	penalties
have be	een p	oaid ar	nd the	depa:	rtmen	t pro	vides	writt	en coi	nfirmation
to the	supe	ervisor	s of	elect:	ions	of th	e payr	ment.		

- (9) The Secretary of State's authority under this section is in addition to, and not exclusive of, any other authority provided by law.
- (10) All proceedings under this section are exempt from chapter 120.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 11 and insert:

voting; amending s. 101.5605, F.S., relating to examination and approval of equipment; creating s. 101.56065, F.S., relating to disclosure of voting systems defects; providing penalties; providing an effective date.