

Section --. Section 97.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.012 Secretary of State as chief election officer.--The Secretary of State is the chief election officer of the state, and it is his or her responsibility to:

(1) Obtain and maintain uniformity in the application, operation, and interpretation of the election laws. In achieving this objective, the Secretary or his or her designee is authorized to issue binding directives to the supervisors of elections and/or the county canvassing boards when the Secretary determines that a lack of uniformity exists in the application, operation, or interpretation of the election laws. A willful failure to follow directives issued by the Secretary of State shall subject the violator to the penalties in s. 104.051(5). The Secretary of State is authorized to file complaints with the Florida Elections Commission alleging a violation of s. 104.051(5), Florida Statutes.

(2) Provide uniform standards for the proper and equitable implementation of the registration laws.

(3) Actively seek out and collect the data and statistics necessary to knowledgeably scrutinize the effectiveness of election laws.

(4) Provide technical assistance to the supervisors of elections on voter education and election personnel training services.

(5) Provide technical assistance to the supervisors of elections on voting systems.

(6) Provide voter education assistance to the public. Voter education activities of the department or the department in combination with the supervisors of elections, either individually or in the aggregate, or with their respective professional associations, are not subject to the competitive solicitation requirements of s. 287.057(5).

(7) Coordinate the state's responsibilities under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

(8) Provide training to all affected state agencies on the necessary procedures for proper implementation of this chapter.

(9) Ensure that all registration applications and forms prescribed or approved by the department are in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

(10) Coordinate with the United States Department of Defense so that armed forces recruitment offices administer voter registration in a manner consistent with the procedures set forth in this code for voter registration agencies.

(11) Create and maintain a statewide voter registration system in accordance with the Help America Vote Act of 2002 ~~database.~~

(12) Maintain a voter fraud hotline and provide election fraud education to the public.

(13) Designate an office within the department to be responsible for providing information regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters.

(14) Conduct preliminary investigations into any irregularities or fraud involving voter registration, voting, or candidate or issue petition activities and report its findings to the statewide prosecutor or the state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution, where warranted. The Department of State may prescribe by rule requirements for filing an elections fraud complaint and for investigating any such complaint.

Section --. Section 97.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.021 Definitions.--For the purposes of this code, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:

(1) "Absent elector" means any registered and qualified voter who casts an absentee ballot.

(2) "Alternative formats" has the meaning ascribed in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-336, 42 U.S.C. ss. 12101 et seq., including specifically the technical assistance manuals promulgated thereunder, as amended.

(3) "Ballot" or "official ballot" when used in reference to:

(a) "Marksense Paper ballots" means that printed sheet of paper, used in conjunction with an electronic or electromechanical vote tabulation voting system, containing the names of candidates, or a statement of proposed constitutional amendments or other questions or propositions submitted to the electorate at any election, on which sheet of paper an elector casts his or her vote.

(b) "Electronic or electromechanical devices" means a ballot that is voted by the process of electronically designating, including by touchscreen, or marking with a marking device for tabulation by automatic tabulating equipment or data processing equipment.

(4) "Candidate" means any person to whom any one or more of the following applies:

(a) Any person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petitioning process.

(b) Any person who seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate.

(c) Any person who receives contributions or makes expenditures, or gives his or her consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bringing about his or her nomination or election to, or retention in, public office.

(d) Any person who appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository.

(e) Any person who files 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.

(5) "Department" means the Department of State.

(6) "Division" means the Division of Elections of the Department of State.

(7) "Early voting" means casting a ballot prior to election day at a location designated by the supervisor of elections and depositing the voted ballot in the tabulation system.

(8) "Early voting area" means the area designated by the supervisor of elections at an early voting site at which early voting activities occur including, but not limited to, lines of voters waiting to be processed, the area where voters check in and are processed, and the area where voters cast their ballots.

(9) ~~(8)~~ "Election" means any primary election, special primary election, special election, general election, or presidential preference primary election.

(10) ~~(9)~~ "Election board" means the clerk and inspectors appointed to conduct an election.

(11) ~~(10)~~ "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 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 absentee ballot preparation, poll workers, and election night canvass.

(12) ~~(11)~~ "Elector" is synonymous with the word "voter" or "qualified elector or voter," except where the word is used to describe presidential electors.

(13) ~~(12)~~ "General election" means an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county, and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.

(14) ~~(13)~~ "Lists of registered electors" means copies of printed lists of registered electors, computer tapes or disks, or any other device used by the supervisor of elections to maintain voter records.

(15) ~~(14)~~ "Member of the Merchant Marine" means an individual, other than a member of a uniformed service or an individual employed, enrolled, or maintained on the Great Lakes for the inland waterways, who is:

(a) Employed as an officer or crew member of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States, a vessel owned by the United States, or a vessel of foreign-flag registry under charter to or control of the United States; or

(b) Enrolled with the United States for employment or training for employment, or maintained by the United States for emergency relief service, as an officer or crew member of such vessel.

(16) ~~(15)~~ "Minor political party" is any group as defined in this subsection which on January 1 preceding a primary election does not have registered as members 5 percent of the total registered electors of the state. Any group of citizens organized for the general purposes of electing to office qualified persons and determining public issues under the democratic processes of the United States may become a minor political party of this state by filing with the department a certificate showing the name of the organization, the names of its current officers, including the members of its executive committee, and a copy of its constitution or bylaws. It shall be the duty of the minor political party to notify the department of any changes in the filing certificate within 5 days of such changes.

(17) ~~(16)~~ "Newspaper of general circulation" means a newspaper printed in the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it circulates and which is readily available for purchase by all inhabitants in the area of circulation, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily for members of a particular professional or occupational group, a newspaper the primary function of which is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.

(18) ~~(17)~~ "Nominal value" means having a retail value of \$10 or less.

(19) ~~(18)~~ "Nonpartisan office" means an office for which a candidate is prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for election or retention in office based on party affiliation.

(20) ~~(19)~~ "Office that serves persons with disabilities" means any state office that takes applications either in person or over the telephone from persons with disabilities for any program, service, or benefit primarily related to their disabilities.

(21) ~~(20)~~ "Overseas voter" means:

(a) Members of the uniformed services while in the active service who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia;

(b) Members of the Merchant Marine of the United States who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia; and

(c) Other citizens of the United States who are permanent residents of the state and are temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia, who are qualified and registered to vote as provided by law.

(22) ~~(21)~~ "Overvote" means that the elector marks or designates more names than there are persons to be elected to an office or designates more than one answer to a ballot question, and the tabulator records no vote for the office or question.

(23) ~~(22)~~ "Persons with disabilities" means individuals who have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(24) ~~(23)~~ "Polling place" is the building which contains the polling room where ballots are cast.

(25) ~~(24)~~ "Polling room" means the actual room in which ballots are cast on election day and during early voting.

(26) ~~(25)~~ "Primary election" means an election held preceding the general election for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county, or district office. The first primary is a nomination or elimination election; the second primary is a nominating election only.

(27) ~~(26)~~ "Provisional ballot" means a conditional ballot, the validity of which is determined by the canvassing board.

(28) ~~(27)~~ "Public assistance" means assistance provided through the food stamp program; the Medicaid program; the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; and the WAGES Program.

(29) ~~(28)~~ "Public office" means any federal, state, county, municipal, school, or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors.

(30) ~~(29)~~ "Qualifying educational institution" means any public or private educational institution receiving state financial assistance which has, as its primary mission, the provision of education or training to students who are at least 18 years of age, provided such institution has more than 200 students enrolled in classes with the institution and provided that the recognized student government organization has requested this designation in writing and has filed the request with the office of the supervisor of elections in the county in which the institution is located.

(31) ~~(30)~~ "Special election" is a special election called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in the national, state, county, or district office.

(32) ~~(31)~~ "Special primary election" is a special nomination election designated by the Governor, called for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted on in a general or special election.

(33) ~~(32)~~ "Supervisor" means the supervisor of elections.

(34) ~~(33)~~ "Tactile input device" means a device that provides information to a voting system by means of a voter touching the device, such as a keyboard, and that complies with the requirements of s. 101.56062(1)(k) and (l).

(35) "Third party voter registration organization" means any person, entity, or organization soliciting or collecting voter registration applications. A third party voter registration organization does not include any person who solely seeks to register to vote or collect voter registration applications from any member of that person's immediate family or any person engaged in registering to vote or collecting voter registration applications as an employee or agent of the division, supervisor of elections, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or voter registration agency.

(36) ~~(34)~~ "Undervote" means that the elector does not properly designate any choice for an office or ballot question, and the tabulator records no vote for the office or question.

(37) ~~(35)~~ "Uniformed services" means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(38) ~~(36)~~ "Voter interface device" means any device that communicates voting instructions and ballot information to a voter and allows the voter to select and vote for candidates and issues.

(39) ~~(37)~~ "Voter registration agency" means any office that provides public assistance, any office that serves persons with disabilities, any center for independent living, or any public library.

(40) ~~(38)~~ "Voting booth" or "booth" means that booth or enclosure wherein an elector casts his or her ballot for tabulation by an electronic or electromechanical device.

(41) ~~(39)~~ "Voting system" means a method of casting and processing votes that functions wholly or partly by use of electromechanical or electronic apparatus or by use of marksense ~~paper~~ ballots and includes, but is not limited to, the procedures for casting and processing votes and the programs, operating manuals, supplies ~~tabulating cards~~, printouts, and other software necessary for the system's operation.

Section ---. Section 97.029, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

97.029 Attorney's fees and costs.—

(1) An award of attorney's fees and costs shall be made to the prevailing party in any court or administrative proceeding challenging the application, interpretation or constitutionality of any election or voter registration law.

(2) (a) The term "attorney's fees and costs" means the reasonable and necessary attorney's fees and costs incurred for all preparations, motions, hearings, trials, and appeals in a proceeding.

(b) The term "prevailing party" means the party that has received a final judgment or order in its favor and such judgment or order has not been reversed on appeal or the time for seeking judicial review of the judgment or order has expired. Where an action has been

voluntarily dismissed or dismissed pursuant to a settlement of the case, there shall be no prevailing party.

(3) Within 60 days after the date that a party becomes a prevailing party, the attorney for the prevailing party must submit an itemized affidavit to the court that first conducted the adversarial proceeding in the underlying action, or to the Division of Administrative Hearings, which shall assign an administrative law judge in the case of a proceeding pursuant to chapter 120. The affidavit shall detail the nature and extent of the services rendered by the attorney as well as the costs incurred in preparations, motions, hearings, and appeals in the proceeding.

(4) The court, or the administrative law judge in the case of a proceeding under chapter 120, shall promptly conduct an evidentiary hearing on the application for an award of attorney's fees and shall issue a judgment, or a final order in the case of an administrative law judge. The final order of an administrative law judge is reviewable in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.68. If the court affirms the award of attorney's fees and costs in whole or in part, it may, in its discretion, award additional attorney's fees and costs for the appeal.

(5) No party shall be required to pay an award of attorney's fees and costs under this section in an amount exceeding \$200,000.

Section --. Section 97.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.051 Oath upon registering.--A person registering to vote must subscribe to the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Florida, that I am qualified to register as an elector under the Constitution and laws of the State of Florida, and that all information provided in this application is true ~~I am a citizen of the United States and a legal resident of Florida.~~"

Section --. Section 97.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.052 Uniform statewide voter registration application.--

(1) The department shall prescribe a uniform statewide voter registration application for use in this state.

(a) The uniform statewide voter registration application must be accepted for any one or more of the following purposes:

1. Initial registration.
2. Change of address.
3. Change of party affiliation.
4. Change of name.
5. Replacement of voter registration identification card.
6. Signature update.

(b) The department is responsible for printing the uniform statewide voter registration application and the voter registration application form prescribed by the ~~Federal~~ Election Assistance Commission pursuant to federal law ~~the National Voter Registration Act of 1993~~. The applications and forms must be distributed, upon request, to the following:

1. Individuals seeking to register to vote.
2. Individuals or groups conducting voter registration programs. A charge of 1 cent per application shall be assessed on requests for 10,000 or more applications.
3. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
4. Voter registration agencies.
5. Armed forces recruitment offices.

6. Qualifying educational institutions.

7. Supervisors, who must make the applications and forms available in the following manner:

a. By distributing the applications and forms in their offices to any individual or group.

b. By distributing the applications and forms at other locations designated by each supervisor.

c. By mailing the applications and forms to applicants upon the request of the applicant.

(c) The uniform statewide voter registration application may be reproduced by any private individual or group, provided the reproduced application is in the same format as the application prescribed under this section.

(2) The uniform statewide voter registration application must be designed to elicit the following information from the applicant:

(a) Full name.

(b) Date of birth.

(c) Address of legal residence.

(d) Mailing address, if different.

(e) County of legal residence.

~~(f) Address of property for which the applicant has been granted a homestead exemption,~~

~~if any.~~

~~(g) Race or ethnicity that best describes the applicant:~~

~~1. American Indian or Alaskan Native.~~

~~2. Asian or Pacific Islander.~~

~~3. Black, not Hispanic.~~

~~4. White, not Hispanic.~~

~~5. Hispanic.~~

(f) ~~(h)~~ State or country of birth.

(g) ~~(i)~~ Sex.

(h) ~~(j)~~ Party affiliation.

(i) ~~(k)~~ Whether the applicant needs assistance in voting.

(j) ~~(l)~~ Name and address where last registered.

(k) ~~(m)~~ Last four digits of the applicant's social security number.

(l) ~~(n)~~ Florida driver's license number or the identification number from a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051.

(m) ~~(o)~~ Telephone number (optional).

(n) ~~(p)~~ Signature of applicant under penalty for false swearing pursuant to s. 104.011, by which the person subscribes to the oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051, and swears or affirms that the information contained in the registration application is true.

(o) ~~(q)~~ Whether the application is being used for initial registration, to update a voter registration record, or to request a replacement registration identification card.

(p) ~~(r)~~ Whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States by asking the question "Are you a citizen of the United States of America?" and providing boxes for the applicant to check to indicate whether the applicant is or is not a citizen of the United States.

(q) ~~(s)~~ Whether ~~That~~ the applicant has ~~not~~ been convicted of a felony, and ~~or~~, if convicted, has had his or her civil rights restored by including the statement “I affirm I am not a convicted felon, or if I am, my rights relating to voting have been restored” and providing a box for the applicant to check to affirm the statement.

(r) ~~(t)~~ Whether ~~That~~ the applicant has ~~not~~ been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or, if so adjudicated, has had his or her right to vote restored by including the statement “I affirm I have not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or, if I have, my competency has been restored” and providing a box for the applicant to check to affirm the statement.

The registration form must be in plain language and designed so that convicted felons whose civil rights have been restored and persons who have been adjudicated mentally incapacitated and have had their voting rights restored are not required to reveal their prior conviction or adjudication.

(3) The uniform statewide voter registration application must also contain:

(a) The oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051.

(b) A statement specifying each eligibility requirement under s. 97.041.

(c) The penalties provided in s. 104.011 for false swearing in connection with voter registration.

(d) A statement that, if an applicant declines to register to vote, the fact that the applicant has declined to register will remain confidential and may be used only for voter registration purposes.

(e) A statement that informs the applicant who chooses to register to vote or update a voter registration record that the office at which the applicant submits a voter registration application or updates a voter registration record will remain confidential and may be used only for voter registration purposes.

~~(f) A statement that informs the applicant that any person who has been granted a homestead exemption in this state, and who registers to vote in any precinct other than the one in which the property for which the homestead exemption has been granted, shall have that information forwarded to the property appraiser where such property is located, which may result in the person's homestead exemption being terminated and the person being subject to assessment of back taxes under s. 193.092, unless the homestead granted the exemption is being maintained as the permanent residence of a legal or natural dependent of the owner and the owner resides elsewhere.~~

~~(f)~~ (g) A statement informing the applicant that if the form is submitted by mail and the applicant is registering for the first time, the applicant will be required to provide identification prior to voting the first time.

(4) A supervisor may produce a voter registration application that has the supervisor's direct mailing address if the department has reviewed the application and determined that it is substantially the same as the uniform statewide voter registration application.

(5) The voter registration application form prescribed by the ~~Federal Election Assistance~~ Commission pursuant to federal law ~~the National Voter Registration Act of 1993~~ or the federal postcard application must be accepted as an application for registration in this state if the

completed application or postcard application contains the information required by the constitution and laws of this state.

Section --. Section 97.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.053 Acceptance of voter registration applications.--

(1) Voter registration applications, changes in registration, and requests for a replacement registration identification card must be accepted in the office of any supervisor, the division, a driver license office, a voter registration agency, or an armed forces recruitment office when hand delivered by the applicant or a third party during the hours that office is open or when mailed.

(2) A ~~completed~~ voter registration application is complete and that contains the information necessary to establish an applicant's eligibility pursuant to s. 97.041 becomes the official voter registration record of that applicant when all information necessary to establish the applicant's eligibility pursuant to s. 97.041 is received by the appropriate supervisor. If the applicant fails to complete his or her voter registration application prior to the date of book closing for an election, then such applicant shall not be eligible to vote in that election.

(3) The registration date for a valid initial voter registration application that has been hand delivered is the date when received by a driver license office, a voter registration agency, an armed forces recruitment office, the division, or the office of any supervisor in the state.

(4) The registration date for a valid initial voter registration application that has been mailed to a driver license office, a voter registration agency, an armed forces recruitment office, the division, or the office of any supervisor in the state and bears a clear postmark is the date of that ~~the~~ postmark. If an initial voter registration application that has been mailed does not bear a

postmark or if the postmark is unclear, the registration date is the date the registration is received by any supervisor or the division, unless it is received within 5 days after the closing of the books for an election, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, in which case the registration date is the book-closing date.

(5)(a) A voter registration application contains all information necessary to establish the applicant's eligibility pursuant to s. 97.041 ~~is complete~~ if it contains:

1. The applicant's name.
2. The applicant's legal residence address.
3. The applicant's date of birth.
4. A mark in the checkbox affirming ~~An indication~~ that the applicant is a citizen of the United States.
5. The applicant's Florida driver's license number, the identification number from a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051, or the last four digits of the applicant's social security number.
6. A mark in the checkbox affirming ~~An indication~~ that the applicant has not been convicted of a felony or that, if convicted, has had his or her civil rights restored.
7. A mark in the checkbox affirming ~~An indication~~ that the applicant has not been adjudicated mentally incapacitated with respect to voting or that, if so adjudicated, has had his or her right to vote restored.
8. The original signature of the applicant swearing or affirming under the penalty for false swearing pursuant to s. 104.011 that the information contained in the registration

application is true and subscribing to the oath required by s. 3, Art. VI of the State Constitution and s. 97.051.

(b) An applicant who fails to designate party affiliation must be registered without party affiliation. The supervisor must notify the voter by mail that the voter has been registered without party affiliation and that the voter may change party affiliation as provided in s. 97.1031.

Section --. Section 97.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.055 Registration books; when closed for an election.--

(1) The registration books must be closed on the 29th day before each election and must remain closed until after that election. If an election is called and there are fewer than 29 days before that election, the registration books must be closed immediately. When the registration books are closed for an election, only updates to a voter's name, address and signature pursuant to ss. 98.077 and 101.045 will be permitted for purposes of the upcoming election. Voter registration applications and party changes must be accepted but only for the purpose of subsequent elections. However, party changes received between the book-closing date of the first primary election and the date of the second primary election are not effective until after the second primary election.

(2) In computing the 29-day period for the closing of the registration books, the day of the election is excluded and all other days are included. If the 29th day preceding an election falls on a Sunday or a legal holiday, the registration books must be closed on the next day that is not a Sunday or a legal holiday.

Section ---. Section 97.0575, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

97.0575 Third party voter registrations.—

(1) Prior to engaging in any voter registration activities, a third party voter registration organization shall name a registered agent in the state and submit to the division, in a form promulgated by the division, the name of the registered agent and the name of those individuals responsible for the day-to-day operation of the third party voter registration organization, including, if applicable, the names of the entity's board of directors, president, vice president, managing partner or such other individuals engaged in similar duties or functions. By no later than the 15th day after the end of each calendar quarter, each third party voter registration organization shall submit to the division a report providing the date and location of any organized voter registration drives conducted by the organization in the prior calendar quarter.

(2) The failure to submit the information required by subsection (1) shall not subject the third party voter registration organization to any civil or criminal penalties nor shall the failure to submit such information be a basis to deny such third party voter registration organization with copies of voter registration application forms.

(3) A third party voter registration organization that collects voter registration applications serves as a fiduciary to the applicant, ensuring that any voter registration application entrusted to the third party voter registration organization, irrespective of party affiliation, race, ethnicity, or gender shall be promptly delivered to the division or the supervisor of elections. If a voter registration application collected by any third party voter registration organization is not delivered to the division or supervisor of elections, then the individual collecting the voter registration application, the registered agent, and those individuals responsible for the day-to-day operation of the third party voter registration organization, including, if applicable, the entity's board of directors, president, vice president, managing partner or such other individuals engaged

in similar duties or functions, shall be each personally and jointly and severally liable for the following fines:

(a) A fine in the amount of \$100 per application submitted to the division or the supervisor of elections more than ten days after the applicant delivered the completed voter registration application to the third party voter registration organization or any person, entity or agent acting on its behalf.

(b) A fine in the amount of \$250 per application collected by any third party voter registration organization or any person, entity or agent acting on its behalf, prior to book closing for any given election for federal or state office and submitted to the division or the supervisor of elections after the book closing deadline for such election.

(c) A fine in the amount of \$1,000 per application collected by the third party voter registration organization or any person, entity or agent acting on its behalf, with the intent not to submit to the division or supervisor of elections.

Any person claiming to have been registered by a third party voter registration organization that does not appear as an active voter on the voter registration rolls shall be presented with a form promulgated by the division to elicit additional information regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the soliciting of the voter registration application. Any violation of this section may be investigated by the division, civil fines shall be assessed by the division, and enforced through any appropriate legal proceedings. The civil fines contained herein shall be in addition to any applicable criminal penalties. If the third party voter registration organization has complied with the provisions of subsection (1), then the amount of the fines imposed

pursuant to this subsection shall be reduced by three-fourths. The date on which the voter registration application is signed by the applicant shall be presumed to be the date on which the third party voter registration organization received or collected the voter registration application.

(4) The amount of fines collected by the division pursuant to this section shall be set aside by the division in a trust fund administered by the department to be used for enforcement of this section and for voter education.

(5) The division may promulgate rules as necessary to implement this section.

Section --. Section 97.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

97.071 Registration identification card.--

(1) A registration identification card must be furnished to all voters registering under the permanent single registration system and must contain:

- (a) Voter's registration number.
- (b) Date of registration.
- (c) Full name.
- (d) Party affiliation.
- (e) Date of birth.
- ~~(f) Race or ethnicity, if provided by the applicant.~~
- (f) ~~(g)~~ Sex, if provided by the applicant.
- (g) ~~(h)~~ Address of legal residence.
- (h) ~~(i)~~ Precinct number.
- (i) ~~(j)~~ Name of supervisor.
- (j) ~~(k)~~ Place for voter's signature.

(k) ~~(4)~~ Other information deemed necessary by the department.

(2) A voter may receive a replacement of a registration identification card by providing a signed, written request for a replacement card to the supervisor. Upon verification of registration, the supervisor shall issue the voter a duplicate card without charge.

(3) In the case of a change of name, address, or party affiliation, the supervisor must issue the voter a new registration identification card. However, a registration identification card indicating a party affiliation change made between the book-closing date for the first primary election and the date of the second primary election may not be issued until after the second primary election.

Section --. Section 98.077, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

98.077 Update of voter signature.--The supervisor of elections shall provide to each registered voter of the county the opportunity to update his or her signature on file at the supervisor's office by providing notification of the ability to do so in any correspondence, other than postcard notifications, sent to the voter. The notice shall advise when, where, and how to update the signature and shall provide the voter information on how to obtain a form from the supervisor that can be returned to update the signature. In addition, at least once during each general election year, the supervisor shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation or other newspaper in the county deemed appropriate by the supervisor a notice specifying when, where, or how a voter can update his or her signature that is on file or how a voter can obtain a form from the supervisor to do so. All signature updates for use in verifying absentee and provisional ballots must be received by the appropriate supervisor of elections no later than 5 p.m. of the fifth day prior to the election. The signature on file at 5 p.m. on the fifth day before the election

is the signature that shall be used in verifying the signature on the absentee and provisional ballot certificates.

Section --. Section 99.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.061 Method of qualifying for nomination or election to federal, state, county, or district office.--

(1) The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a federal, state, or multicounty district office, other than election to a judicial office as defined in chapter 105 or the office of school board member, shall file his or her qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee, which shall consist of the filing fee and election assessment, and party assessment, if any has been levied, to, the Department of State, or qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 ~~alternative method~~ with the Department of State, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be as follows: the 120th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 116th day prior to the date of the first primary, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office; and noon of the 50th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary, for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a state or multicounty district office.

(2) The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a county office, or district or special district office not covered by subsection (1), shall file his or her qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee, which shall consist of the filing fee and election assessment, and party assessment, if any has been levied, to, the supervisor of elections of the county, or shall qualify by the petition process

pursuant to s. 99.095 ~~alternative method~~ with the supervisor of elections, at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, which shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary or special district election, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary or special district election. However, if a special district election is held at the same time as the second primary or general election, qualifying shall be the 50th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 46th day prior to the date of the first primary. Within 30 days after the closing of qualifying time, the supervisor of elections shall remit to the secretary of the state executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs the amount of the filing fee, two-thirds of which shall be used to promote the candidacy of candidates for county offices and the candidacy of members of the Legislature.

(3)(a) Each person seeking to qualify for election to office as a write-in candidate shall file his or her qualification papers with the respective qualifying officer at any time after noon of the 1st day for qualifying, but not later than noon of the last day of the qualifying period for the office sought.

(b) Any person who is seeking election as a write-in candidate shall not be required to pay a filing fee, election assessment, or party assessment. A write-in candidate shall not be entitled to have his or her name printed on any ballot; however, space for the write-in candidate's name to be written in shall be provided on the general election ballot. No person may qualify as a write-in candidate if the person has also otherwise qualified for nomination or election to such office.

(4) At the time of qualifying for office, each candidate for a constitutional office shall file a full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution,

and a candidate for any other office, including local elective office, shall file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.

(5) The Department of State shall certify to the supervisor of elections, within 7 days after the closing date for qualifying, the names of all duly qualified candidates for nomination or election who have qualified with the Department of State.

(6) Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed in this section, if a candidate has submitted the necessary petitions by the required deadline in order to qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 ~~alternative method~~ as a candidate for nomination or election and the candidate is notified after the 5th day prior to the last day for qualifying that the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate is entitled to subscribe to the candidate's oath and file the qualifying papers at any time within 5 days from the date the candidate is notified that the necessary number of signatures has been obtained. Any candidate who qualifies within the time prescribed in this subsection is entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

(7)(a) In order for a candidate to be qualified, the following items must be received by the filing officer by the end of the qualifying period:

1. A properly executed check drawn upon the candidate's campaign account in an amount not less than the fee required by s. 99.092 or, in lieu thereof, as applicable, the copy of the notice of obtaining ballot position pursuant to s. 99.095 ~~or the undue burden oath authorized pursuant to s. 99.0955 or s. 99.096~~. If a candidate's check is returned by the bank for any reason, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate and the candidate shall, the end of qualifying notwithstanding, have 48 hours from the time such notification is received, excluding Saturdays,

Sundays, and legal holidays, to pay the fee with a cashier's check purchased from funds of the campaign account. Failure to pay the fee as provided in this subparagraph shall disqualify the candidate.

2. The candidate's oath required by s. 99.021, which must contain the name of the candidate as it is to appear on the ballot; the office sought, including the district or group number if applicable; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.

3. The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.

4. If the office sought is partisan, the written statement of political party affiliation required by s. 99.021(1)(b).

5. The completed form for the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, as required by s. 106.021.

6. The full and public disclosure or statement of financial interests required by subsection (4). A public officer who has filed the full and public disclosure or statement of financial interests with the Commission on Ethics or the supervisor of elections prior to qualifying for office, may file a copy of that disclosure at the time of qualifying.

(b) If the filing officer receives qualifying papers that do not include all items as required by paragraph (a) prior to the last day of qualifying, the filing officer shall make a reasonable effort to notify the candidate of the missing or incomplete items and shall inform the candidate that all required items must be received by the close of qualifying. A candidate's name as it is to appear on the ballot may not be changed after the end of qualifying.

(8) Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed in this section, a qualifying officer may accept and hold qualifying papers submitted not earlier than 14 days prior to the beginning of the qualifying period, to be processed and filed during the qualifying period.

(9) ~~(8)~~ Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed by this section, in each year in which the Legislature apportions the state, the qualifying period for persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to federal office shall be between noon of the 57th day prior to the first primary, but not later than noon of the 53rd day prior to the first primary.

(10) ~~(9)~~ The Department of State may prescribe by rule requirements for filing papers to qualify as a candidate under this section.

Section --. Section 99.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.063 Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.--

(1) No later than 5 p.m. of the 9th day following the second primary election, each candidate for Governor shall designate a Lieutenant Governor as a running mate. Such designation must be made in writing to the Department of State.

(2) No later than 5 p.m. of the 9th day following the second primary election, each designated candidate for Lieutenant Governor shall file with the Department of State:

(a) The candidate's oath required by s. 99.021, which must contain the name of the candidate as it is to appear on the ballot; the office sought; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.

(b) The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.

(c) If the office sought is partisan, the written statement of political party affiliation required by s. 99.021(1)(b).

(d) The full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution. A public officer who has filed the full and public disclosure with the Commission on Ethics prior to qualifying for office may file a copy of that disclosure at the time of qualifying.

(3) A designated candidate for Lieutenant Governor is not required to pay a separate qualifying fee or obtain signatures on petitions. Ballot position obtained by the candidate for Governor entitles the designated candidate for Lieutenant Governor, upon receipt by the Department of State of the qualifying papers required by subsection (2), to have his or her name placed on the ballot for the joint candidacy.

(4) In order to have the name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor printed on the first or second primary election ballot, a candidate for Governor participating in the primary must designate the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the designated candidate must qualify no later than the end of the qualifying period specified in s. 99.061. If the candidate for Lieutenant Governor has not been designated and has not qualified by the end of the qualifying period specified in s. 99.061, the phrase "Not Yet Designated" must be included in lieu of the candidate's name on primary election ballots and on advance absentee ballots for the general election.

(5) Failure of the Lieutenant Governor candidate to be designated and qualified by the time specified in subsection (2) shall result in forfeiture of ballot position for the candidate for Governor for the general election.

Section ---. Section 99.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.092 Qualifying fee of candidate; notification of Department of State.—

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

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

(2) The supervisor of elections shall, immediately after the last day for qualifying, submit to the Department of State a list containing the names, party affiliations, and addresses of all candidates and the offices for which they qualified.

Section --. Section 99.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 99.095, F.S., for present text)

99.095 Petition process in lieu of qualifying fee and party assessment.--

(1) A person seeking to qualify as a candidate for any office is not required to pay the qualifying fee or party assessment required by this chapter if he or she meets the petition requirements of this section.

(2)(a) A candidate shall obtain the number of signatures of voters in the geographical area represented by the office sought equal to at least 1 percent of the total number of registered voters of that geographical area, as shown by the compilation by the department for the last preceding general election. Signatures may not be obtained until the candidate has filed the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021.

(b) The format of the petition shall be prescribed by the division and shall be used by candidates to reproduce petitions for circulation. If the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation and if it does not, the signatures are not valid. A separate petition is required for each candidate.

(3) Each petition must be submitted before noon of the 28th day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought to the supervisor of elections of the county in which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor shall check the signatures on the petitions to verify their status as voters in the county, district, or other geographical area represented by the office sought. No later than the 7th day before the first day of the qualifying period, the supervisor shall certify the number of valid signatures.

(4)(a) Certifications for candidates for federal, state, or multicounty district office shall be submitted to the division. The division shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.

(b) For candidates for county or district office not covered by paragraph (a), the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained and shall notify the candidate.

(5) If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate is eligible to qualify pursuant to s. 99.061.

Section ---. Section 99.0955, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.0955 Candidates with no party affiliation; name on general election ballot.--

(1) Each person seeking to qualify for election as a candidate with no party affiliation shall file his or her qualifying qualification papers and pay the qualifying fee or qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095, alternative method prescribed in subsection (3) with the officer and during the times and under the circumstances prescribed in s. 99.061. Upon qualifying, the candidate is entitled to have his or her name placed on the general election ballot.

(2) The qualifying fee for candidates with no party affiliation shall consist of a filing fee and an election assessment as prescribed in s. 99.092. ~~The amount of the filing fee is 3 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund.~~ Filing fees paid to the Department of State shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state. Filing fees paid to the supervisor of elections shall be deposited into the general revenue fund of the county.

~~(3)(a) A candidate with no party affiliation may, in lieu of paying the qualifying fee, qualify for office by the alternative method prescribed in this subsection. A candidate using this petitioning process shall file an oath with the officer before whom the candidate would qualify for the office stating that he or she intends to qualify by this alternative method. If the person is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the candidate must indicate the designation in his or her oath. The oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the election is held, but before the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering and filing the oath. Signatures may not be obtained by a candidate on any petition until the candidate has filed the oath required in this subsection. Upon receipt of the written oath from a candidate, the qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with petition forms in sufficient numbers to facilitate the gathering of signatures. If the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation or the signatures obtained on the petition will not be counted.~~

~~(b) A candidate shall obtain the signatures of a number of qualified electors in the geographical entity represented by the office sought equal to 1 percent of the registered electors of the geographical entity represented by the office sought, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the preceding general election.~~

~~(c) Each petition must be submitted before noon of the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors in the county, district, or other geographical entity represented by the office sought. Before the first day for qualifying, the supervisor shall certify the number shown as registered electors.~~

~~(d)1. Certifications for candidates for federal, state, or multicounty district office shall be submitted to the Department of State. The Department of State shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate.~~

~~2. For candidates for county or district office not covered by subparagraph 1., the supervisor of elections shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate.~~

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

Section --. Section 99.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.096 Minor political party candidates; names on ballot.--

(1) The executive committee of a minor political party shall, no later than noon of the third day prior to the first day of the qualifying period prescribed for federal candidates, submit to the Department of State a list of federal candidates nominated by the party to be on the general election ballot. ~~and~~ No later than noon of the third day prior to the first day of the qualifying period for state candidates, the executive committee of a minor political party shall submit to the Department of State the official list of the state, multicounty, and county respective candidates nominated by that party to be on the ballot in the general election to the filing officer for each of the candidates. ~~The Department of State shall notify the appropriate supervisors of elections of the name of each minor party candidate eligible to qualify before such supervisor.~~ The official list of nominated candidates may not be changed by the party after having been filed with the filing officers ~~Department of State~~, except that ~~candidates who have qualified may withdraw from the ballot pursuant to the provisions of this code, and~~ vacancies in nominations may be filled pursuant to s. 100.111.

(2) Each person seeking to qualify for election as a candidate of a minor political party shall file his or her qualifying ~~qualification~~ papers with, and pay the qualifying fee and, if one has been levied, the party assessment, or qualify by the petition process pursuant to s. 99.095 ~~alternative method prescribed in subsection (3),~~ with the officer and at the times and under the circumstances provided in s. 99.061.

~~(3)(a) A minor party candidate may, in lieu of paying the qualifying fee and party assessment, qualify for office by the alternative method prescribed in this subsection. A candidate using this petitioning process shall file an oath with the officer before whom the~~

~~candidate would qualify for the office stating that he or she intends to qualify by this alternative method. If the person is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the candidate must indicate the designation in his or her oath. The oath must be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the election is held, but before the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The Department of State shall prescribe the form to be used in administering and filing the oath. Signatures may not be obtained by a candidate on any petition until the candidate has filed the oath required in this section. Upon receipt of the written oath from a candidate, the qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with petition forms in sufficient numbers to facilitate the gathering of signatures. If the candidate is running for an office that requires a group or district designation, the petition must indicate that designation or the signatures on such petition will not be counted.~~

~~(b) A candidate shall obtain the signatures of a number of qualified electors in the geographical entity represented by the office sought equal to 1 percent of the registered electors in the geographical entity represented by the office sought, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election.~~

~~(c) Each petition shall be submitted prior to noon of the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought to the supervisor of elections of the county for which the petition was circulated. Each supervisor to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors in the county, district, or other geographical entity represented by the office sought. Before the first day for qualifying, the supervisor shall certify the number shown as registered electors.~~

~~(d)1. Certifications for candidates for federal, state, or multicounty district office shall be submitted to the Department of State. The Department of State shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate.~~

~~2. For candidates for county or district office not covered by subparagraph 1., the supervisor of elections shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate.~~

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

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

Section ---. Section 99.09651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.09651 Signature requirements for ballot position in year of apportionment.--

(1) In a year of apportionment, any candidate for representative to Congress, state Senate, or state House of Representatives seeking ballot position by the petition process ~~alternative method~~ prescribed in s. 99.095, s. 99.0955, or s. 99.096 shall obtain at least the number of signatures equal to one-third of 1 percent of the ideal population for the district of the office being sought.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "ideal population" means the total population of the state based upon the most recent decennial census divided by the number of districts for representative to Congress, state Senate, or state House of Representatives. For the purposes of this section, ideal population shall be calculated as of July 1 of the year prior to apportionment. The ideal population for a state Senate district and a state representative district shall be calculated by dividing the total population of the state by 40 for a state Senate district and by dividing by 120 for a state representative district.

(3) Signatures may be obtained from any registered voter in Florida regardless of party affiliation or district boundaries.

(4) Petitions shall state the name of the office the candidate is seeking, but shall not include a district number.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all requirements and procedures relating to the petition process shall conform to the requirements and procedures in nonapportionment years.

Section --. Section 100.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.011 Opening and closing of polls, all elections; expenses.--

(1) The polls shall be open at the voting places at 7:00 a.m., on the day of the election, and shall be kept open until 7:00 p.m., of the same day, and the time shall be regulated by the customary time in standard use in the county seat of the locality. The inspectors shall make public proclamation of the opening and closing of the polls. During the election and canvass of the votes, the ballot box shall not be concealed. Any elector in line at the official closing of the polls shall be allowed to cast a vote in the election.

(2) The time of opening and closing of the polls shall be observed in all elections held in this state, including municipal and school elections.

(3) The expenses of holding all elections for county and state offices necessarily incurred shall be paid out of the treasury of the county or state, as the case may be, in the same manner and by the same officers as in general elections.

(4)(a) The provisions of any special law to the contrary notwithstanding, the expenses of holding a special district or community development district election, or the district's proportionate share of regular election costs, as the case may be, shall be paid out of the district's treasury and in the same manner as in general elections. This subsection applies to any district, whether created by or pursuant to special or general law, which is a special district as defined in s. 200.001(8)(c) or a community development district as defined in s. 190.003(6).

(b) The provisions of any special law to the contrary notwithstanding, the supervisor of elections may impose an interest penalty on any amount due and owing to him or her from a special district or community development district if payment is not made within 30 days from receipt of the bill or within 10 working days of the required time authorized by interlocal agreement. The rate of such interest shall be the rate established pursuant to s. 55.03.

(c) The provisions of any special law to the contrary notwithstanding, all independent and dependent special district elections, with the exception of community development district elections, shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of ss. 189.405 and 189.4051.

Section ---. Section 100.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.101 Special elections and special primary elections.--Except as provided in s. 100.111(2), a special election or special primary election shall be held in the following cases:

(1) If no person has been elected at a general election to fill an office which was required to be filled by election at such general election.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or member of the state house of representatives.

(3) If it is necessary to elect presidential electors, by reason of the offices of President and Vice President both having become vacant.

(4) If a vacancy occurs in the office of member from Florida of the House of Representatives of Congress.

~~(5) If a vacancy occurs in nomination.~~

Section -- . Section 100.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.111 Filling vacancy.--

(1)(a) If any vacancy occurs in any office which is required to be filled pursuant to s. 1(f), Art. IV of the State Constitution and the remainder of the term of such office is 28 months or longer, then at the next general election a person shall be elected to fill the unexpired portion of such term, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday following such general election.

(b) If such a vacancy occurs prior to the first day set by law for qualifying for election to office at such general election, any person seeking nomination or election to the unexpired portion of the term shall qualify within the time prescribed by law for qualifying for other offices to be filled by election at such general election.

(c) If such a vacancy occurs prior to the first primary but on or after the first day set by law for qualifying, the Secretary of State shall set dates for qualifying for the unexpired portion of the term of such office. Any person seeking nomination or election to the unexpired portion of the term shall qualify within the time set by the Secretary of State. If time does not permit party nominations to be made in conjunction with the first and second primary elections, the Governor may call a special primary election, and, if necessary, a second special primary election, to select party nominees for the unexpired portion of such term.

(2)(a) If, in any state or county office required to be filled by election, a vacancy occurs during an election year by reason of the incumbent having qualified as a candidate for federal office pursuant to s. 99.061, no special election is required. Any person seeking nomination or election to the office so vacated shall qualify within the time prescribed by s. 99.061 for qualifying for state or county offices to be filled by election.

(b) If such a vacancy occurs in an election year other than the one immediately preceding expiration of the present term, the Secretary of State shall notify the supervisor of elections in each county served by the office that a vacancy has been created. Such notice shall be provided to the supervisor of elections not later than the close of the first day set for qualifying for state or county office. The supervisor shall provide public notice of the vacancy in any manner the Secretary of State deems appropriate.

(3) Whenever there is a vacancy for which a special election is required pursuant to s. 100.101~~(1)-(4)~~, the Governor, after consultation with the Secretary of State, shall fix the date of a special first primary election, a special second primary election, and a special election. Nominees of political parties other than minor political parties shall be chosen under the primary laws of

this state in the special primary elections to become candidates in the special election. Prior to setting the special election dates, the Governor shall consider any upcoming elections in the jurisdiction where the special election will be held. The dates fixed by the Governor shall be specific days certain and shall not be established by the happening of a condition or stated in the alternative. The dates fixed shall provide a minimum of 2 weeks between each election. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or member of the House of Representatives when the Legislature is in regular legislative session, the minimum times prescribed by this subsection may be waived upon concurrence of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator and no session of the Legislature is scheduled to be held prior to the next general election, the Governor may fix the dates for any special primary and for the special election to coincide with the dates of the first and second primary and general election. If a vacancy in office occurs in any district in the state Senate or House of Representatives or in any congressional district, and no session of the Legislature, or session of Congress if the vacancy is in a congressional district, is scheduled to be held during the unexpired portion of the term, the Governor is not required to call a special election to fill such vacancy.

(a) The dates for candidates to qualify in such special election or special primary election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and candidates shall qualify not later than noon of the last day so fixed. The dates fixed for qualifying shall allow a minimum of 14 days between the last day of qualifying and the special first primary election.

(b) The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in such special elections or special primaries and by committees making contributions or expenditures to influence the

results of such special primaries or special elections shall be not later than such dates as shall be fixed by the Department of State, and in fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations.

(c) The dates for a candidate to qualify by the petition process ~~alternative method~~ in such special primary or special election shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations. Any candidate seeking to qualify by the petition ~~alternative method~~ in a special primary election shall obtain 25 percent of the signatures required by s. 99.095, ~~s. 99.0955, or s. 99.096, as applicable.~~

(d) The qualifying fees and party assessments of such candidates as may qualify shall be the same as collected for the same office at the last previous primary for that office. The party assessment shall be paid to the appropriate executive committee of the political party to which the candidate belongs.

(e) Each county canvassing board shall make as speedy a return of the result of such special elections and primaries as time will permit, and the Elections Canvassing Commission likewise shall make as speedy a canvass and declaration of the nominees as time will permit.

(4)(a) In the event that ~~death, resignation, withdrawal, removal, or any other cause or event~~ should cause a party to have a vacancy in nomination which leaves no candidate for an office from such party, ~~the Governor shall, after conferring with the Secretary of State, call a special primary election and, if necessary, a second special primary election to select for such office a nominee of such political party. The dates on which candidates may qualify for such special primary election shall be fixed by the Department of State, and the candidates shall~~

~~qualify no later than noon of the last day so fixed. The filing of campaign expense statements by candidates in special primaries shall not be later than such dates as shall be fixed by the Department of State. In fixing such dates, the Department of State shall take into consideration and be governed by the practical time limitations. The qualifying fees and party assessment of such candidates as may qualify shall be the same as collected for the same office at the last previous primary for that office. Each county canvassing board shall make as speedy a return of the results of such primaries as time will permit, and the Elections Canvassing Commission shall likewise make as speedy a canvass and declaration of the nominees as time will permit.~~

~~(b) If the vacancy in nomination occurs later than September 15, or if the vacancy in nomination occurs with respect to a candidate of a minor political party which has obtained a position on the ballot, no special primary election shall be held and the Department of State shall notify the chair of the appropriate state, district, or county political party executive committee of such party; and, within 5 7 days, the chair shall call a meeting of his or her executive committee to consider designation of a nominee to fill the vacancy. The name of any person so designated shall be submitted to the Department of State within 7 14 days of notice to the chair in order that the person designated may have his or her name ~~printed or otherwise placed~~ on the ballot of the ensuing general election, ~~but in no event shall the supervisor of elections be required to place on a ballot a name submitted less than 21 days prior to the election.~~ However, if the name of the new nominee is submitted after the certification of results of the preceding primary election, the ballots shall not be changed and ~~vacancy occurs less than 21 days prior to the election, the person designated by the political party will replace the former party nominee even though the former party nominee's name will~~ appear ~~be~~ on the ballot. Any ballots cast for the former party~~

nominee will be counted for the person designated by the political party to replace the former party nominee. If there is no opposition to the party nominee, the person designated by the political party to replace the former party nominee will be elected to office at the general election. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "district political party executive committee" means the members of the state executive committee of a political party from those counties comprising the area involving a district office.

~~(b)~~ ~~(e)~~ When, under the circumstances set forth in the preceding paragraph, vacancies in nomination are ~~required to be~~ filled by committee nominations, such vacancies shall be filled by party rule. In any instance in which a nominee is selected by a committee to fill a vacancy in nomination, such nominee shall pay the same filing fee and take the same oath as the nominee would have taken had he or she regularly qualified for election to such office.

~~(d)~~ Any person who, at the close of qualifying as prescribed in ss. 99.061 and 105.031, was qualified for nomination or election to or retention in a public office to be filled at the ensuing general election is prohibited from qualifying as a candidate to fill a vacancy in nomination for any other office to be filled at that general election, even if such person has withdrawn or been eliminated as a candidate for the original office sought. However, this paragraph does not apply to a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor who applies to fill a vacancy in nomination for the office of Governor on the same ticket or to a person who has withdrawn or been eliminated as a candidate and who is subsequently designated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor under s. 99.063.

(5) In the event of unforeseeable circumstances not contemplated in these general election laws concerning the calling and holding of special primary elections and special

elections resulting from court order or other unpredictable circumstances, the Department of State shall have the authority to provide for the conduct of orderly elections.

~~(6) In the event that a vacancy occurs which leaves less than 4 weeks for a candidate seeking to qualify by the alternative method to gather signatures for ballot position, the number of signatures required for ballot placement shall be 25 percent of the number of signatures required by s. 99.095, s. 99.0955, or s. 99.096, whichever is applicable.~~

Section ----. Section 100.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.141 Notice of special election to fill any vacancy in office ~~or nomination~~.—

(1) Whenever a special election is required to fill any vacancy in office ~~or nomination~~, the Governor, after consultation with the Secretary of State, shall issue an order declaring on what day the election shall be held and deliver the order to the Department of State.

(2) The Department of State shall prepare a notice stating what offices ~~and vacancies~~ are to be filled in the special election, the date set for each special primary election and the special election, the dates fixed for qualifying for office, the dates fixed for qualifying by the petition process ~~alternative method~~, and the dates fixed for filing campaign expense statements.

(3) The department shall deliver a copy of such notice to the supervisor of elections of each county in which the special election is to be held. The supervisor shall have the notice published two times in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least 10 days prior to the first day set for qualifying for office. If such a newspaper is not published within the period set forth, the supervisor shall post at least five copies of the notice in conspicuous places in the county not less than 10 days prior to the first date set for qualifying.

Section ----. Section 100.371, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.--

(1) Constitutional amendments proposed by initiative shall be placed on the ballot for the general election provided the initiative has been filed with the Secretary of State no later than February 1 of the year the general election is held ~~occurring in excess of 90 days from the certification of ballot position by the Secretary of State.~~ A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the Secretary of State upon the date of the receipt by the secretary of a certificate or certificates from supervisors of elections indicating the petition has been validly signed by the constitutionally required number of electors.

(2) On February 1 of the year the general election is held, each supervisor of elections shall execute a certificate to the Secretary of State containing the total number of verified and valid signatures received by the supervisor of elections by such date. The supervisor of elections shall report totals for each initiative amendment by congressional district. The Secretary of State shall issue a certification of ballot position pursuant to subsection (7) ~~Such certification shall be issued when the Secretary of State has received verification certificates from the supervisors of elections indicating that the requisite number and distribution of valid signatures of electors have been submitted to and verified by the supervisors. A signed petition form~~ Every signature shall be dated when made and shall be valid and included in the verification certificate submitted by the supervisor of elections pursuant to this section only if the petition form was signed by the elector no more than for a period of 4 years prior to February 1 of the year the general election is held, has not been revoked, and following such date, provided all other requirements of law are complied with.

(3) The sponsor of an initiative amendment shall, prior to obtaining any signatures, register as a political committee pursuant to s. 106.03 and submit the text of the proposed amendment to the Secretary of State, with the petition form on which the signatures will be affixed, and shall obtain the approval of the Secretary of State of such form. The Secretary of State shall promulgate rules pursuant to s. 120.54 prescribing the style and requirements of such form. Any signatures presented for verification dated prior to the date the Secretary of State approves the petition form are invalid and shall not be verified by the supervisor of elections.

(4) The supervisor of elections shall verify that the signature on a petition is valid only if:

(a) The signature is on the petition form approved by the Secretary of State and contains the following:

1. The original signature of the elector as shown by the registration records;
2. The date on which the elector signed the petition;
3. The elector's date of birth;
4. The name, street address, city and county of residence of the elector; and
5. The driver's license number, the last four digits of the social security number or the voter registration number of the elector.

(b) The elector is a duly qualified and registered elector eligible to vote in the congressional district for which his or her signature is submitted on both the date the elector signed the petition and on the date the petition signature is verified.

(c) The date the elector signed the form, as recorded by the elector on the petition, is no more than 14 days from the date the petition was received by the supervisor of elections.

(d) The petition contains the affidavit required pursuant to s. 100.372(6).

(5)(a) Any person presented with a petition for signature has the right to receive a copy of the petition and submit his or her signed petition to the sponsor of the initiative amendment by mail at the address listed on the petition.

(b) An elector's signature on a petition may be revoked by submitting to the supervisor of elections a signed petition revocation form. The petition revocation form shall be in the form promulgated by rule by the division. The signature of an elector on a petition becomes irrevocable on the date that the initiative amendment receives certification of ballot position pursuant to subsection (2).

(6) (4) The sponsor shall submit signed and dated forms to the appropriate supervisor of elections for verification as to the number of registered electors whose valid signatures appear thereon. The supervisor shall promptly verify the signatures upon payment of the fee required by s. 99.097. Upon completion of verification, the supervisor shall execute a certificate indicating the total number of signatures checked, the number of signatures verified as valid and as being of registered electors, and the distribution by congressional district. This certificate shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State. The supervisor shall retain the signature forms for at least 1 year following the election in which the issue appeared on the ballot or until the Division of Elections notifies the supervisors of elections that the committee which circulated the petition is no longer seeking to obtain ballot position.

(7) (5) The Secretary of State shall determine from the verification certificates submitted pursuant to subsection (2) received from supervisors of elections the total number of verified valid signatures and the distribution of such signatures by congressional districts. Upon a

determination that the requisite number and distribution of valid signatures have been obtained and by no later than February 15 of the general election year, the secretary shall issue a certificate of ballot position for that proposed amendment and shall assign a designating number pursuant to s. 101.161. ~~A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the Secretary of State upon the date of the receipt by the secretary of a certificate or certificates from supervisors of elections indicating the petition has been signed by the constitutionally required number of electors.~~

(8) ~~(6)~~(a) Within 45 days after receipt of a proposed revision or amendment to the State Constitution by initiative petition from the Secretary of State ~~or, within 30 days after such receipt if receipt occurs 120 days or less before the election at which the question of ratifying the amendment will be presented~~, the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall complete an analysis and financial impact statement to be placed on the ballot of the estimated increase or decrease in any revenues or costs to state or local governments resulting from the proposed initiative. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall submit the financial impact statement to the Attorney General and Secretary of State.

(b)1. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall provide an opportunity for any proponents or opponents of the initiative to submit information and may solicit information or analysis from any other entities or agencies, including the Office of Economic and Demographic Research. All meetings of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall be open to the public as provided in chapter 286.

2. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference is established to review, analyze, and estimate the financial impact of amendments to or revisions of the State Constitution proposed by initiative. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall consist of four principals: one

person from the Executive Office of the Governor; the coordinator of the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, or his or her designee; one person from the professional staff of the Senate; and one person from the professional staff of the House of Representatives. Each principal shall have appropriate fiscal expertise in the subject matter of the initiative. A Financial Impact Estimating Conference may be appointed for each initiative.

3. Principals of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall reach a consensus or majority concurrence on a clear and unambiguous financial impact statement, no more than 75 words in length, and immediately submit the statement to the Attorney General. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the Financial Impact Estimating Conference from setting forth a range of potential impacts in the financial impact statement. Any financial impact statement that a court finds not to be in accordance with this section shall be remanded solely to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for redrafting. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall redraft the financial impact statement within 15 days.

4. If the members of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference are unable to agree on the statement required by this subsection, or if the Supreme Court has rejected the initial submission by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference and no redraft has been approved by the Supreme Court by 5 p.m. on the 75th day before the election, the following statement shall appear on the ballot pursuant to s. 101.161(1): "The financial impact of this measure, if any, cannot be reasonably determined at this time."

(c) The financial impact statement must be separately contained and be set forth after the ballot summary as required in s. 101.161(1).

(d)1. Any financial impact statement that the Supreme Court finds not to be in accordance with this subsection shall be remanded solely to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for redrafting, provided the court's advisory opinion is rendered at least 75 days before the election at which the question of ratifying the amendment will be presented. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall prepare and adopt a revised financial impact statement no later than 5 p.m. on the 15th day after the date of the court's opinion.

2. If, by 5 p.m. on the 75th day before the election, the Supreme Court has not issued an advisory opinion on the initial financial impact statement prepared by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for an initiative amendment that otherwise meets the legal requirements for ballot placement, the financial impact statement shall be deemed approved for placement on the ballot.

3. In addition to the financial impact statement required by this subsection, the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall draft an initiative financial information statement. The initiative financial information statement should describe in greater detail than the financial impact statement any projected increase or decrease in revenues or costs that the state or local governments would likely experience if the ballot measure were approved. If appropriate, the initiative financial information statement may include both estimated dollar amounts and a description placing the estimated dollar amounts into context. The initiative financial information statement must include both a summary of not more than 500 words and additional detailed information that includes the assumptions that were made to develop the financial impacts, workpapers, and any other information deemed relevant by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference.

4. The Department of State shall have printed, and shall furnish to each supervisor of elections, a copy of the summary from the initiative financial information statements. The supervisors shall have the summary from the initiative financial information statements available at each polling place and at the main office of the supervisor of elections upon request.

5. The Secretary of State and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall make available on the Internet each initiative financial information statement in its entirety. In addition, each supervisor of elections whose office has a website shall post the summary from each initiative financial information statement on the website. Each supervisor shall include the Internet addresses for the information statements on the Secretary of State's and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research's websites in the publication or mailing required by s. 101.20.

(9) (7) The Department of State may adopt rules in accordance with s. 120.54 to carry out the provisions of this section and s. 100.372, Florida Statutes ~~subsections (1) (6)~~.

Section ---. Section 100.372, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

100.372 Petition circulators.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) A “paid petition circulator” is any person who, directly or indirectly, receives any compensation for presenting to an elector for signature a petition form or petition revocation form.

(b) “Sponsor” means a political committee seeking signatures on a petition for a proposed constitutional amendment or a person or political committee seeking to obtain signatures on a petition revocation form.

(c) “Volunteer petition circulator” means any person who does not receive compensation for presenting a petition form or petition revocation form to an elector for signature.

(2) A sponsor or any person or group associated with such sponsor who intends to employ or contract with a paid petition circulator must file an affidavit with the division giving notice of the intended use of paid petition circulators before such person is employed or contracted.

(3) If the sponsor directly, or indirectly through any person or group associated with such sponsor, employs or contracts with a paid petition circulator after receiving a waiver of the fee required by s. 99.097, the Secretary of State shall not certify the proposed initiative amendment for placement on the ballot until the sponsor pays each supervisor of elections or reimburses the General Revenue Fund, as applicable, the amount of the fee required by s. 99.097.

(4) A sponsor, paid petition circulator, or volunteer petition circulator must place on each petition form prior to presenting the form to the elector for signature the name and address of the person or entity paying the circulator or, for volunteer petition circulators, the name of the sponsor. A paid petition circulator when soliciting signatures for a proposed petition amendment shall wear a badge prominently identifying him or her as a “Paid Petition Circulator” and a volunteer petition circulator shall wear a badge prominently identifying him or her as a “Volunteer Petition Circulator.”

(5) The petition form provided by a paid petition circulator or volunteer petition circulator to the elector must set forth the following in bold type and in a 16-point or larger font, at the top of the petition immediately below the title “Constitutional Amendment Petition Form” or “Constitutional Amendment Signature Revocation Form”:

PETITION SIGNER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

As a currently registered Florida voter, you have the following rights regarding this petition:

- 1) RIGHT TO SIGN OR NOT SIGN: You have the right to sign or not sign this petition.
- 2) RIGHT TO MAIL-IN: You have the right to take this petition home and study the issue before signing. If you choose to sign the petition, you may return it to the sponsor at the following address: (insert address of sponsor)
- 3) RIGHT TO KNOW INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPONSOR OF THE INITIATIVE BEFORE SIGNING: You have the right to visit the following website to receive the campaign finance disclosure information regarding the political committee sponsoring this initiative petition [add Division of Election's website]
- 4) RIGHT TO ASK FOR "VOLUNTARY DECLARATION OF PETITION CIRCULATOR" BEFORE SIGNING: If you are being offered this petition by a petition circulator, you may ask him or her to fill out the Voluntary Declaration of Petition Circulator provided below. By law the signature gatherer may choose not to complete the Declaration. However, it is your right not to sign any petition if the Declaration is not completed.
- 5) VOLUNTARY DECLARATION OF PETITION CIRCULATOR to be completed voluntarily by petition circulator. All responses voluntarily provided must be truthful under penalty of perjury.

Name of Signature Gatherer: _____

City, County, and State of Legal Residence: _____

(circle yes or no) I am receiving compensation for circulating this petition YES NO

If yes, the rate of compensation is: _____

(circle yes or no) I have been paid to circulate petitions in Florida for other proposed constitutional amendments in the past five years YES NO

If yes, the other proposed amendments are: _____

(circle yes or no) I have been paid to circulate petitions for proposed constitutional amendments or initiatives in states other than Florida in the past five years YES NO

If yes, the other states are: _____

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that the information that I have voluntarily provided is true and correct as of [DATE]. [SIGNATURE OF PETITION CIRCULATOR]

(6) To each petition shall be attached a signed, notarized and dated affidavit executed by the paid petition circulator or volunteer petition circulator, which shall include his or her printed name, the address at which he or she resides, and the date he or she executed the affidavit; that he or she has read and understands the laws governing the circulation of petitions; that he or she circulated the petitions attached to the affidavit; that each signature thereon was affixed in the circulator's presence; that each signature, to the best of the circulator's knowledge, is valid; that any Voluntary Declaration of Petition Circulator completed by the paid petition circulator is included with the signed petition and is true and correct under penalty of perjury; and that the circulator has abided by all laws pertaining to the gathering of petition signatures.

(7) No person may provide a paid petition circulator any form of compensation that is based, directly or indirectly, upon the number of signatures obtained on petition or petition revocation forms. Any person violating this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(8) If any person provides compensation to a paid petition circulator in violation of subsection (7), then all petitions received by the supervisors with respect to such initiative amendment shall be deemed invalid.

Section 101.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.031 Instructions for electors.--

(1) The Department of State, or in case of municipal elections the governing body of the municipality, shall print, in large type on cards, instructions for the electors to use in voting. It shall provide not less than two cards for each voting precinct for each election and furnish such cards to each supervisor upon requisition. Each supervisor of elections shall send a sufficient number of these cards to the precincts prior to an election. The election inspectors shall display the cards in the polling places as information for electors. The cards shall contain information about how to vote and such other information as the Department of State may deem necessary. The cards must also include the list of rights and responsibilities afforded to Florida voters, as described in subsection (2).

(2) The supervisor of elections in each county shall have posted at each polling place in the county the Voter's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities in the following form:

VOTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Each registered voter in this state has the right to:

1. Vote and have his or her vote accurately counted.
2. Cast a vote if he or she is in line at the official closing of the polls in that county.
3. Ask for and receive assistance in voting.

4. Receive up to two replacement ballots if he or she makes a mistake prior to the ballot being cast.
5. An explanation if his or her registration is in question.
6. If his or her registration or identity is in question, cast a provisional ballot.
- ~~7. Prove his or her identity by signing an affidavit if election officials doubt the voter's identity.~~
- ~~7.8.~~ Written instructions to use when voting, and, upon request, oral instructions in voting from elections officers.
- ~~8.9.~~ Vote free from coercion or intimidation by elections officers or any other person.
- ~~9.10.~~ Vote on a voting system that is in working condition and that will allow votes to be accurately cast.

VOTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Each registered voter in this state should:

1. Familiarize himself or herself with the candidates and issues.
2. Maintain with the office of the supervisor of elections a current address.
3. Know the location of his or her polling place and its hours of operation.
4. Bring proper identification to the polling station.
5. Familiarize himself or herself with the operation of the voting equipment in his or her precinct.
6. Treat precinct workers with courtesy.
7. Respect the privacy of other voters.
8. Report any problems or violations of election laws to the supervisor of elections.
9. Ask questions, if needed.

10. Make sure that his or her completed ballot is correct before leaving the polling station.

NOTE TO VOTER: Failure to perform any of these responsibilities does not prohibit a voter from voting.

(3) Nothing in this section shall give rise to a legal cause of action.

(4) In case any elector, after entering the voting booth, shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two election officers who are not both members of the same political party, if present, or, if not, two election officers who are members of the same political party, shall give such instructions to such elector, but no officer or person assisting an elector shall in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any elector to vote for or against any particular ticket, candidate, amendment, question, or proposition. After giving the elector instructions and before the elector has voted, the officers or persons assisting the elector shall retire, and such elector shall vote in secret.

Section 101.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.043 Identification required at polls.—

(1) The precinct register, as prescribed in s. 98.461, shall be used at the polls in lieu of the registration books for the purpose of identifying the elector at the polls prior to allowing him or her to vote. The clerk or inspector shall require each elector, upon entering the polling place, to present a current and valid picture identification as provided in s. 97.0535(3)(a). If the picture identification does not contain the signature of the voter, an additional identification that provides the voter's signature shall be required. The elector shall sign his or her name in the space provided, and the clerk or inspector shall compare the signature with that on the

identification provided by the elector and enter his or her initials in the space provided and allow the elector to vote if the clerk or inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the elector.

~~(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), if the elector fails to furnish the required identification, or if the clerk or inspector is in doubt as to the identity of the elector, such clerk or inspector shall follow the procedure prescribed in s. 101.49.~~

~~(3) If the elector who fails to furnish the required identification is a first time voter who registered by mail and has not provided the required identification to the supervisor of elections prior to election day, the elector shall be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. The canvassing board shall determine the validity of the ballot pursuant to s. 101.048(2).~~

Section --. Section 101.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.048 Provisional ballots.--

(1) At all elections, a voter claiming to be properly registered in the county and eligible to vote at the precinct in the election, but whose eligibility cannot be determined, a person who an election official asserts is not eligible, and other persons specified in the code shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot. Once voted, the provisional ballot shall be placed in a secrecy envelope and thereafter sealed in a provisional ballot envelope. The provisional ballot shall be deposited in a ballot box. All provisional ballots shall remain sealed in their envelopes for return to the supervisor of elections. The department shall prescribe the form of the provisional ballot envelope. A person casting a provisional ballot shall have the right to present written evidence supporting his or her eligibility to vote to the supervisor of elections by not later than 5 p.m. on the third day following the election.

(2)(a) The county canvassing board shall examine each Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation envelope to determine if the person voting that ballot was entitled to vote at the precinct where the person cast a vote in the election and that the person had not already cast a ballot in the election. In determining whether a person casting a provisional ballot is entitled to vote, the county canvassing board shall review the information provided in the Voter's Certificate and Affirmation, written evidence provided by the person pursuant to subsection (1), and any other evidence presented by the supervisor of elections. A ballot of a person casting a provisional ballot should be counted unless, by a preponderance of the evidence, the canvassing board determines that the person was not entitled to vote.

(b)1. If it is determined that the person was registered and entitled to vote at the precinct where the person cast a vote in the election, the canvassing board shall compare the signature on the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation envelope with the signature on the voter's registration and, if it matches, shall count the ballot.

2. 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."

(3) The Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation shall be in substantially the following form:

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is _____; that my date of birth is _____; that I am registered and qualified to vote ~~and at the time I registered I resided at _____, in the municipality of _____, in _____ County, Florida;~~ that I am registered in the _____ Party; that I am a qualified voter of the county; and that I have not voted in this election. I understand that if I 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.

(Signature of Voter)

(Current Residence Address)

(Current Mailing Address)

(City, State, Zip Code)

(Driver's License Number or Last Four Digits of Social Security Number)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, (year).

(Election Official)

Precinct # _____

Ballot Style/Party Issued: _____

(4) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (1) through (3) ~~In counties where the voting system does not utilize a paper ballot,~~ the supervisor of elections may, and for persons with disabilities shall, provide the appropriate provisional ballot to the voter by electronic means that meet the requirements of s. 101.56062 as provided for by the certified voting system. Each

person casting a provisional ballot by electronic means shall, prior to casting his or her ballot, complete the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate and Affirmation as provided in subsection (3).

(5) Each person casting a provisional ballot shall be given written instructions regarding the person's right to provide the supervisor of elections with written evidence of their eligibility to vote and the free access system established pursuant to subsection (6). The instructions shall contain information on how to access the system and the information the voter will need to provide to obtain information on his or her particular ballot. The instructions shall also include the following statement: "If this is a primary election, you should contact the supervisor of elections' office immediately to confirm that you are registered and can vote in the general election."

(6) Each supervisor of elections shall establish a free access system that allows each person who casts a provisional ballot to determine whether his or her provisional ballot was counted in the final canvass of votes and, if not, the reasons why. Information regarding provisional ballots shall be available no later than 30 days following the election. The system established must restrict information regarding an individual ballot to the person who cast the ballot.

Section ----. Section 101.049, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.049 Provisional ballots; special circumstances.--

(1) Any person who votes in an election after the regular poll-closing time pursuant to a court or other order extending the statutory polling hours must vote a provisional ballot. Once voted, the provisional ballot shall be placed in a secrecy envelope and thereafter sealed in a provisional ballot envelope. The election official witnessing the voter's subscription and

affirmation on the Provisional Ballot Voter's Certificate shall indicate whether or not the voter met all requirements to vote a regular ballot at the polls. All such provisional ballots shall remain sealed in their envelopes and be transmitted to the supervisor of elections.

(2) Separate and apart from all other ballots, the county canvassing board shall count all late-voted provisional ballots that the canvassing board determines to be valid.

(3) The supervisor shall ensure that late-voted provisional ballots are not commingled with other ballots during the canvassing process or at any other time they are statutorily required to be in the supervisor's possession.

(4) This section shall not apply to voters in line at the poll-closing time provided in s. 100.011 who cast their ballots subsequent to that time.

(5) As an alternative, provisional ballots cast pursuant to this section may, and for persons with disabilities shall, be cast in accordance with the provisions of s. 101.048(4).

Section --. 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.--

(1) Any elector applying to vote in any election who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may request the assistance of two election officials or some other person of the elector's own choice, other than the elector's employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of his or her union, to assist the elector in casting his or her vote. Any such elector, before retiring to the voting booth, may have one of such persons read over to him or her, without suggestion or interference, the titles of the offices

to be filled and the candidates therefore and the issues on the ballot. After the elector requests the aid of the two election officials or the person of the elector's choice, they shall retire to the voting booth for the purpose of casting the elector's vote according to the elector's choice.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to be in the voting booth with any elector except as provided in subsection (1). At the polling place or early voting site or within 100 feet of the entrance of such locations, it is unlawful for any person to solicit any elector in an effort to provide such elector assistance to vote pursuant to subsection (1). Any person violating this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) Any elector applying to cast an 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 absentee ballot.

(4) If an elector needs assistance in voting pursuant to the provisions of this section, the clerk or one of the inspectors shall require the elector requesting assistance in voting to take the following oath:

DECLARATION TO SECURE ASSISTANCE

State of Florida

County of _____

Date _____

Precinct _____

I, (Print name), swear or affirm that I am a registered elector and request assistance from (Print names) in voting at the (name of election) held on (date of election) for the following reason

(Signature of voter)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, (year).

(Signature of Official Administering Oath)

(5) If an elector needing assistance requests that a person, other than an election official, provide him or her assistance to vote, the clerk or one of the inspectors shall require the person providing assistance to take the following oath:

DECLARATION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE

State of Florida

County of _____

Date: _____

Precinct # _____

I, (print name), have been requested by (print name of elector needing assistance) to provide him or her with assistance to vote. I swear or affirm that I am not the employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the union of the voter and that I have not solicited this voter at the polling place or early voting site or within 100 feet of such locations in an effort to provide assistance.

Signature of assistor

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, (year).

Signature of Official Administering Oath

(6) (5) The supervisor of elections shall deliver a sufficient number of these forms to each precinct, along with other election paraphernalia.

Section ---. Section 101.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.111 Person desiring to vote may be challenged; challenger to execute oath; oath of person challenged; determination of challenge.--

(1) When the right to vote of any person who desires to vote is challenged by any elector or poll watcher, the challenge shall be reduced to writing with an oath as provided in this section, giving reasons for the challenge, which shall be delivered to the clerk or inspector. Any elector or poll watcher challenging the right of a person to vote shall execute the oath set forth below:

OATH OF PERSON ENTERING CHALLENGE

State of Florida

County of _____

I do solemnly swear that my name is _____; that I am a member of the _____ party; that I am a

~~registered voter or pollwatcher~~ _____ years old; that my residence address is _____, in the municipality of _____; and that I have reason to believe that _____ is attempting to vote illegally and the reasons for my belief are set forth herein to wit:

(Signature of person challenging voter)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, (year).

(Clerk of election)

~~(2) Before a person who is challenged is permitted to vote, the challenged person's right to vote shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3). The clerk or inspector shall immediately deliver to the challenged person a copy of the oath of the person entering the challenge and the challenged voter shall be allowed to cast a provisional ballot. shall request the challenged person to execute the following oath:~~

OATH OF PERSON CHALLENGED

State of Florida

County of _____

I do solemnly swear that my name is _____; that I am a member of the _____ party; that my date of birth is _____; that my residence address is _____, in the municipality of _____, in this the

~~_____ precinct of _____ county; that I personally made application for registration and signed my name and that I am a qualified voter in this election.~~

~~(Signature of person)~~

~~Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, (year).~~

~~(Clerk of election or Inspector)~~

~~Any inspector or clerk of election may administer the oath.~~

~~(3) Any elector or poll watcher filing a frivolous challenge of any person's right to vote commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084(a) The clerk and inspectors shall compare the information in the challenged person's oath with that entered on the precinct register and shall take any other evidence that may be offered. The clerk and inspectors shall then decide by a majority vote whether the challenged person may vote a regular ballot.~~

~~(b) If the challenged person refuses to complete the oath or if a majority of the clerk and inspectors doubt the eligibility of the person to vote, the challenged person shall be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. The oath of the person entering the challenge and the oath of the person challenged shall be attached to the provisional ballot for transmittal to the canvassing board.~~

Section ---. Section 101.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.131 Watchers at polls.--

(1) Each political party and each candidate may have one watcher in each polling room or early voting area at any one time during the election. A political committee, if formed for the specific purpose of expressly advocating the passage or defeat of an issue on the ballot, may

have one watcher for each polling room or early voting area at any one time during the election.

No watcher shall be permitted to come closer to the officials' table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary to properly perform his or her functions, but each shall be allowed within the polling room or early voting area to watch and observe the conduct of electors and officials. The watchers shall furnish their own materials and necessities and shall not obstruct the orderly conduct of any election and shall pose any questions regarding polling place procedures directly to the clerk for resolution. Poll watchers shall not interact with voters. Each watcher shall be a qualified and registered elector of the county in which he or she serves.

(2) Each party, each political committee, and each candidate requesting to have poll watchers shall designate, in writing, poll watchers for each polling room on election day ~~precinct~~ prior to noon of the second Tuesday preceding the election. Designations of poll watchers for early voting areas shall be submitted to the supervisor no later than 14 days prior to the beginning of early voting. The poll watchers for each precinct shall be approved by the supervisor of elections on or before the Tuesday before the election and the poll watchers for early voting areas shall be approved on or before the 7th day prior to the beginning of early voting. The supervisor shall furnish to each election board ~~precinct~~ a list of the poll watchers designated and approved for such polling room or early voting area ~~precinct~~.

(3) No candidate or sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, or other law enforcement officer may be designated as a poll watcher.

Section ---. Section 101.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.151 Specifications for ballots.--

(1) Marksense Paper ballots shall be printed on paper of such thickness that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back and shall meet the specifications of the voting system that will be used to read the ballots.

(2)(a) The ballot shall have headings under which shall appear the names of the offices and the names of the candidates for the respective offices in the following order: the heading "President and Vice President" and thereunder the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States nominated by the political party that received the highest vote for Governor in the last general election of the Governor in this state. Then shall appear the names of other candidates for President and Vice President of the United States who have been properly nominated. Then shall follow the heading "Congressional" and thereunder the offices of United States Senator and Representative in Congress; then the heading "State" and thereunder the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, Commissioner of Agriculture, state attorney, and public defender, together with the names of the candidates for each office and the title of the office which they seek; then the heading "Legislative" and thereunder the offices of state senator and state representative; then the heading "County" and thereunder clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county court (when authorized by law), sheriff, property appraiser, tax collector, district superintendent of schools, and supervisor of elections. Thereafter follows: members of the board of county commissioners, and such other county and district offices as are involved in the election, in the order fixed by the Department of State, followed, in the year of their election, by "Party Offices," and thereunder the offices of state and county party executive committee members. In a general election, in addition to the names printed on the ballot, a blank space shall be provided under each heading for an office for

which a write-in candidate has qualified. With respect to write-in candidates, if two or more candidates are seeking election to one office, only one blank space shall be provided.

(b) When more than one candidate is nominated for office, the candidates for such office shall qualify and run in a group or district, and the group or district number shall be printed beneath the name of the office. Each nominee of a political party chosen in a primary shall appear on the general election ballot in the same numbered group or district as on the primary election ballot.

(c) If in any election all the offices as set forth in paragraph (a) are not involved, those offices not to be filled shall be omitted and the remaining offices shall be arranged on the ballot in the order named.

(3)(a) The names of the candidates of the party that received the highest number of votes for Governor in the last election in which a Governor was elected shall be placed first under the heading for each office on the general election ballot, together with an appropriate abbreviation of party name; the names of the candidates of the party that received the second highest vote for Governor shall be second under the heading for each office, together with an appropriate abbreviation of the party name.

(b) Minor political party candidates and candidates with no party affiliation shall have their names appear on the general election ballot following the names of recognized political parties, in the same order as they were certified.

(4)(a) The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged alphabetically as to surnames on a primary election ballot.

(b) When two or more candidates running for the same office on a primary election ballot have the same or a similar surname, the word "incumbent" shall appear next to the incumbent's name.

(5) The primary election ballot shall be arranged so that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are joined in a single voting space to allow each elector to cast a single vote for the joint candidacies for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, if applicable.

(6) The general election ballot shall be arranged so that the offices of President and Vice President are joined in a single voting space to allow each elector to cast a single vote for the joint candidacies for President and Vice President and so that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are joined in a single voting space to allow each elector to cast a single vote for the joint candidacies for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

(7) Except for justices or judges seeking retention, the names of unopposed candidates shall not appear on the general election ballot. Each unopposed candidate shall be deemed to have voted for himself or herself.

(8)(a) The Department of State shall adopt rules prescribing a uniform primary and general election ballot for each certified voting system. The rules shall incorporate the requirements set forth in this section and shall prescribe additional matters and forms that include, without limitation:

1. Clear and unambiguous ballot instructions and directions;
2. Individual race layout; and
3. Overall ballot layout.

(b) The department rules shall graphically depict a sample uniform primary and general election ballot form for each certified voting system.

Section ---. Section 101.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.171 Copy of constitutional amendment to be available at polls ~~posted~~.--Whenever any amendment to the State Constitution is to be voted upon at any election, the Department of State shall have printed, and shall furnish to each supervisor of elections, a sufficient number of copies of the amendment, either in poster or booklet form, and the supervisor shall have a copy thereof conspicuously posted or available at each precinct upon the day of election.

Section ---. Section 101.294, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.294 Purchase and sale of voting equipment.--

(1) The Division of Elections of the Department of State shall adopt uniform rules for the purchase, use, and sale of voting equipment in the state. No governing body shall purchase or cause to be purchased any voting equipment unless such equipment has been certified for use in this state by the Department of State.

(2) Any governing body contemplating the purchase or sale of voting equipment shall notify the Division of Elections of such considerations. The division shall attempt to coordinate the sale of excess or outmoded equipment by one county with purchases of necessary equipment by other counties.

(3) The division shall inform the governing bodies of the various counties of the state of the availability of new or used voting equipment and of sources available for obtaining such equipment.

(4) A vendor of voting equipment may not provide an uncertified voting system, voting system component, or voting system upgrade to a governing body or supervisor of elections in this state.

(5) Before or in conjunction with providing a voting system, voting system component, or voting system upgrade, the vendor shall provide the governing body or supervisor of elections with a sworn certification that the voting system, voting system component, or voting system upgrade being provided has been certified by the Division of Elections.

Section --- . Section 101.295, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.295 Penalties for violation.--

(1) Any member of a governing body which purchases or sells voting equipment in violation of the provisions of ss. 101.292-101.295, which member knowingly votes to purchase or sell voting equipment in violation of the provisions of ss. 101.292-101.295, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and shall be subject to suspension from office on the grounds of malfeasance.

(2) Any vendor, chief executive officer, or vendor representative of voting equipment who provides a voting system, voting system component, or voting system upgrade in violation of this chapter commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section ---. Section 101.49, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.49 Procedure of election officers where signatures differ.--

(1) Whenever any clerk or inspector, upon a just comparison of the signatures, doubts that the signature on the identification presented by the ~~of any elector who presents himself or~~

~~herself at the polls to vote~~ is the same as the signature of the elector affixed on the precinct register or early voting certificate ~~in the registration book~~, the clerk or inspector shall deliver to the person an affidavit which shall be in substantially the following form:

STATE OF FLORIDA,

COUNTY OF _____.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is _____; that I am _____ years old; that I was born in ~~the State of~~ _____; that I am registered to vote, ~~and at the time I registered I resided on~~ _____ Street, in the municipality of _____, County of _____, State of Florida; that I am a qualified voter of the county and state aforesaid and have not voted in this election.

(Signature of voter)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. (year).

(Clerk or inspector of election)

Precinct No. _____.

County of _____.

(2) The person shall fill out, in his or her own handwriting or with assistance from a member of the election board, the form and make an affidavit to the facts stated in the filled-in form; such affidavit shall then be sworn to and subscribed before one of the inspectors or clerks of the election who is authorized to administer the oath. Whenever the affidavit is made and filed with the clerk or inspector, the person shall then be admitted to cast his or her vote, but if the person fails or refuses to make out or file such affidavit but asserts his or her eligibility, then he or she shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot ~~not be permitted to vote~~.

Section ---. Section 101.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.51 Electors to occupy booth alone.--

(1) When the elector presents himself or herself to vote, the election official shall ascertain whether the elector's name is upon the register of electors, and, if the elector's name appears and no challenge interposes, or, if interposed, be not sustained, one of the election officials stationed at the entrance shall announce the name of the elector and permit him or her to enter the booth or compartment to cast his or her vote, allowing only one elector at a time to pass through to vote. An elector, while casting his or her ballot, may not occupy a booth or compartment already occupied or speak with anyone, except as provided by s. 101.051, while in the voting booth ~~polling place~~.

(2) After casting his or her vote, the elector shall at once leave the polling room by the exit opening and shall not be permitted to reenter on any pretext whatever.

Section ----. Section 101.5612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.5612 Testing of tabulating equipment.--

(1) All electronic or electromechanical voting systems shall be thoroughly tested at the conclusion of maintenance and programming. Tests shall be sufficient to determine that the voting system is properly programmed, the election is correctly defined on the voting system, and all of the voting system input, output, and communication devices are working properly.

(2) On any day not more than 10 days prior to the commencement of early voting as provided in s. 101.657, the supervisor of elections shall have the automatic tabulating equipment publicly tested to ascertain that the equipment will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures. If the ballots to be used at the polling place on election day are not available at the time of the testing, the supervisor may conduct an additional test not more than 10 days

prior to election day. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least 48 hours prior thereto by publication once in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, by posting the notice in at least four conspicuous places in the county. The supervisor or the municipal elections official may, at the time of qualifying, give written notice of the time and location of the public preelection test to each candidate qualifying with that office and obtain a signed receipt that the notice has been given. The Department of State shall give written notice to each statewide candidate at the time of qualifying, or immediately at the end of qualifying, that the voting equipment will be tested and advise each candidate to contact the county supervisor of elections as to the time and location of the public preelection test. The supervisor or the municipal elections official shall, at least 15 days prior to the commencement of early voting as provided in s. 101.657, send written notice by certified mail to the county party chair of each political party and to all candidates for other than statewide office whose names appear on the ballot in the county and who did not receive written notification from the supervisor or municipal elections official at the time of qualifying, stating the time and location of the public preelection test of the automatic tabulating equipment. The canvassing board shall convene, and each member of the canvassing board shall certify to the accuracy of the test. For the test, the canvassing board may designate one member to represent it. The test shall be open to representatives of the political parties, the press, and the public. Each political party may designate one person with expertise in the computer field who shall be allowed in the central counting room when all tests are being conducted and when the official votes are being counted. The designee shall not interfere with the normal operation of the canvassing board.

(3) For electronic or electromechanical voting systems configured to tabulate 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 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.

(4)(a)1. For electronic or electromechanical voting systems configured to include electronic or electromechanical tabulation devices which are distributed to the precincts, all or a sample of the devices to be used in the election shall be publicly tested. If a sample is to be tested, the sample shall consist of a random selection of at least 5 percent of the devices for an optical scan system or 2 percent of the devices for a touchscreen system or 10 of the devices for either system, as applicable, whichever is greater. The test shall be conducted by processing a group of ballots, causing the device to output results for the ballots processed, and comparing the output of results to the results expected for the ballots processed. The group of ballots shall be produced so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure and to include for each office one or more ballots which have activated voting positions

in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the tabulating device to reject such votes.

2. If any tested tabulating device is found to have an error in tabulation, it shall be deemed unsatisfactory. For each device deemed unsatisfactory, the canvassing board shall take steps to determine the cause of the error, shall attempt to identify and test other devices that could reasonably be expected to have the same error, and shall test a number of additional devices sufficient to determine that all devices are satisfactory. Upon deeming any device unsatisfactory, the canvassing board may require all devices to be tested or may declare that all devices are unsatisfactory.

3. If the operation or output of any tested tabulation device, such as spelling or the order of candidates on a report, is in error, such problem shall be reported to the canvassing board. The canvassing board shall then determine if the reported problem warrants its deeming the device unsatisfactory.

(b) At the completion of testing under this subsection, the canvassing board or its representative, the representatives of the political parties, and the candidates or their representatives who attended the test shall witness the resetting of each device that passed to a preelection state of readiness and the sealing of each device that passed in such a manner as to secure its state of readiness until the opening of the polls.

(c) The canvassing board or its representative shall execute a written statement setting forth the tabulation devices tested, the results of the testing, the protective counter numbers, if applicable, of each tabulation device, the number of the seal securing each tabulation device at

the conclusion of testing, any problems reported to the board as a result of the testing, and whether each device tested is satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

(d) Any tabulating device deemed unsatisfactory shall be recoded, repaired, or replaced and shall be made available for retesting. Such device must be determined by the canvassing board or its representative to be satisfactory before it may be used in any election. The canvassing board or its representative shall announce at the close of the first testing the date, place, and time that any unsatisfactory device will be retested or may, at the option of the board, notify by telephone each person who was present at the first testing as to the date, place, and time that the retesting will occur.

(e) Records must be kept of all preelection testing of electronic or electromechanical tabulation devices used in any election. Such records are to be present and available for inspection and reference during public preelection testing by any person in attendance during such testing. The need of the canvassing board for access to such records during the testing shall take precedence over the need of other attendees to access such records so that the work of the canvassing board will not be delayed or hindered. Records of testing must include, for each device, the name of each person who tested the device and the date, place, time, and results of each test. Records of testing shall be retained as part of the official records of the election in which any device was used.

Section ----. Section 101.572, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.572 Public inspection of ballots.--The official ballots and ballot cards received from election boards and removed from absentee ballot mailing envelopes shall be open for public inspection or examination while in the custody of the supervisor of elections or the county

canvassing board at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions; however, no persons other than the supervisor of elections or his or her employees or the county canvassing board shall handle any official ballot or 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 ----. Section 101.58, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.58 Supervising and observing registration and election processes.--

(1) The Department of State may, at any time it deems fit; upon the petition of 5 percent of the registered electors; or upon the petition of any candidate, county executive committee chair, state committeeman or committeewoman, or state executive committee chair, appoint one or more deputies whose duties shall be to observe and examine the registration and election processes and the condition, custody, and operation of voting systems and equipment in any county or municipality. The deputy shall have access to all registration books and records as well as any other records or procedures relating to the voting process. The deputy may supervise preparation of the voting equipment and procedures for election, and it shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct the deputy in the performance of his or her duty. The deputy shall file with the Department of State a report of his or her findings and observations of the registration and election processes in the county or municipality, and a copy of the report shall also be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of said county. The compensation of such deputies shall be fixed by

the Department of State; and costs incurred under this section shall be paid from the annual operating appropriation made to the Department of State.

(2) Upon the written direction of the Secretary of State, any employee of the Department of State shall have full access to all premises, records, equipment, and staff of the supervisor of elections.

Section ---. Section 101.595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.595 Analysis and reports of voting problems.--

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

(2) The Department of State, upon receipt of such information, shall prepare a public report on the performance of each type of voting system. The report must contain, but is not limited to, the following information:

(a) An identification of problems with the ballot design or instructions which may have contributed to voter confusion;

(b) An identification of voting system design problems; and

(c) Recommendations for correcting any problems identified.

(3) The Department of State shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31 of each year following a general election.

Section ---. Section 101.6103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read;

101.6103 Mail ballot election procedure.--

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7) ~~(6)~~, the supervisor of elections shall mail all official ballots with a secrecy envelope, a return mailing envelope, and instructions sufficient to describe the voting process to each elector entitled to vote in the election not sooner than the 20th day before the election and not later than the 10th day before the date of the election. All such ballots shall be mailed by first-class mail. Ballots shall be addressed to each elector at the address appearing in the registration records and placed in an envelope which is prominently marked "Do Not Forward."

(2) Upon receipt of the ballot the elector shall mark the ballot, place it in the secrecy envelope, sign the return mailing envelope supplied with the ballot, and comply with the instructions provided with the ballot. The elector shall mail, deliver, or have delivered the marked ballot so that it reaches the supervisor of elections no later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election. The ballot must be returned in the return mailing envelope.

(3) The return mailing envelope shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

VOTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, (Print Name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a qualified voter in this election and that I have not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election.

I understand that failure to sign this certificate and give my residence address will invalidate my ballot.

(Signature)

(Residence Address)

(4) If the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the elector, the elector may obtain a replacement ballot from the supervisor of elections as provided in this subsection. An elector seeking a replacement ballot shall sign a sworn statement that the ballot was destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received and present such statement to the supervisor of elections prior to 7 p.m. on the day of the election. The supervisor of elections shall keep a record of each replacement ballot provided under this subsection.

(5) A ballot shall be counted only if:

(a) It is returned in the return mailing envelope;

(b) The elector's signature has been verified as provided in this subsection; and

(c) It is received by the supervisor of elections not later than 7 p.m. on the day of the election.

The supervisor of elections shall verify the signature of each elector on the return mailing envelope with the signature on the elector's registration records. Such verification may commence at any time prior to the canvass of votes. The supervisor of elections shall safely keep the ballot unopened in his or her office until the county canvassing board canvasses the vote. If the supervisor of elections determines that an elector to whom a replacement ballot has been issued under subsection (4) has voted more than once, the canvassing board shall determine which ballot, if any, is to be counted.

(6) The canvassing board may begin the canvassing of mail ballots at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election, including processing the ballots through the tabulating equipment. However, results may not be released until after 7 p.m. on election day. Any canvassing board member or election employee who releases any result prior to 7 p.m. on election day commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(7) (6) With respect to absent electors overseas entitled to vote in the election, the supervisor of elections shall mail an official ballot with a secrecy envelope, a return mailing envelope, and instructions sufficient to describe the voting process to each such elector on a date sufficient to allow such elector time to vote in the election and to have his or her marked ballot reach the supervisor by 7 p.m. on the day of the election.

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

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.--

(1)(a) The supervisor may accept a request for an absentee ballot from an elector in person or in writing. Except as provided in s. 101.694, one request shall be deemed sufficient to receive an absentee ballot for all elections which are held within a calendar year, 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 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 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)(b). 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; and
8. The requester's signature (written requests only).

(2) ~~If~~ A request for an absentee ballot to be mailed to a voter must be is received no later than 5 p.m. on the 6th day prior to after the Friday before the election by the supervisor of elections ~~from an absent elector overseas, the supervisor shall send a notice to the elector acknowledging receipt of his or her request and notifying the elector that the ballot will not be forwarded due to insufficient time for return of the ballot by the required deadline.~~

(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 ballot was delivered to the post office or other carrier mailed, the date the ballot was received by the supervisor, and such other information he or she may deem necessary. This information shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made available to or reproduced only for 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) To each absent qualified elector overseas who has requested an absentee ballot, the supervisor of elections shall, not fewer than 35 days before the first primary election, mail an absentee ballot. Not fewer than 45 days before the second primary and general election, the supervisor of elections shall mail an absentee ballot. If the regular absentee ballots are not available, the supervisor shall mail an advance absentee ballot to those persons requesting ballots for such elections. The advance absentee ballot for the second primary shall be the same as the first primary absentee ballot as to the names of candidates, except that for any offices where there are only two candidates, those offices and all political party executive committee offices shall be omitted. Except as provided in ss. 99.063(4) and 100.371 (8) ~~(6)~~, the advance absentee ballot for the general election shall be as specified in s. 101.151, except that in the case of candidates of political parties where nominations were not made in the first primary, the names of the candidates placing first and second in the first primary election shall be printed on the advance absentee ballot. The advance absentee ballot or advance absentee ballot information booklet shall be of a different color for each election and also a different color from the absentee ballots for the first primary, second primary, and general election. The supervisor shall mail an advance absentee ballot for the second primary and general election to each qualified absent elector for whom a request is received until the absentee ballots are printed. The supervisor shall enclose with the advance second primary absentee ballot and advance general election absentee ballot an explanation stating that the absentee ballot for the election will be mailed as soon as it is printed; and, if both the advance absentee ballot and the absentee ballot for the election are returned in time to be counted, only the absentee ballot will be counted. The Department of State

may prescribe by rule the requirements for preparing and mailing absentee ballots to absent qualified electors overseas.

(b) As soon as the remainder of the absentee ballots are printed, the supervisor shall provide 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, unless the elector specifies in the request that:

a. The elector is absent from the county and does not plan to return before the day of the election;

b. The elector is temporarily unable to occupy the residence because of hurricane, tornado, flood, fire, or other emergency or natural disaster; or

c. The elector is in a hospital, assisted-living facility, nursing home, short-term medical or rehabilitation facility, or correctional facility, in which case the supervisor shall mail the ballot by nonforwardable, return-if-undeliverable mail to any other address the elector specifies in the request.

2. By forwardable mail to voters who are entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act.

3. By personal delivery to the elector, upon presentation of the identification required in s. 101.657 up to 7 p.m. election day.

4. By delivery to a designee on election day or up to 4 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 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 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.

(5) In the event that the Elections Canvassing Commission is unable to certify the results of an election for a state office in time to comply with subsection (4), the Department of State is authorized to prescribe rules for a ballot to be sent to absent electors overseas.

(6) Nothing other than the materials necessary to vote absentee shall be mailed or delivered with any absentee ballot.

Section ---. Section 101.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.64 Delivery of absentee ballots; envelopes; form.--

(1) The supervisor shall enclose with each 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)

(2) The certificate shall be arranged on the back of the mailing envelope so that the line for the signature of the absent elector is across the seal of the envelope; however, no statement shall appear on the envelope which indicates that a signature of the voter must cross the seal of the envelope. The absent elector shall execute the certificate on the envelope.

(3) In lieu of the voter's certificate provided in this section, the supervisor of elections shall provide each person voting absentee under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act with the standard oath prescribed by the presidential designee.

Section ---. Section 101.657, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.657 Early voting.--

(1)(a) As a convenience, the supervisor of elections shall allow an elector to vote early in the main or branch office of the supervisor by depositing the voted ballot in a voting device used by the supervisor to collect or tabulate ballots. In order for a branch office to be used for early voting, it shall be a full-service facility of the supervisor and shall have been designated as such at least 1 year prior to the election. The supervisor may provide early voting at locations other than the main or branch office of the supervisor provided that the supervisor designates an equal number of early voting sites in each single-member county commission district or county commission residency area and locates the early voting sites at any building that is adequate for the efficient conduct of early voting activities ~~designate any city hall or public library 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 main and branch offices shall constitute an early voting site in the respective county commission districts where located. In determining the adequacy of an early voting site, the supervisor must consider square footage, parking, and population density. The supervisor must designate each early voting site by no later than the 30th day prior to an election and must designate an early voting area, as defined in s. 97.021, at each early voting site. The location of the designated early voting sites may not be changed, except by petition to the division, which petition shall only be granted for reasons of a natural or unavoidable event resulting in the unavailability of such early voting site. The results or tabulation may not be made before the close of the polls on election day.

(b) Early voting shall begin on the 15th day before an election and end on the 3rd day before an election. For purposes of a special election held pursuant to s. 100.101, early voting

shall begin on the 8th day before an election and end on the 3rd day before an election. Early voting shall be provided for ~~at least~~ 8 hours per weekday during the applicable periods. Early voting shall also be provided for 8 hours in the aggregate for each weekend during the applicable periods. All early voting sites in a county must be open on the same days and at the same times. As far as practicable, each early voting site in the county must provide an equal amount of staffing and voting equipment. Any person in line at the closing of an early voting site shall be allowed to vote.

(2)(a) The elector must provide identification and must complete an Early Voting Voter Certificate in substantially the following form:

EARLY VOTING VOTER CERTIFICATE

I, _____, am a qualified elector in this election and registered voter of _____ County, Florida. I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am the person so listed on the voter registration rolls of _____ County and that I reside at the listed address. I understand that if I commit or attempt to commit fraud in connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more than once in an election I could be convicted of a felony of the third degree and both fined up to \$5,000 and imprisoned for up to 5 years. I understand that my failure to sign this certificate invalidates my ballot.

(Voter's Signature)

(Address)

(City/State)

(b) Any elector may challenge an elector seeking to vote early under the provisions of s. 101.111. Any challenged voter must vote a provisional ballot. The canvassing board shall review the ballot and decide the validity of the ballot by majority vote.

(c) The canvass of returns for ballots cast under this subsection shall be substantially the same as votes cast by electors in precincts, as provided in s. 101.5614.

Section --. Section 101.663, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.663 Electors; change of residence.--

(1) An elector who changes his or her residence to another county in Florida from the county in Florida in which he or she is registered as an elector after the books in the county to which the elector has changed his or her residence are closed for any general, primary, or special election shall be permitted to vote absentee in the county of his or her former residence in that election for President and Vice President, United States Senator, statewide offices, and statewide issues. Such person shall not be permitted to vote in the county of the person's former residence after the general election.

(2) An elector registered in this state who moves his or her permanent residence to another state after the registration books in that state have closed ~~and who is prohibited by the laws of that state from voting for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States~~ shall be permitted to vote absentee in the county of his or her former residence for the ~~those~~ offices of President and Vice President.

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

101.68 Canvassing of absentee ballot.--

(1) 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. The supervisor shall safely keep the ballot unopened in his or her office until the county canvassing board canvasses the vote. Once an absentee ballot has been received by the supervisor, the ballot is deemed to have been cast and no changes or additions shall be made to the Voter's Certificate.

(2)(a) The county canvassing board may begin the canvassing of absentee ballots at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election, but not later than noon on the day following the election. In addition, for any county using electronic tabulating equipment, the processing of absentee ballots through such tabulating equipment may begin at 7 a.m. on the fourth day before the election. However, notwithstanding any such authorization to begin canvassing or otherwise processing 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 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 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 absentee ballot. 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. 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 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 mixed separately for each ballot style. The votes on 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 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 --. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.69 Voting in person; return of 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 an absentee ballot for that election. However, an elector who has returned a voted absentee ballot to the supervisor is deemed to have cast his or her ballot and shall not be entitled to vote another ballot or have a provisional ballot counted by the county canvassing board. An elector who has received an absentee ballot and who 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 absentee ballot, the elector shall not be allowed to vote in person. If the elector maintains that he or she has not returned the 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 absentee ballot, the elector shall be allowed to vote in person as provided in this code. The elector's 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 absentee ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048.

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

101.6923 Special absentee ballot instructions for certain first-time voters.--

(1) The provisions of this section apply to voters who registered to vote by mail, who have not previously voted in the county, and who have not provided the identification or information required by s. 97.0535 by the time the absentee ballot is mailed.

(2) A voter covered by this section shall be provided with ~~the following~~ printed instructions with his or her 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 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 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.

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: current and valid Florida driver's license; Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; United States passport; employee badge or identification; buyer's club

identification card; debit or credit card; military identification; student identification; retirement center identification; neighborhood association identification; entertainment 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 ---. 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 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 mail to the applicant a ballot, if the ballots are available for mailing. The federal postcard application request for an absentee ballot shall be effective for all elections through the next two regularly scheduled general elections.

(2) Upon receipt of a federal postcard application for 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) Absentee envelopes printed for voters entitled to vote absentee 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. ~~There shall be printed across the face of each envelope in which a ballot is~~

~~sent to a federal postcard applicant, or is returned by such applicant to the supervisor, two parallel horizontal red bars, each one-quarter inch wide, extending from one side of the envelope to the other side, with an intervening space of one-quarter inch, the top bar to be 1¹/₄ inches from the top of the envelope, and with the words "Official Election Balloting Material via Air Mail," or similar language, between the bars. There shall be printed in the upper right corner of each such envelope, in a box, the words "Free of U. S. Postage, including Air Mail." All printing on the face of each envelope shall be in red, and there shall be printed in red in the upper left corner of each ballot envelope an appropriate inscription or blanks for return address of sender. Additional specifications may be prescribed by rule of the Division of Elections upon recommendation of the presidential designee under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act. Otherwise, the envelopes shall be the same as those used in sending ballots to, or receiving them from, other absentee voters.~~

(4) Cognizance shall be taken of the fact that 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 absentee voters.

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

101.697 Electronic transmission of election materials.--The Department of State shall adopt rules to authorize a supervisor of elections to accept a request for an absentee ballot and a voted absentee ballot by facsimile machine or other electronic means from overseas voters if the department can be assured that the security of the transmission of the ballot is able to be established. 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 ---. Section 102.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.012 Inspectors and clerks to conduct elections.--

(1) The supervisor of elections of each county, at least 20 days prior to the holding of any election, shall appoint an two election board comprised of poll workers who serve as clerks or inspectors boards for each precinct in the county; ~~however, the supervisor of elections may, in any election, appoint one election board if the supervisor has reason to believe that only one is necessary.~~ The clerk shall be in charge of, and responsible for, seeing that the election board carries out its duties and responsibilities. Each inspector and each clerk shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, which shall be written or printed, to the effect that he or she will perform the duties of inspector or clerk of election, respectively, according to law and will endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit, or abuse in conducting the election. The oath may be taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths or before any of the persons who are to act as inspectors, one of them to swear the others, and one of the others sworn thus, in turn, to administer the oath to the one who has not been sworn. The oaths shall be returned with the poll list and the returns of the election to the supervisor. In all questions that may arise before the members of an election board, the decision of a majority of them shall decide the question. The supervisor of elections of each county shall be responsible for the attendance and diligent performance of his or her duties by each clerk and inspector.

(2) Each member of the election board shall be able to read and write the English language and shall be a registered qualified elector of the county in which the member is appointed or a

person who has preregistered to vote, pursuant to s. 97.041(1)(b), in the county in which the member is appointed. No election board shall be composed solely of members of one political party; however, in any primary in which only one party has candidates appearing on the ballot, all clerks and inspectors may be of that party. Any person whose name appears as an opposed candidate for any office shall not be eligible to serve on an election board.

(3) The supervisor shall furnish inspectors of election for each precinct with the list of registered voters for the precinct ~~registration books divided alphabetically as will best facilitate the holding of an election.~~ The supervisor shall also furnish to the inspectors of election at the polling place at each precinct in the supervisor's county a sufficient number of forms and blanks for use on election day.

(4)(~~a~~) The election board of each precinct shall attend the polling place by 6 a.m. of the day of the election and shall arrange the furniture, stationery, and voting equipment.

~~(b) The An~~ election board shall conduct the voting, beginning and closing at the time set forth in s. 100.011. ~~If more than one board has been appointed, the second board shall, upon the closing of the polls, come on duty and count the votes cast. In such case, the first board shall turn over to the second board all closed ballot boxes, registration books, and other records of the election at the time the boards change. The second board shall continue counting until the count is complete or until 7 a.m. the next morning, and, if the count is not completed at that time, the first board that conducted the election shall again report for duty and complete the count. The second board shall turn over to the first board all ballots counted, all ballots not counted, and all registration books and other records and shall advise the first board as to what has transpired in tabulating the results of the election.~~

~~(5) In precincts in which there are more than 1,000 registered electors, the supervisor of elections shall appoint additional election boards necessary for the election.~~

~~(6) In any precinct in which there are fewer than 300 registered electors, it is not necessary to appoint two election boards, but one such board will suffice. Such board shall be composed of at least one inspector and one clerk.~~

Section ----. Section 102.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.014 Poll worker recruitment and training.--

(1) The supervisor of elections shall conduct training for inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs prior to each primary, general, and special election for the purpose of instructing such persons in their duties and responsibilities as election officials. The Division of Elections shall develop a statewide uniform training curriculum for poll workers and each supervisor shall use such curriculum in their poll worker training. A certificate may be issued by the supervisor of elections to each person completing such training. No person shall serve as an inspector, clerk, or deputy sheriff for an election unless such person has completed the training as required. A clerk may not work at the polls unless he or she demonstrates a working knowledge of the laws and procedures relating to voter registration, voting system operation, balloting and polling place procedures, and problem-solving and conflict-resolution skills.

(2) A person who has attended previous training conducted within 2 years before the election may be appointed by the supervisor to fill a vacancy on an election board day. If no person with prior training is available to fill such vacancy, the supervisor of elections may fill such vacancy in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) from among persons who have not received the training required by this section.

(3) In the case of absence or refusal to act on the part of any inspector or clerk ~~at any precinct on the day of an election~~, the supervisor shall appoint a replacement who meets the qualifications prescribed in s. 102.012(2). The inspector or clerk so appointed shall be a member of the same political party as the clerk or inspector whom he or she replaces.

(4) Each supervisor of elections shall be responsible for training inspectors and clerks, subject to the following minimum requirements:

(a) No clerk shall be entitled to work at the polls unless he or she has had a minimum of 3 hours of training prior to each election.

(b) No inspector shall work at the polls unless he or she has had a minimum of 2 hours of training prior to each election.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, the first and second primary elections shall be considered one election.

(5) The Department of State shall create a uniform polling place procedures manual and adopt the manual by rule. Each supervisor of elections shall ensure that the manual is available in hard copy or electronic form in every polling place ~~precinct in the supervisor's jurisdiction on election day~~. The manual shall guide inspectors, clerks, and deputy sheriffs in the proper implementation of election procedures and laws. The manual shall be indexed by subject, and written in plain, clear, unambiguous language. The manual shall provide specific examples of common problems encountered at the polls ~~on election day~~, and detail specific procedures for resolving those problems. The manual shall include, without limitation:

(a) Regulations governing solicitation by individuals and groups at the polling place;

(b) Procedures to be followed with respect to voters whose names are not on the precinct register;

(c) Proper operation of the voting system;

(d) Ballot handling procedures;

(e) Procedures governing spoiled ballots;

(f) Procedures to be followed after the polls close;

(g) Rights of voters at the polls;

(h) Procedures for handling emergency situations;

(i) Procedures for dealing with irate voters;

(j) The handling and processing of provisional ballots; and

(k) Security procedures.

The Department of State shall revise the manual as necessary to address new procedures in law or problems encountered by voters and poll workers at the precincts.

(6) Supervisors of elections shall work with the business and local community to develop public-private programs to ensure the recruitment of skilled inspectors and clerks.

(7) The Department of State shall develop a mandatory, statewide, and uniform program for training poll workers on issues of etiquette and sensitivity with respect to voters having a disability. The program must consist of approximately 1 hour of the required number of hours set forth in paragraph (4)(a). The program must be conducted locally by each supervisor of elections, who shall periodically certify to the Department of State whether each poll worker has completed the program. The supervisor of elections shall contract with a recognized disability-related organization, such as a center for independent living, family network on disabilities, deaf

service bureau, or other such organization, to develop and assist with training the trainers in the disability sensitivity programs. The program must include actual demonstrations of obstacles confronted by disabled persons during the voting process, including obtaining access to the polling place, traveling through the polling area, and using the voting system.

Section ---. 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.--

(1) Each election board shall possess full authority to maintain order at the polls and enforce obedience to its lawful commands during an election and the canvass of the votes.

(2) The sheriff shall deputize a deputy sheriff for each polling place and each early voting site who shall be present during the time the polls or early voting site are open and until the election is completed, who shall be subject to all lawful commands of the clerk or inspectors, and who shall maintain good order. The deputy may summon assistance from among bystanders to aid him or her when necessary to maintain peace and order at the polls or early voting sites.

(3)(a) No person may enter any polling room or polling place where the polling place is also a polling room, or any early voting area during voting hours except the following:

1. Official poll watchers;
2. Inspectors;
3. Election clerks;
4. The supervisor of elections or his or her deputy;
5. Persons there to vote, persons in the care of a voter, or persons caring for such voter;

6. Law enforcement officers or emergency service personnel there with permission of the clerk or a majority of the inspectors; or

7. A person, whether or not a registered voter, who is assisting with or participating in a simulated election for minors, as approved by the supervisor of election.

No person may bring a camera into the polling room or early voting area.

(b) The restriction in paragraph (a) ~~this subsection~~ does not apply where the polling room is in an area commonly traversed by the public in order to gain access to businesses or homes or in an area traditionally utilized as a public area for discussion.

~~(4)(a)(e)~~ No person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or other group or organization may solicit voters inside the polling place or within 100 50 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, ~~on the day of any election.~~

~~1. Solicitation shall not be restricted if:~~

~~a. Conducted from a separately marked area within the 50-foot zone so as not to disturb, hinder, impede, obstruct, or interfere with voter access to the polling place or polling room entrance; and~~

~~b. The solicitation activities and subject matter are clearly and easily identifiable by the voters as an activity in which they may voluntarily participate; or~~

~~c. Conducted on property within the 50-foot zone which is a residence, established business, private property, sidewalk, park, or property traditionally utilized as a public area for discussion.~~

~~2. Solicitation shall not be permitted within the 50-foot zone on a public sidewalk or other similar means of access to the polling room if it is clearly identifiable to the poll workers that the solicitation is impeding, obstructing, or interfering with voter access to the polling room or polling place.~~

~~(b)(d)~~ For the purpose of this subsection, the term "solicit" shall include, but not be limited to, seeking or attempting to seek any vote, fact, opinion, or contribution; distributing or attempting to distribute any political or campaign material, leaflet, or handout; conducting a poll; seeking or attempting to seek a signature on any petition; and selling or attempting to sell any item.

~~(5)(e)~~ Each supervisor of elections shall inform the clerk of each precinct of the area within which soliciting is unlawful, based on the particular characteristics of that polling place. The supervisor or the clerk may take any reasonable action necessary to ensure order at the polling places including but not limited to ~~which shall include:~~

~~1. Designating a specific area for soliciting pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection, or~~
~~2. having disruptive and unruly persons removed by law enforcement officers from the polling room or place or from the 100-foot ~~50-foot~~ zone surrounding the polling place.~~

Section --. Section 102.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.071 Tabulation of votes and proclamation of results ~~where ballots are used.~~--The election board shall post at the polls, for the benefit of the public, the results of the voting for each office or other item on the ballot as the count is completed. Upon completion of all counts in all races, a certificate ~~triplicate certificates~~ of the results shall be drawn up by the inspectors and clerk at each precinct upon a form provided by the supervisor of elections which shall contain the name

of each person voted for, for each office, and the number of votes cast for each person for such office; and, if any question is submitted, the certificate shall also contain the number of votes cast for and against the question. The certificate shall be signed by the inspectors and clerk; and ~~one of the certificates~~ shall be delivered without delay by one of the inspectors, securely sealed, to the supervisor for immediate publication; ~~the duplicate copy of the certificate shall be delivered to the county court judge; and the remaining copy shall be enclosed in the ballot box together with the oaths of inspectors and clerks.~~ All the ballot boxes, ballots, ballot stubs, memoranda, and papers of all kinds used in the election shall also be transmitted, after being sealed by the inspectors, to with the certificates of result of the election to be filed in the supervisor's office. Registration books and the poll lists shall not be placed in the ballot boxes but shall be returned to the supervisor.

Section --. Section 102.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.111 Elections Canvassing Commission.--

(1) The Elections Canvassing Commission shall consist of the Governor and two members of the Cabinet selected by the Governor. If a member of the Elections Canvassing Commission is unable to serve for any reason, the Governor shall appoint a remaining member of the Cabinet. If there is a further vacancy, the remaining members of the commission shall agree on another elected official to fill the vacancy. The Elections Canvassing Commission shall, as soon as the official results are compiled from all counties, certify the returns of the election and determine and declare who has been elected for each federal, state, and multicounty office. If within 5 days of the certification by the Elections Canvassing Commission, a county determines that a typographical error occurred in the official returns of the county, the correction of which would

result in a change in the outcome of any election certified by the Elections Canvassing Commission, the county must submit corrected returns within 24 hours and the Elections Canvassing Commission shall as soon as practicable correct and re-certify the election returns.

(2) The Division of Elections shall provide the staff services required by the Elections Canvassing Commission.

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

102.112 Deadline for submission of county returns to the Department of State.--

(1) The county canvassing board or a majority thereof shall file the county returns for the election of a federal or state officer with the Department of State immediately after certification of the election results. The returns must contain a certification by the canvassing board that the board has reconciled the number of persons who voted with the number of ballots counted and that the certification includes all valid votes cast in the election.

(2) Returns must be filed by 5 p.m. on the 7th day following a primary election and by 5 p.m. on the 11th day following the general election; provided, however, that the Department of State shall have the authority to correct typographical errors, including the transposition of numbers, in any returns submitted to the Department of State pursuant to s. 102.111(1).

(3) If the returns are not received by the department by the time specified, such returns shall be ignored and the results on file at that time shall be certified by the department.

(4) If the returns are not received by the department due to an emergency, as defined in s. 101.732, the Elections Canvassing Commission shall determine the deadline by which the returns must be received.

Section ---. Section 102.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.141 County canvassing board; duties.--

(1) The county canvassing board shall be composed of the supervisor of elections; a county court judge, who shall act as chair; and the chair of the board of county commissioners. In the event any member of the county canvassing board is unable to serve, is a candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, or is an active participant in the campaign or candidacy of any candidate who has opposition in the election being canvassed, such member shall be replaced as 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 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. 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 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 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.

(2) The county canvassing board shall meet in a building accessible to the public in the county where the election occurred at a time and place to be designated by the supervisor of elections to publicly canvass the absentee electors' ballots as provided for in s. 101.68 and provisional ballots as provided by ss. 101.048, 101.049, and 101.6925. Provisional ballots cast pursuant to s. 101.049 shall be canvassed in a manner that votes for candidates and issues on those ballots can be segregated from other votes. Public notice of the time and place at which the county canvassing board shall meet to canvass the absentee electors' ballots and provisional ballots shall be given at least 48 hours prior thereto by publication once in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, by posting such notice in at least four conspicuous places in the county. As soon as the absentee electors' ballots and the provisional ballots are canvassed, the board shall proceed to publicly canvass the vote given each candidate, nominee, constitutional amendment, or other measure submitted to the electorate of the county, as shown by the returns then on file in the office of the supervisor of elections and the office of the county court judge.

(3) The canvass, except the canvass of absentee electors' returns and the canvass of provisional ballots, shall be made from the returns and certificates of the inspectors as signed and filed by them with the ~~county court judge and supervisor, respectively,~~ and the county canvassing board shall not change the number of votes cast for a candidate, nominee, constitutional amendment, or other measure submitted to the electorate of the county, respectively, in any polling place, as shown by the returns. All returns shall be made to the board on or before 2 a.m. of the day following any primary, general, special, or other election. If the returns from any precinct are missing, if there are any omissions on the returns from any precinct, or if there is an obvious error on any such returns, the canvassing board shall order a retabulation recount of the returns from such precinct. Before canvassing such returns, the canvassing board shall examine the tabulation of the ballots cast in such precinct and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If there is a discrepancy between the returns and the tabulation of the ballots cast, the tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.

(4) The canvassing board shall submit unofficial returns on forms or in formats provided by the division to the Department of State for each federal, statewide, state, or multicounty office or ballot measure no later than noon on the third second day after any primary election and no later than noon on the fifth day after any, general, ~~special, or other~~ election. Such returns shall include the canvass of all ballots as required by subsection (2), except for provisional ballots, which returns shall be reported at the time required for official returns pursuant to s. 102.112(2).

(5) If the county canvassing board determines that the unofficial returns may contain a counting error in which the vote tabulation system failed to count votes that were properly marked in accordance with the instructions on the ballot, the county canvassing board shall:

(a) Correct the error and retabulate ~~recount~~ the affected ballots with the vote tabulation system; or

(b) Request that the Department of State verify the tabulation software. When the Department of State verifies such software, the department shall compare the software used to tabulate the votes with the software filed with the department pursuant to s. 101.5607 and check the election parameters.

(6) If the unofficial returns reflect that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a recount of the votes cast with respect to such office or measure. The county canvassing board is the board responsible for ordering county and local recounts. The Elections Canvassing Commission is the board responsible for ordering federal, state, and multicounty recounts. A recount need not be ordered with respect to the returns for any office, however, if the candidate or candidates defeated or eliminated from contention for such office by one-half of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office request in writing that a recount not be made.

(a) ~~In counties with voting systems that use paper ballots,~~ Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount shall put each marksense ballot through automatic tabulating equipment and determine whether the returns correctly reflect the votes cast. If any marksense ~~paper~~ ballot is physically damaged so that it cannot be properly counted by the automatic tabulating equipment during the recount, a true duplicate shall be made of the damaged ballot pursuant to the procedures in s. 101.5614(5). Immediately before the start of the recount ~~and after completion of the count,~~ a test of the tabulating equipment shall be conducted as provided in s. 101.5612. If the test indicates no error, the recount tabulation of the ballots cast shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly. If an error is detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected and the recount repeated, as necessary. The canvassing board shall immediately report the error, along with the cause of the error and the corrective measures being taken, to the Department of State. No later than 11 days after the election, the canvassing board shall file a separate incident report with the Department of State, detailing the resolution of the matter and identifying any measures that will avoid a future recurrence of the error.

(b) ~~In counties with voting systems that do not use paper ballots,~~ Each canvassing board responsible for conducting a recount where touchscreen ballots were used shall examine the counters on the precinct tabulators to ensure that the total of the returns on the precinct tabulators equals the overall election return. If there is a discrepancy between the overall election return and the counters of the precinct tabulators, the counters of the precinct tabulators shall be presumed correct and such votes shall be canvassed accordingly.

(c) The canvassing board shall submit a second set of unofficial returns on forms or in formats provided by the division to the Department of State for each federal, statewide, state, or multicounty office or ballot measure no later than 3 p.m. ~~noon~~ on the fifth ~~third~~ day after any primary election and no later than 3 p.m. on the 8th day after any general election in which a recount was conducted pursuant to this subsection. If the canvassing board is unable to complete the recount prescribed in this subsection by the deadline, the second set of unofficial returns submitted by the canvassing board shall be identical to the initial unofficial returns and the submission shall also include a detailed explanation of why it was unable to timely complete the recount. However, the canvassing board shall complete the recount prescribed in this subsection, along with any manual recount prescribed in s. 102.166, and certify election returns in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(d) The Department of State shall adopt detailed rules prescribing additional recount procedures for each certified voting system, which shall be uniform to the extent practicable.

(7) The canvassing board may employ such clerical help to assist with the work of the board as it deems necessary, with at least one member of the board present at all times, until the canvass of the returns is completed. The clerical help shall be paid from the same fund as inspectors and other necessary election officials.

(8) (a)At the same time that the official results of an election are certified to the Department of State, the county canvassing board shall file a report with the Division of Elections on the conduct of the election. The report shall describe:

1. all contain information relating to any problems incurred as a result of equipment or software malfunctions either at the precinct level, or at a counting location, or within computer

and telecommunications networks supporting a county location, including the steps taken to address the malfunction(s);

2. all election definition errors that were discovered after the logic and accuracy test, including the steps taken to address the error;

3. all ballot printing errors or ballot supply problems, including the steps taken to address the error or problem;

4. all staffing shortages or procedural violations by employees or precinct workers which were required to be addressed by the supervisor of elections or the county canvassing board during the conduct of the election, including corrective actions;

5. all instances where needs for staffing or equipment were insufficient to meet the needs of the voters;

6. any difficulties or unusual circumstances encountered by an election board or the canvassing board, and any other additional information regarding a material issue or problems associated with the conduct of the election which the canvassing board feels should be made a part of the official election record.

(b) After the report pursuant to subsection (1) is filed, if the supervisor discovers new or additional information on any of the items required to be included in the report, the supervisor shall notify the division that new information has been discovered no later than the next business day after the discovery and file an amended report on the conduct of the election within 10 days of the discovery.

(c) Such reports shall be maintained on file in the Division of Elections and shall be available for public inspection. The division shall utilize the reports submitted by the canvassing

boards to determine what problems may be likely to occur in other elections and disseminate such information, along with possible solutions, to the supervisors of elections.

(9) Within seven days of the time that the results of an election are certified to the department, the supervisor shall file with the department a copy of or an export file from the results database of the county's voting system and other statistical information as may be required by the department, the Legislature, and the Election Assistance Commission. The department shall adopt rules establishing the required content and acceptable formats for the filings.

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

102.166 Manual recounts.--

(1) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant to s. 102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to a judicial office was retained or not retained by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by one-quarter of a percent or less of the votes cast on such measure, the board responsible for certifying the results of the vote on such race or measure shall order a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure. However, a manual recount shall not be ordered if the number of overvotes, undervotes, and provisional ballots is fewer than the number of votes needed to change the outcome of the election.

~~(2)(a) If the second set of unofficial returns pursuant to s. 102.141 indicates that a candidate for any office was defeated or eliminated by between one-quarter and one-half of a~~

~~percent of the votes cast for such office, that a candidate for retention to judicial office was retained or not retained by between one quarter and one half of a percent of the votes cast on the question of retention, or that a measure appearing on the ballot was approved or rejected by between one quarter and one half of a percent of the votes cast on such measure, any such candidate, the political party of such candidate, or any political committee that supports or opposes such ballot measure is entitled to a manual recount of the overvotes and undervotes cast in the entire geographic jurisdiction of such office or ballot measure, provided that a request for a manual recount is made by 5 p.m. on the third day after the election.~~

~~(b) For federal, statewide, state, and multicounty races and ballot issues, requests for a manual recount shall be made in writing to the state Elections Canvassing Commission. For all other races and ballot issues, requests for a manual recount shall be made in writing to the county canvassing board.~~

~~(c) Upon receipt of a proper and timely request, the Elections Canvassing Commission or county canvassing board shall immediately order a manual recount of overvotes and undervotes in all affected jurisdictions.~~

~~(2)(3)(a) Any hardware or software used to identify and sort overvotes and undervotes for a given race or ballot measure must be certified by the Department of State as part of the voting system pursuant to s. 101.015. Any such hardware or software must be capable of simultaneously counting votes. For certified voting systems, the department shall certify such hardware or software by July 1, 2002. If the department is unable to certify such hardware or software for a certified voting system by July 1, 2002, the department shall adopt rules prescribing procedures for identifying and sorting such overvotes and undervotes. The~~

~~department's rules may provide for the temporary use of hardware or software whose sole function is identifying and sorting overvotes and undervotes.~~

~~(b) This subsection does not preclude the department from certifying hardware or software after July 1, 2002.~~

~~(b)(e)~~ Overvotes and undervotes shall be identified and sorted while recounting ballots pursuant to s. 102.141, if the hardware or software for this purpose has been certified or the department's rules so provide.

~~(3)(4)~~ Any manual recount shall be open to the public.

~~(4) (5)(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 each certified voting system prescribing what constitutes a "clear indication on the ballot that the voter has made a definite choice." The rules 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."

~~(5) (6)~~ Procedures for a manual recount are as follows:

(a) The county canvassing board shall appoint as many counting teams of at least two electors as is necessary to manually recount the ballots. A counting team must have, when possible, members of at least two political parties. A candidate involved in the race shall not be a member of the counting team.

(b) Each duplicate ballot prepared pursuant to s. 101.5614(5) or s. 102.141(6) shall be compared with the original ballot to ensure the correctness of the duplicate.

(c) If a counting team is unable to determine whether the ballot contains a clear indication that the voter has made a definite choice, the ballot shall be presented to the county canvassing board for a determination.

(d) The Department of State shall adopt detailed rules prescribing additional recount procedures for each certified voting system which shall be uniform to the extent practicable. The rules shall address, at a minimum, the following areas:

1. Security of ballots during the recount process;
2. Time and place of recounts;
3. Public observance of recounts;
4. Objections to ballot determinations;
5. Record of recount proceedings; and
6. Procedures relating to candidate and petitioner representatives.

Section ---. Section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.168 Contest of election.--

(1) Except as provided in s. 102.171, the certification of election or nomination of any person to office, or of the result on any question submitted by referendum, may be contested in the circuit court by any unsuccessful candidate for such office or nomination thereto or by any elector qualified to vote in the election related to such candidacy, or by any taxpayer, respectively.

(2) Such contestant shall file a complaint, together with the fees prescribed in chapter 28, with the clerk of the circuit court within 10 days after midnight of the date the last board responsible for certifying the results officially ~~county canvassing board empowered to canvass the returns~~ certifies the results of the election being contested.

(3) The complaint shall set forth the grounds on which the contestant intends to establish his or her right to such office or set aside the result of the election on a submitted referendum.

The grounds for contesting an election under this section are:

(a) Misconduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of any election official or any member of the canvassing board sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.

(b) Ineligibility of the successful candidate for the nomination or office in dispute.

(c) Receipt of a number of illegal votes or rejection of a number of legal votes sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.

(d) Proof that any elector, election official, or canvassing board member was given or offered a bribe or reward in money, property, or any other thing of value for the purpose of procuring the successful candidate's nomination or election or determining the result on any question submitted by referendum.

(4) The county canvassing board is an indispensable and ~~or Elections Canvassing Commission shall be the~~ proper party defendant in county and local elections and the Elections Canvassing Commission is an indispensable and proper party defendant in federal, state, and multicounty races, and the successful candidate ~~is shall be~~ an indispensable party to any action brought to contest the election or nomination of a candidate.

(5) A statement of the grounds of contest may not be rejected, nor the proceedings dismissed, by the court for any want of form if the grounds of contest provided in the statement are sufficient to clearly inform the defendant of the particular proceeding or cause for which the nomination or election is contested.

(6) A copy of the complaint shall be served upon the defendant and any other person named therein in the same manner as in other civil cases under the laws of this state. Within 10 days after the complaint has been served, the defendant must file an answer admitting or denying the allegations on which the contestant relies or stating that the defendant has no knowledge or information concerning the allegations, which shall be deemed a denial of the allegations, and must state any other defenses, in law or fact, on which the defendant relies. If an answer is not filed within the time prescribed, the defendant may not be granted a hearing in court to assert any claim or objection that is required by this subsection to be stated in an answer.

(7) Any candidate, qualified elector, or taxpayer presenting such a contest to a circuit judge is entitled to an immediate hearing. However, the court in its discretion may limit the time to be consumed in taking testimony, with a view therein to the circumstances of the matter and to the proximity of any succeeding election.

Section --. Section 103.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.021 Nomination for presidential electors.--Candidates for presidential electors shall be nominated in the following manner:

(1) The Governor shall nominate the presidential electors of each political party. The state executive committee of each political party shall by resolution recommend candidates for

presidential electors and deliver a certified copy thereof to the Governor prior to September 1 of each presidential election year. The Governor ~~He or she~~ shall nominate only the electors recommended by the state executive committee of the respective political party. Each such elector shall be a qualified elector of the party he or she represents who has taken an oath that he or she will vote for the candidates of the party that he or she is nominated to represent. The Governor shall certify to the Department of State on or before September 1, in each presidential election year, the names of a number of electors for each political party equal to the number of senators and representatives which this state has in Congress.

(2) The names of the presidential electors shall not be printed on the general election ballot, but the names of the actual candidates for President and Vice President for whom the presidential electors will vote if elected shall be printed on the ballot in the order in which the party of which the candidate is a nominee polled the highest number of votes for Governor in the last general election.

(3) Candidates for President and Vice President with no party affiliation may have their names printed on the general election ballots if a petition is signed by 1 percent of the registered electors of this state, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election. A separate petition from each county for which signatures are solicited shall be submitted to the supervisor of elections of the respective county no later than July 15 of each presidential election year. The supervisor shall check the names and, on or before the date of the first primary, shall certify the number shown as registered electors of the county. The supervisor shall be paid by the person requesting the certification the cost of checking the

petitions as prescribed in s. 99.097. The supervisor shall then forward the certificate to the Department of State which shall determine whether or not the percentage factor required in this section has been met. When the percentage factor required in this section has been met, the Department of State shall order the names of the candidates for whom the petition was circulated to be included on the ballot and shall permit the required number of persons to be certified as electors in the same manner as party candidates.

(4)(a) A minor political party that is affiliated with a national party holding a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may have the names of its candidates for President and Vice President of the United States printed on the general election ballot by filing with the Department of State a certificate naming the candidates for President and Vice President and listing the required number of persons to serve as electors. Notification to the Department of State under this subsection shall be made by September 1 of the year in which the election is held. When the Department of State has been so notified, it shall order the names of the candidates nominated by the minor political party to be included on the ballot and shall permit the required number of persons to be certified as electors in the same manner as other party candidates. For purposes of this section, a “national party” shall mean a political party established and admitted to the ballot in at least one state other than Florida and “national convention” shall mean any caucus, convention, meeting, or any other assembly of a political party gathered, whether or not such meeting is held in person or by telephonic or electronic means, with the intent of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

(b) A minor political party that is not affiliated with a national party holding a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States may have the names of its candidates for President and Vice President printed on the general election ballot if a petition is signed by 1 percent of the registered electors of this state, as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the preceding general election. A separate petition from each county for which signatures are solicited shall be submitted to the supervisors of elections of the respective county no later than July 15 of each presidential election year. The supervisor shall check the names and, on or before the date of the first primary, shall certify the number shown as registered electors of the county. The supervisor shall be paid by the person requesting the certification the cost of checking the petitions as prescribed in s. 99.097. The supervisor shall then forward the certificate to the Department of State, which shall determine whether or not the percentage factor required in this section has been met. When the percentage factor required in this section has been met, the Department of State shall order the names of the candidates for whom the petition was circulated to be included on the ballot and shall permit the required number of persons to be certified as electors in the same manner as other party candidates.

(5) When for any reason a person nominated or elected as a presidential elector is unable to serve because of death, incapacity, or otherwise, the Governor may appoint a person to fill such vacancy who possesses the qualifications required for the elector to have been nominated in the first instance. Such person shall file with the Governor an oath that he or she will support the same candidates for President and Vice President that the person who is unable to serve was committed to support.

Section --. Section 103.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.051 Congress sets meeting dates of electors.--The presidential electors shall, ~~at noon~~ on the day which is directed by Congress and at the time fixed by the Governor, meet at Tallahassee and perform the duties required of them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Section --. Section 103.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.061 Meeting of electors and filling of vacancies.--Each presidential elector shall, ~~before 10 a.m.~~ on the day fixed by Congress to elect a President and Vice President and at the time fixed by the Governor, give notice to the Governor that the elector is in Tallahassee and ready to perform the duties of presidential elector. The Governor shall forthwith deliver to the presidential electors present a certificate of the names of all the electors; and if, on examination thereof, it should be found that one or more electors are absent, the electors present shall elect by ballot, in the presence of the Governor, a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies as may have occurred through the nonattendance of one or more of the electors.

Section --. Section 103.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

103.121 Powers and duties of executive committees.--

(1)(a) Each state and county executive committee of a political party shall have the power and duty:

1. To adopt a constitution by two-thirds vote of the full committee.
2. To adopt such bylaws as it may deem necessary by majority vote of the full committee.
3. To conduct its meetings according to generally accepted parliamentary practice.

4. To make party nomination when required by law.
5. To conduct campaigns for party nominees.
6. To raise and expend party funds. Such funds may not be expended or committed to be expended except after written authorization by the chair of the state or county executive committee.

(b) ~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5),~~ The county executive committee shall receive payment of assessments upon candidates to be voted for in a single county except state senators and members of the House of Representatives and representatives to the Congress of the United States; and the state executive committees shall receive all other assessments authorized. All party assessments shall be 2 percent of the annual salary of the office sought by the respective candidate. All such committee assessments shall be remitted to the state executive committee of the appropriate party and distributed in accordance with subsection (5) ~~(6)~~.

~~(2) The state executive committee shall by resolution recommend candidates for presidential electors and deliver a certified copy thereof to the Governor prior to September 1 of each presidential election year.~~

(2) ~~(3)~~ The chair and treasurer of an executive committee of any political party shall be accountable for the funds of such committee and jointly liable for their proper expenditure for authorized purposes only. ~~The chair and treasurer of the state executive committee of any political party shall furnish adequate bond, but not less than \$10,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance by such party officers of their duties and for the faithful accounting for party funds which shall come into their hands; and the chair and treasurer of a county executive~~

~~committee of a political party shall furnish adequate bond, but not less than \$5,000, conditioned as aforesaid. A bond for the chair and treasurer of the state executive committee of a political party shall be filed with the Department of State. A bond for the chair and treasurer of a county executive committee shall be filed with the supervisor of elections.~~ The funds of each such state executive committee shall be publicly audited at the end of each calendar year and a copy of such audit furnished to the Department of State for its examination prior to April 1 of the ensuing year. When filed with the Department of State, copies of such audit shall be public documents. The treasurer of each county executive committee shall maintain adequate records evidencing receipt and disbursement of all party funds received by him or her, and such records shall be publicly audited at the end of each calendar year and a copy of such audit filed with the supervisor of elections and the state executive committee prior to April 1 of the ensuing year.

(3) ~~(4)~~ Any chair or treasurer of a state or county executive committee of any political party who knowingly misappropriates, or makes an unlawful expenditure of, or a false or improper accounting for, the funds of such committee is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) ~~(5)(a)~~ The central committee or other equivalent governing body of each state executive committee shall adopt a rule which governs the time and manner in which the respective county executive committees of such party may endorse, certify, screen, or otherwise recommend one or more candidates for such party's nomination for election. Upon adoption, such rule shall provide the exclusive method by which a county committee may so endorse, certify, screen, or otherwise recommend. No later than the date on which qualifying for public

office begins pursuant to s. 99.061, the chair of each county executive committee shall notify in writing the supervisor of elections of his or her county whether the county executive committee has endorsed or intends to endorse, certify, screen, or otherwise recommend candidates for nomination pursuant to party rule. A copy of such notification shall be provided to the Secretary of State and to the chair of the appropriate state executive committee. ~~Any county executive committee that endorses or intends to endorse, certify, screen, or otherwise recommend one or more candidates for nomination shall forfeit all party assessments which would otherwise be returned to the county executive committee; and such assessments shall be remitted instead to the state executive committee of such party, the provisions of paragraph (1)(b) to the contrary notwithstanding. No such funds so remitted to the state executive committee shall be paid, returned, or otherwise disbursed to the county executive committee under any circumstances. Any county executive committee that is in violation of any party rule after receiving the party assessment shall remit such party assessment to the state executive committee.~~

~~(b) Any state executive committee that endorses or intends to endorse, certify, screen, or otherwise recommend one or more candidates for nomination shall forfeit all party assessments which would otherwise be returned to the state executive committee; and such assessments shall be remitted instead to the General Revenue Fund of the state. Any state executive committee that is in violation of this section after receiving the party assessment shall remit such party assessment to the General Revenue Fund of the state.~~

~~(5) (6)~~ The state chair of each state executive committee shall return the 2-percent committee assessment for county candidates to the appropriate county executive committees

only upon receipt of a written statement that such county executive committee chooses not to endorse, certify, screen, or otherwise recommend one or more candidates for such party's nomination for election and upon the state chair's determination that the county executive committee is in compliance with all Florida statutes and all state party rules, bylaws, constitutions, and requirements.

Section --- . Section 104.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

104.051 Violations; neglect of duty; corrupt practices.--

(1) Any official who willfully violates any of the provisions of this election code shall be excluded from the polls. Any election official who is excluded shall be replaced as provided in this code.

(2) Any official who willfully refuses or willfully neglects to perform his or her duties as prescribed by this election code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) Any official who performs his or her duty as prescribed by this election code fraudulently or corruptly is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) Any supervisor, deputy supervisor, or election employee who attempts to influence or interfere with any elector voting a ballot commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(5) Any supervisor or member of a county canvassing board who willfully fails to follow a binding directive issued pursuant to s. 97.012 shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$5,000, which fine shall be paid out of the personal funds of the supervisor or member of the county

canvassing board. Only the Secretary of State may file a complaint alleging willful failure to follow a binding directive.

Section---. Section 105.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.031 Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.--

(1) TIME OF QUALIFYING.--Except for candidates for judicial office, nonpartisan candidates for multicounty office shall qualify with the Division of Elections of the Department of State and nonpartisan candidates for countywide or less than countywide office shall qualify with the supervisor of elections. Candidates for judicial office other than the office of county court judge shall qualify with the Division of Elections of the Department of State, and candidates for the office of county court judge shall qualify with the supervisor of elections of the county. Candidates for judicial office shall qualify no earlier than noon of the 120th day, and no later than noon of the 116th day, before the first primary election. Candidates for the office of school board member shall qualify no earlier than noon of the 50th day, and no later than noon of the 46th day, before the first primary election. Filing shall be on forms provided for that purpose by the Division of Elections and furnished by the appropriate qualifying officer. Any person seeking to qualify by the petition process ~~alternative method~~, as set forth in s. 105.035, who-if ~~the person~~ has submitted the necessary petitions by the required deadline and is notified after the fifth day prior to the last day for qualifying that the required number of signatures has been obtained, shall be entitled to subscribe to the candidate's oath and file the qualifying papers at any time within 5 days from the date he or she is notified that the necessary number of signatures has been obtained. Any person other than a write-in candidate who qualifies within the time prescribed in this subsection shall be entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

(2) FILING IN GROUPS OR DISTRICTS.--Candidates shall qualify in groups or districts where multiple offices are to be filled.

(3) QUALIFYING FEE.--Each candidate qualifying for election to a judicial office or the office of school board member, except write-in judicial or school board candidates, shall, during the time for qualifying, pay to the officer with whom he or she qualifies a qualifying fee, which shall consist of a filing fee and an election assessment, or qualify by the petition process ~~alternative method~~. The amount of the filing fee is 3 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The amount of the election assessment is 1 percent of the annual salary of the office sought. The Department of State shall forward all filing fees to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The supervisor of elections shall forward all filing fees to the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The election assessment shall be deposited into the Elections Commission Trust Fund. The annual salary of the office for purposes of computing the qualifying fee shall be computed by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary authorized for such office as of July 1 immediately preceding the first day of qualifying. This subsection shall not apply to candidates qualifying for retention to judicial office.

(4) CANDIDATE'S OATH.--

(a) All candidates for the office of school board member shall subscribe to the oath as prescribed in s. 99.021.

(b) All candidates for judicial office shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation in writing to be filed with the appropriate qualifying officer upon qualifying. A printed copy of the oath or affirmation shall be furnished to the candidate by the qualifying officer and shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Florida

County of _____

Before me, an officer authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared (please print name as you wish it to appear on the ballot), to me well known, who, being sworn, says he or she: is a candidate for the judicial office of _____; that his or her legal residence is _____ County, Florida; that he or she is a qualified elector of the state and of the territorial jurisdiction of the court to which he or she seeks election; that he or she is qualified under the constitution and laws of Florida to hold the judicial office to which he or she desires to be elected or in which he or she desires to be retained; that he or she has taken the oath required by ss. 876.05-876.10, Florida Statutes; that he or she has qualified for no other public office in the state, the term of which office or any part thereof runs concurrent to the office he or she seeks; and that he or she has resigned from any office which he or she is required to resign pursuant to s. 99.012, Florida Statutes.

(Signature of candidate)
(Address)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, (year), at _____ County, Florida.

(Signature and title of officer administering oath)

(5) ITEMS REQUIRED TO BE FILED.--

(a) In order for a candidate for judicial office or the office of school board member to be qualified, the following items must be received by the filing officer by the end of the qualifying period:

1. Except for candidates for retention to judicial office, a properly executed check drawn upon the candidate's campaign account in an amount not less than the fee required by subsection (3) or, in lieu thereof, the copy of the notice of obtaining ballot position pursuant to s. 105.035. If a candidate's check is returned by the bank for any reason, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate and the candidate shall, the end of qualifying notwithstanding, have 48 hours from the time such notification is received, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to pay the fee with a cashier's check purchased from funds of the campaign account. Failure to pay the fee as provided in this subparagraph shall disqualify the candidate.

2. The candidate's oath required by subsection (4), which must contain the name of the candidate as it is to appear on the ballot; the office sought, including the district or group number if applicable; and the signature of the candidate, duly acknowledged.

3. The loyalty oath required by s. 876.05, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged.

4. The completed form for the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, as required by s. 106.021. In addition, each candidate for judicial office, including an incumbent judge, shall file a statement with the qualifying officer, within 10 days after filing the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, stating that the candidate has read and understands the requirements of the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct. Such statement shall be in substantially the following form:

Statement of Candidate for Judicial Office

I, (name of candidate), a judicial candidate, have received, read, and understand the requirements of the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct.

(Signature of candidate)

(Date)

5. The full and public disclosure of financial interests required by s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or the statement of financial interests required by s. 112.3145, whichever is applicable. A public officer who has filed the full and public disclosure or statement of financial interests with the Commission on Ethics or the supervisor of elections prior to qualifying for office, may file a copy of that disclosure at the time of qualifying.

(b) If the filing officer receives qualifying papers that do not include all items as required by paragraph (a) prior to the last day of qualifying, the filing officer shall make a reasonable effort to notify the candidate of the missing or incomplete items and shall inform the candidate that all required items must be received by the close of qualifying. A candidate's name as it is to appear on the ballot may not be changed after the end of qualifying.

(6) Notwithstanding the qualifying period prescribed in this section, a filing officer may accept and hold qualifying papers submitted not earlier than 14 days prior to the beginning of the qualifying period, to be processed and filed during the qualifying period.

Section ---. Section 105.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.035 Petition process ~~Alternative method of qualifying~~ for certain judicial offices and the office of school board member.--

(1) A person seeking to qualify for election to the office of circuit judge or county court judge or the office of school board member may qualify for election to such office by means of

the petitioning process prescribed in this section. A person qualifying by this petition process ~~alternative method~~ shall not be required to pay the qualifying fee required by this chapter. A ~~person using this petitioning process shall file an oath with the officer before whom the candidate would qualify for the office stating that he or she intends to qualify by this alternative method for the office sought. Such oath shall be filed at any time after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year in which the election is held, but prior to the 21st day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought. The form of such oath shall be prescribed by the Division of Elections. No signatures shall be obtained until the person has filed the oath prescribed in this subsection.~~

(2) ~~Upon receipt of a written oath from a candidate, The qualifying officer shall provide the candidate with a petition format~~ shall be prescribed by the Division of Elections and shall ~~to~~ be used by the candidate to reproduce petitions for circulation. If the candidate is running for an office which will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election, the candidate's petition must indicate, prior to the obtaining of registered electors' signatures, for which group or district office the candidate is running.

(3) Each candidate for election to a judicial office or the office of school board member shall obtain the signature of a number of qualified electors equal to at least 1 percent of the total number of registered electors of the district, circuit, county, or other geographic entity represented by the office sought as shown by the compilation by the Department of State for the last preceding general election. A separate petition shall be circulated for each candidate availing himself or herself of the provisions of this section. Signatures may not be obtained until the

candidate has filed the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021.

(4)(a) Each candidate seeking to qualify for election to the office of circuit judge or the office of school board member from a multicounty school district pursuant to this section shall file a separate petition from each county from which signatures are sought. Each petition shall be submitted, prior to noon of the 28th ~~21st~~ day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. Each supervisor of elections to whom a petition is submitted shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors of that county and of the geographic area represented by the office sought. No later than the 7th day before ~~Prior to~~ the first date for qualifying, the supervisor shall certify the number shown as registered electors and submit such certification to the Division of Elections. The division shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of such notice and file his or her qualifying papers and oath prescribed in s. 105.031 with the Division of Elections. Upon receipt of the copy of such notice and qualifying papers, the division shall certify the name of the candidate to the appropriate supervisor or supervisors of elections as having qualified for the office sought.

(b) Each candidate seeking to qualify for election to the office of county court judge or the office of school board member from a single county school district pursuant to this section shall submit his or her petition, prior to noon of the 28th ~~21st~~ day preceding the first day of the

qualifying period for the office sought, to the supervisor of elections of the county for which such petition was circulated. The supervisor shall check the signatures on the petition to verify their status as electors of the county and of the geographic area represented by the office sought. No later than the 7th day before ~~Prior to~~ the first date for qualifying, the supervisor shall determine whether the required number of signatures has been obtained for the name of the candidate to be placed on the ballot and shall notify the candidate. If the required number of signatures has been obtained, the candidate shall, during the time prescribed for qualifying for office, submit a copy of such notice and file his or her qualifying papers and oath prescribed in s. 105.031 with the qualifying officer. Upon receipt of the copy of such notice and qualifying papers, such candidate shall be entitled to have his or her name printed on the ballot.

Section ---. Subsection (4) of section 106.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(4)(a) "Expenditure" means a purchase, payment or a promise to make a payment, distribution, loan, advance, 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, or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication. However, "expenditure" does not include a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election when made 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, for the purpose of printing or distributing such organization's newsletter,

containing a statement by such organization in support of or opposition to a candidate or issue, which newsletter is distributed only to members of such organization.

(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 ~~executes~~ a contract for applicable goods or services;
2. A person makes payment, in whole or in part, for applicable goods or services; or
3. For purposes of expenditures for electioneering communications, when the electioneering communication is publicly disseminated.

Section ---. Section 106.022, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

106.022.—Appointment of a registered agent; duties.—

(1) Each political committee, committee of continuous existence, and electioneering communications entity shall have and continuously maintain in this state a registered office and registered agent, and shall file with the division 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 for the registered office;

(b) Identify the entity for whom the registered agent serves;

(c) Designate the address the registered agent wishes to use to receive mail;

(d) Include the entity's undertaking to inform the division 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 that position as set forth in this section; and

(f) contain the signature of the registered agent and the entity engaging the registered agent.

(2) An entity may change its appointment of registered agent and registered office under this section by executing a written statement of change that identifies the former registered agent and registered address and also satisfies all of the requirements of subsection (1).

(3) A registered agent may resign his or her appointment as registered agent, provided that the organization or entity has appointed a successor registered agent and such successor registered agent has executed an acceptance of appointment as successor registered agent and satisfied all of the requirements of subsection (1).

(4) A registered agent is liable for any civil penalties assessed pursuant to s. 106.265 against the organization or entity that he or she represents.

Section ---. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.07 Reports; certification and filing.—

(4)(a) Each report required by this section shall 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, committee of continuous existence, or business entity from which the reporting committee or the candidate received, or to which the reporting committee or candidate made, any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all transfers. For political committees or committees of continuous existence from which the reporting committee or the candidate received a contribution, the report must identify the names of those entities or individuals that made contributions to such political committee or committee of continuous existence. For business entities, the report must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted by the corporation and the names of those individuals who are the ultimate beneficial owners of 5% or more of such business entity. However, if the contribution from the business entity is 100 or less, the principal type of business need not be listed.

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. Any expenditures made through credit or debit cards shall be itemized to disclose the ultimate intended recipient of the expenditure and its purpose.

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. A copy of each credit card statement which shall be included in the next report following receipt thereof by the candidate or political committee. 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.

Section ---. Section 106.265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.265 Civil penalties.--

(1) The commission is authorized upon the finding of a violation of this chapter or chapter 104 to impose civil penalties in the form of fines not to exceed \$1,000 per count or, in the case of the failure of any person, political committee, committee of continuous existence or political party to report contributions or expenditures pursuant to s. 106.07, a fine of 25% of the contributions or expenditures that failed to be reported. In determining the amount of such civil penalties, the commission shall consider, among other mitigating and aggravating circumstances:

- (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, or political party; and

(d) Whether the person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, or political party has shown good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 104.

(2) If a candidate fails to report a contribution or expenditure pursuant to s. 106.07, the campaign treasurer shall be jointly and severally liable for any civil fines imposed pursuant to this section.

(2) If any person, political committee, committee of continuous existence, 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.

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

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

(5) In any case in which the commission determines that a person has filed a complaint against another person with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of the person complained against by filing the complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations of fact

material to a violation of this chapter or chapter 104, the complainant shall be liable for costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the defense of the person complained against, including the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in proving entitlement to and the amount of costs and fees. If the complainant fails to pay such costs and fees voluntarily within 30 days following such finding by the commission, the commission shall forward such information to the Department of Legal Affairs, which shall bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of such costs and fees awarded by the commission.

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

106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.--

(1) 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 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 not more than \$10,000 of the funds that have not been spent or obligated to the political party of which such candidate is a member, except that a candidate for the Florida Senate may give not more than \$30,000 of such funds to the political party of which the candidate is a member.
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 from the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall return all surplus campaign funds to the Election Campaign Financing Trust 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 for legislative office.

(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 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.

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

(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 s. 106.07 a form prescribed by the Division of Elections 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.

Such report shall be signed by the candidate and the campaign treasurer and certified as true and correct pursuant to s. 106.07.

(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.

(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 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).

(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.

(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 --. Section 98.122, Florida Statutes, is transferred to renumbered as section 106.165, Florida Statutes.

Section --. Section 106.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.22 Duties of the Division of Elections.--It is the duty of the Division of Elections to:

(1) Prescribe forms for statements and other information required to be filed by this chapter. Such forms shall be furnished by the Department of State or office of the supervisor of elections to persons required to file such statements and information with such agency.

(2) Prepare and publish manuals or brochures setting forth recommended uniform methods of bookkeeping and reporting, and including appropriate portions of the election code, for use by persons required by this chapter to file statements.

(3) Develop a filing, coding, and cross-indexing system consonant with the purposes of this chapter.

(4) Preserve statements and other information required to be filed with the division pursuant to this chapter for a period of 10 years from date of receipt.

(5) Prepare and publish such reports as it may deem appropriate.

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

(7) Report to the Florida Elections Commission any failure to file a report or information required by this chapter or any apparent violation of this chapter.

(8) Employ such personnel or contract for such services as are necessary to adequately carry out the intent of this chapter.

(9) Prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Such rules shall be prescribed pursuant to chapter 120.

~~(10) Make an annual report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning activities of the division and recommending improvements in the election code.~~

~~(11) Conduct preliminary investigations into any irregularities or fraud involving voter registration or voting and report its findings to the state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution, where warranted. The Department of State may prescribe by rule requirements for filing a complaint of voter fraud and for investigating any such complaint.~~

(10) ~~(12)~~ Conduct random audits with respect to reports and statements filed under this chapter and with respect to alleged failure to file any reports and statements required under this chapter.

Section ---. Subsection (1) of section 16.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

16.56 Office of Statewide Prosecution.--

(1) There is created in the Department of Legal Affairs an Office of Statewide Prosecution. The office shall be a separate "budget entity" as that term is defined in chapter 216.

The office may:

(a) Investigate and prosecute the offenses of:

1. Bribery, burglary, criminal usury, extortion, gambling, kidnapping, larceny, murder, prostitution, perjury, robbery, carjacking, and home-invasion robbery;
2. Any crime involving narcotic or other dangerous drugs;
3. Any violation of the provisions of the Florida RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act, including any offense listed in the definition of racketeering activity in s. 895.02(1)(a), providing such listed offense is investigated in connection with a violation of s. 895.03 and is charged in a separate count of an information or indictment containing a count charging a violation of s. 895.03, the prosecution of which listed offense may continue independently if the prosecution of the violation of s. 895.03 is terminated for any reason;
4. Any violation of the provisions of the Florida Anti-Fencing Act;
5. Any violation of the provisions of the Florida Antitrust Act of 1980, as amended;
6. Any crime involving, or resulting in, fraud or deceit upon any person;
7. Any violation of s. 847.0135, relating to computer pornography and child exploitation prevention, or any offense related to a violation of s. 847.0135;
8. Any violation of the provisions of chapter 815;
9. Any criminal violation of part I of chapter 499;

10. Any violation of the provisions of the Florida Motor Fuel Tax Relief Act of 2004; ~~or~~

11. Any criminal violation of s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201; or

12. Any crime involving voter registration, voting, or candidate or issue petition activities.

or any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of the crimes specifically enumerated above. The office shall have such power only when any such offense is occurring, or has occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part of a related transaction, or when any such offense is connected with an organized criminal conspiracy affecting two or more judicial circuits.

(b) Upon request, cooperate with and assist state attorneys and state and local law enforcement officials in their efforts against organized crimes.

(c) Request and receive from any department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other agency of the state, or of any political subdivision thereof, cooperation and assistance in the performance of its duties.

Section ---. Subsection (5) of Section 119.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

119.07 Inspection and copying of records; photographing public records; fees; exemptions.--

(5) When ballots are produced under this section for inspection or examination, no persons other than the supervisor of elections or the supervisor's employees shall touch the ballots. If the ballots are being examined prior to the end of the contest period in section 102.168, the supervisor of elections shall make a reasonable effort to notify all candidates 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 ---. Subsection (15) of section 120.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.52 Definitions.--As used in this act:

(15) "Rule" means each agency statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the procedure or practice requirements of an agency and includes any form which imposes any requirement or solicits any information not specifically required by statute or by an existing rule. The term also includes the amendment or repeal of a rule. The term does not include:

(a) Internal management memoranda which do not affect either the private interests of any person or any plan or procedure important to the public and which have no application outside the agency issuing the memorandum.

(b) Legal memoranda or opinions issued to an agency by the Attorney General or agency legal opinions prior to their use in connection with an agency action.

(c) The preparation or modification of:

1. Agency budgets.
2. Statements, memoranda, or instructions to state agencies issued by the Chief Financial Officer or Comptroller as chief fiscal officer of the state and relating or pertaining to claims for payment submitted by state agencies to the Chief Financial Officer or Comptroller.
3. Contractual provisions reached as a result of collective bargaining.
4. Memoranda issued by the Executive Office of the Governor relating to information resources management.

(d) Advisory opinions issued by the Department of State pursuant to s. 106.23(2) and directives issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to s. 97.012(1).

Section ---. Section 145.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

145.09 Supervisor of elections.--

(1) Each supervisor of elections shall receive as salary the amount indicated, based on the population of his or her county. In addition, a compensation shall be made for population increments over the minimum for each population group, which shall be determined by multiplying the population in excess of the minimum for the group times the group rate.

Pop. Group	County Pop. Range		Base Salary	Group Rate
	Minimum	Maximum		
I	-0-	49,999	\$17,228	\$0.075
II	50,000	99,999	20,228	0.060
III	100,000	199,999	23,228	0.025
IV	200,000	399,999	25,728	0.015
V	400,000	999,999	28,728	0.005
VI	1,000,000		31,728	0.004

(2) The above salaries are based upon a 5-day workweek. If a supervisor does not keep his or her office open 5 days per week, then the salary will be prorated accordingly.

(3)(a) There shall be an additional \$2,000 per year special qualification salary for each supervisor of elections who has met the certification requirements established by the Division of Elections of the Department of State. The Department of State shall promulgate rules to establish

the certification requirements. Any supervisor who is certified during a calendar year shall receive in that year a pro rata share of the special qualification salary based on the remaining period of the year.

(b) In order to qualify for the special qualification salary described in paragraph (a), the supervisor must complete the requirements established by the Division of Elections within 6 years after first taking office.

(c) After a supervisor meets the requirements of paragraph (a), in order to remain certified the supervisor shall thereafter be required to complete each year a course of continuing education as prescribed by the division.

Section ---. Sections 98.181, 98.481, 98.095, 98.0979, 101.253, 101.635, 102.061, 106.085, and 106.144 Florida Statutes, are hereby repealed.

Section ---. This act shall take effect January 1, 2006.