A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 97.0575, F.S.; increasing the amount of time that third-party voter registration organizations are allowed to hold collected voter registration applications before submitting them; deleting a provision that authorizes the Secretary of State to refer matters to the Attorney General for civil action when the secretary reasonably believes that a third-party voter registration violation has occurred; amending s. 100.371, F.S.; increasing the amount of time that a signature on a ballot initiative petition is valid; amending s. 101.045, F.S.; permitting an elector to vote in the precinct to which he or she has moved his or her legal residence if the elector completes a certain affirmation; amending s. 101.657, F.S.; increasing the time allowed for early voting by beginning 15 days before a state or federal election and ending on the second day before the election; providing an effective date.

21

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1314

15

16

17

18

19

20

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

2324

25

26

27

28

22

Section 1. Subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 97.0575, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and present subsection (4) of that section are amended to read: 97.0575 Third-party voter registrations.—

Page 1 of 8

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

(3) (a) 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 organization, irrespective of party affiliation, race, ethnicity, or gender, shall be promptly delivered to the division or the supervisor of elections within 10 days 48 hours after the applicant completes it or the next business day if the appropriate office is closed for that 48-hour period. If a voter registration application collected by any third-party voter registration organization is not promptly delivered to the division or supervisor of elections, the third-party voter registration organization is liable for the following fines:

- 1. A fine in the amount of \$50 for each application received by the division or the supervisor of elections more than 10 days 48 hours 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 or the next business day, if the office is closed. A fine in the amount of \$250 for each application received if the third-party voter registration organization or person, entity, or agency acting on its behalf acted willfully.
- 2. A fine in the amount of \$100 for each application collected by a third-party voter registration organization or any person, entity, or agent acting on its behalf, before book closing for any given election for federal or state office and received by the division or the supervisor of elections after the book-closing deadline for such election. A fine in the

amount of \$500 for each application received if the third-party registration organization or person, entity, or agency acting on its behalf acted willfully.

3. A fine in the amount of \$500 for each application collected by a third-party voter registration organization or any person, entity, or agent acting on its behalf, which is not submitted to the division or supervisor of elections. A fine in the amount of \$1,000 for any application not submitted if the third-party voter registration organization or person, entity, or agency acting on its behalf acted willfully.

The aggregate fine pursuant to this paragraph which may be assessed against a third-party voter registration organization, including affiliate organizations, for violations committed in a calendar year is \$1,000.

- (4) If the Secretary of State reasonably believes that a person has committed a violation of this section, the secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for enforcement. The Attorney General may institute a civil action for a violation of this section or to prevent a violation of this section. An action for relief may include a permanent or temporary injunction, a restraining order, or any other appropriate order.
- Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 100.371, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.-
- (3) An initiative petition form circulated for signature may not be bundled with or attached to any other petition. Each

Page 3 of 8

signature shall be dated when made and shall be valid for a period of  $\frac{4}{2}$  years following such date, provided all other requirements of law are met. The sponsor shall submit signed and dated forms to the supervisor of elections for the county of residence listed by the person signing the form for verification of the number of valid signatures obtained. If a signature on a petition is from a registered voter in another county, the supervisor shall notify the petition sponsor of the misfiled petition. The supervisor shall promptly verify the signatures within 30 days after receipt of the petition forms and payment of the fee required by s. 99.097. The supervisor shall promptly record, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of State, the date each form is received by the supervisor, and the date the signature on the form is verified as valid. The supervisor may verify that the signature on a form is valid only if:

- (a) The form contains the original signature of the purported elector.
- (b) The purported elector has accurately recorded on the form the date on which he or she signed the form.
- (c) The form sets forth the purported elector's name, address, city, county, and voter registration number or date of birth.
- (d) The purported elector is, at the time he or she signs the form and at the time the form is verified, a duly qualified and registered elector in the state.

The supervisor shall retain the signature forms for at least 1 year following the election in which the issue appeared on the

Page 4 of 8

ballot or until the Division of Elections notifies the supervisors of elections that the committee that circulated the petition is no longer seeking to obtain ballot position.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 101.045, Florida

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

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

Change of Legal Residence of Registered

126 Voter

Statutes, is amended to read:

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

...(Signature of voter whose address of legal residence has changed)...

(b) Except for an active uniformed services voter or a

Page 5 of 8

141 member of his or her family, an elector whose change of address 142 is from outside the county may not change his or her legal 143 residence at the polling place and vote a regular ballot; 144 however, such elector is entitled to vote a provisional ballot. 145 (b) (c) An elector whose name changes because of marriage 146 or other legal process may be permitted to vote, provided such 147 elector completes an affirmation in substantially the following 148 form: 149 Change of Name of Registered 150 Voter Under penalties for false swearing, I, ... (New name of 151 152 voter)..., swear (or affirm) that my name has been changed because of marriage or other legal process. My former name and 153 154 address of legal residence appear on the registration records of 155 precinct .... as follows: 156 Name 157 Address 158 Municipality 159 County 160 Florida, Zip 161 My present name and address of legal residence are as follows: 162 Name 163 Address 164 Municipality 165 County 166 Florida, Zip 167 and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally registered and entitled to vote. 168

Page 6 of 8

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

... (Signature of voter whose name has changed)...

(c) (d) Instead of the affirmation contained in paragraph

(a) or paragraph (b) (e), an elector may complete a voter registration application that indicates the change of name or

change of address of legal residence.

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

Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 101.657, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.657 Early voting.—

(1)

(d) Early voting shall begin on the 15th 10th day before an election that contains state or federal races and end on the 2nd 3rd day before the election, and shall be provided for no less than 6 hours and no more than 12 hours per day at each site during the applicable period. The supervisor of elections may provide early voting for elections that are not held in conjunction with a state or federal election. However, the

Page 7 of 8

supervisor has the discretion to determine the hours of operation of early voting sites in those elections.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

Page 8 of 8