By Senator Soto

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; amending s. 97.0575, F.S.; revising provisions regulating third-party voter registration organizations; prescribing information that must be submitted to the Division of Elections before voter registration activities may be conducted; providing that the failure to submit the required information does not subject an organization to civil or criminal penalties; deleting a provision that requires the delivery of voter registration applications within a specified time period; providing fines; providing for reduction and waiver of fines; providing for the investigation of violations and the enforcement of fines; providing for appropriation and use of collected fines; authorizing the division to adopt rules; amending s. 99.021, F.S.; revising the oath that a candidate must sign when seeking to qualify for nomination as a candidate of any political party; reducing the amount of time that a candidate must state that he or she has not been a registered member or candidate for nomination for any other political party before qualifying for office; amending s. 101.045, F.S.; permitting an elector to vote a regular ballot at the polling place in the precinct to which he or she has moved by completing an affirmation containing certain information; deleting a requirement that the elector's change of residence must occur within the same county for the elector to be able to vote in the new precinct; amending s. 101.161, F.S.;

revising provisions relating to ballot statements; deleting a provision that authorizes the placement of the full text of a proposed constitutional amendment or revision on a ballot; requiring a court to remove a proposed amendment from the ballot once all ballot statements are determined to be defective and all other appeals are declined, abandoned, or exhausted; deleting authority granted to the Attorney General to revise a ballot title or ballot summary; deleting a court's authority to retain jurisdiction over certain ballot challenges; deleting a legal presumption for a ballot statement; amending s. 101.657, F.S.; revising provisions relating to early voting; expanding the list of available early voting sites; providing requirements for determining the number of early voting sites each county must operate; increasing the number of days and hours that early voting must be available; amending s. 102.168, F.S.; increasing the evidence that a circuit court may consider when reviewing a canvassing board's decision concerning the legality of an absentee ballot that involves an elector's signature; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 97.0575, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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97.0575 Third-party voter registrations.-

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(1) Before engaging in any voter registration activities, a

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third-party voter registration organization shall name a registered agent in the state and submit to the division, in a form adopted 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. On or before 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 drive conducted by the organization during the previous calendar quarter.

(2) A third-party voter registration organization that fails to submit the information required by subsection (1) is not subject to any civil or criminal penalties for such failure, and the failure to submit such information is not a basis for denying such third-party voter registration organization copies of voter registration application forms.

Before engaging in any voter registration activities, a thirdparty voter registration organization must register and provide to the division, in an electronic format, the following information:

- (a) The names of the officers of the organization and the name and permanent address of the organization.
- (b) The name and address of the organization's registered agent in the state.
- (c) The names, permanent addresses, and temporary addresses, if any, of each registration agent registering

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persons to vote in this state on behalf of the organization.

(d) A sworn statement from each registration agent employed by or volunteering for the organization stating that the agent will obey all state laws and rules regarding the registration of voters. Such statement must be on a form containing notice of applicable penalties for false registration.

- (2) The division or the supervisor of elections shall make voter registration forms available to third-party voter registration organizations. All such forms must contain information identifying the organization to which the forms are provided. The division shall maintain a database of all third-party voter registration organizations and the voter registration forms assigned to the third-party voter registration organization. Each supervisor of elections shall provide to the division information on voter registration forms assigned to and received from third-party voter registration organizations. The information must be provided in a format and at times as required by the division by rule. The division must update information on third-party voter registrations daily and make the information publicly available.
- (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 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 within 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

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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:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}\,3}$. 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 <u>subsection</u> 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.

(b) A showing by The fines provided in this subsection shall be reduced by three-fourths in cases in which the third-party voter registration organization has complied with subsection (1) that the failure to deliver the voter registration application within the required timeframe is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of this subsection. The secretary shall may waive the fines described in this subsection upon a showing that the failure to deliver the voter registration application promptly is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance.

(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.

(4)(a)(5) The division shall adopt by rule a form to elicit specific information concerning the facts and circumstances from a person who claims to have been registered to vote by a third-party voter registration organization but who does not appear as an active voter on the voter registration rolls. The division

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shall also adopt rules to ensure the integrity of the registration process, including rules requiring third-party voter registration organizations to account for all state and federal registration forms used by their registration agents. Such rules may require an organization to provide organization and form specific identification information on each form as determined by the department as needed to assist in the accounting of state and federal registration forms.

- (b) The division may investigate any violation of this section. Civil fines shall be assessed by the division and enforced through any appropriate legal proceedings.
- $\underline{(5)}$ (6) The date on which an applicant signs a voter registration application is presumed to be the date on which the third-party voter registration organization received or collected the voter registration application.
- (7) The requirements of this section are retroactive for any third-party voter registration organization registered with the department on the effective date of this act, and must be complied with within 90 days after the department provides notice to the third-party voter registration organization of the requirements contained in this section. Failure of the third-party voter registration organization to comply with the requirements within 90 days after receipt of the notice shall automatically result in the cancellation of the third-party voter registration organization's registration.
- (6) The civil fines provided in this section are in addition to any applicable criminal penalties.
- (7) Fines collected pursuant to this section shall be annually appropriated by the Legislature to the department for

enforcement of this section and for voter education.

(8) The division may adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 99.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

99.021 Form of candidate oath.-

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- (b) In addition, any person seeking to qualify for nomination as a candidate of any political party shall, at the time of subscribing to the oath or affirmation, state in writing:
 - 1. The party of which the person is a member.
- 2. That the person has not been a registered member of any other political party and has not been a candidate for nomination for any other political party for a period of 6 months before for 365 days before the beginning of qualifying preceding the general election for which the person seeks to qualify.
- 3. That the person has paid the assessment levied against him or her, if any, as a candidate for said office by the executive committee of the party of which he or she is a member.
- Section 3. Section 101.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.045 Electors must be registered in precinct; provisions for change of residence or name.—
- (1) A person is not permitted to vote in any election precinct or district other than the one in which the person has his or her legal residence and in which the person is registered. However, a person temporarily residing outside the

county shall be registered in the precinct in which the main office of the supervisor, as designated by the supervisor, is located when the person has no permanent address in the county and it is the person's intention to remain a resident of Florida and of the county in which he or she is registered to vote. Such persons who are registered in the precinct in which the main office of the supervisor, as designated by the supervisor, is located and who are residing outside the county with no permanent address in the county shall not be registered electors of a municipality and therefore shall not be permitted to vote in any municipal election.

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

Change of Legal Residence of Registered
Voter

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

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262	and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally
263	registered and entitled to vote.
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265	(Signature of voter whose address of legal residence has
266	changed)
267	(b) Except for an active uniformed services voter or a
268	member of his or her family, an elector whose change of address
269	is from outside the county may not change his or her legal
270	residence at the polling place and vote a regular ballot;
271	however, such elector is entitled to vote a provisional ballot.
272	(b) (c) An elector whose name changes because of marriage or
273	other legal process may be permitted to vote, provided such
274	elector completes an affirmation in substantially the following
275	form:
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277	Change of Name of Registered
278	Voter
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280	Under penalties for false swearing, I,(New name of
281	voter), swear (or affirm) that my name has been changed
282	because of marriage or other legal process. My former name and
283	address of legal residence appear on the registration records of
284	precinct as follows:
285	Name
286	Address
287	Municipality
288	County
289	Florida, Zip
290	My present name and address of legal residence are as follows:

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291	Name
292	Address
293	Municipality
294	County
295	Florida, Zip
296	and I further swear (or affirm) that I am otherwise legally
297	registered and entitled to vote.
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299	(Signature of voter whose name has changed)
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301	(c)(d) Instead of the affirmation contained in paragraph
302	(a) or paragraph $\underline{\text{(b)}}\overline{\text{(c)}}$, an elector may complete a voter
303	registration application that indicates the change of name or
304	change of address of legal residence.
305	$\underline{\text{(d)}}_{\text{(e)}}$ Such affirmation or application, when completed and
306	presented at the precinct in which such elector is entitled to
307	vote, and upon verification of the elector's registration, shall
308	entitle such elector to vote as provided in this subsection. If
309	the elector's eligibility to vote cannot be determined, he or
310	she shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot, subject to
311	the requirements and procedures in s. 101.048. Upon receipt of
312	an affirmation or application certifying a change in address of
313	legal residence or name, the supervisor shall as soon as
314	practicable make the necessary changes in the statewide voter
315	registration system to indicate the change in address of legal
316	residence or name of such elector.
317	Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 101.161, Florida
318	Statutes, is amended to read:
319	101.161 Referenda; ballots.—

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

- (b)1. Any action for a judicial determination that one or more ballot statements embodied in a joint resolution are defective must be commenced by filing a complaint or petition with the appropriate court within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State. The complaint or petition shall assert all grounds for challenge to each ballot statement. Any ground not asserted within 30 days after the joint resolution is filed with the Secretary of State is waived.
- 2. The court, including any appellate court, shall accord an action described in subparagraph 1. priority over other pending cases and render a decision as expeditiously as possible. If the court finds that all ballot statements embodied

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in a joint resolution are defective and further appeals are declined, abandoned, or exhausted, the court shall remove the proposed amendment from the ballot unless otherwise provided in the joint resolution, the Attorney General shall, within 10 days, prepare and submit to the Department of State a revised ballot title or ballot summary that corrects the deficiencies identified by the court, and the Department of State shall furnish a designating number and the revised ballot title or ballot summary to the supervisor of elections of each county for placement on the ballot. The court shall retain jurisdiction over challenges to a revised ballot title or ballot summary prepared by the Attorney General, and any challenge to a revised ballot title or ballot summary is submitted to the Department of State.

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

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 101.657, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.657 Early voting.-

(1) (a) As a convenience to the voter, the supervisor of elections shall allow an elector to vote early in the main or branch office of the supervisor and may allow such early voting in any city hall, permanent public library facility, courthouse, place of worship, civic center, community center, county

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government center, Florida College System institution facility, state university facility, or college facility. The supervisor shall mark, code, indicate on, or otherwise track the voter's precinct for each early voted ballot. In order for a branch office to be used for early voting, it shall be a permanent facility of the supervisor and shall have been designated and used as such for at least 1 year prior to the election. The supervisor may also designate any city hall or permanent public library facility 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. Each county shall operate one early voting site for each complete set of 70,000 registered voters in the county as of July 1 of each general election year. The results or tabulation of votes cast during early voting may not be made before the close of the polls on election day. Results shall be reported by precinct.

- (b) The supervisor shall designate each early voting site by no later than the 30th day <u>before</u> prior to an election and shall designate an early voting area, as defined in s. 97.021, at each early voting site. The supervisor shall provide to the division no later than the 30th day before an election the address of each early voting site and the hours that early voting will occur at each site.
- (c) All early voting sites in a county shall be open on the same days for the same amount of time and shall allow any person in line at the closing of an early voting site to vote.
- (d) Early voting shall begin on the $\underline{15th}$ $\underline{10th}$ day before an election that contains state or federal races and end on the $\underline{2nd}$

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and the election. For purposes of a special election held pursuant to s. 100.101, early voting shall begin on the 8th day before the election and end on the 2nd day before the election. Early voting and shall be provided for 8 no less than 6 hours and no more than 12 hours per weekday and at least 14 hours per day each weekend day at each site during the applicable periods period. Early voting sites shall open no earlier than 7 a.m. and close no later than 7 p.m. on each applicable weekday. The supervisor of elections may provide early voting for elections that are not held in conjunction with a state or federal election. However, the supervisor has the discretion to determine the hours of operation of early voting sites in those elections.

- (e) Notwithstanding the requirements of s. 100.3605, municipalities may provide early voting in municipal elections that are not held in conjunction with county or state elections. If a municipality provides early voting, it may designate as many sites as necessary and shall conduct its activities in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a)-(c). The supervisor is not required to conduct early voting if it is provided pursuant to this subsection.
- (f) Notwithstanding the requirements of s. 189.405, special districts may provide early voting in any district election not held in conjunction with county or state elections. If a special district provides early voting, it may designate as many sites as necessary and shall conduct its activities in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a)-(c). The supervisor is not required to conduct early voting if it is provided pursuant to this subsection.

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Section 6. Subsection (8) of section 102.168, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

102.168 Contest of election.-

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

Section 7. This act shall take effect January 1, 2014.