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By the Committee on Ethics and Elections

582-02414-14 20141660

A bill to be entitled An act relating to elections; creating s. 97.0525, F.S.; requiring the Department of State to develop an online voter registration system; specifying application requirements for the system; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to verify information submitted online; requiring the supervisor of elections to notify applicants under certain circumstances; requiring system compliance with federal accessibility provisions; prohibiting online registrants from initially voting by absentee ballot; providing exceptions; amending s. 101.20, F.S.; authorizing the supervisor of elections to choose the method of providing sample ballots to electors; amending s. 101.6103, F.S.; extending the time for canvassing and processing absentee ballots for a mail ballot election to 15 days before the election; amending s. 101.62, F.S.; providing that an absentee ballot request from a first-time online registrant is not valid unless certain conditions are met; amending s. 101.68, F.S.; revising instructions on the absentee ballot affidavit relating to the submission deadline for affidavits; amending s. 101.69, F.S.; designating locations where the supervisor may accept or receive an elector's voted absentee ballot; creating s. 101.6931, F.S.; establishing requirements for the absentee ballot provided to certain first-time online registrant voters; specifying content of the voter's certificate

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for an absentee ballot provided to first-time online registrant voters; creating s. 101.6932, F.S.; specifying instructions required to be included with an absentee ballot sent to first-time online registrant absent electors; creating s. 101.6933, F.S.; establishing procedures for the canvassing of absentee ballots received from first-time online registrant voters; amending s. 105.071, F.S.; revising penalties relating to limitations on political activity by a candidate for judicial office; amending s. 106.07, F.S.; clarifying the reporting schedules of campaign finance reports filed by certain candidates and political committees; revising the schedule for assessment of fines for late-filed reports; amending s. 106.0703, F.S.; clarifying the reporting schedules of reports filed by certain electioneering communications organizations; revising the schedule for assessment of fines for late-filed reports; amending s. 106.25, F.S.; revising provisions relating to service of process of a respondent by the Florida Elections Commission; providing that a respondent may consent to receive documents from the commission electronically; clarifying and revising provisions relating to the commission's authority over certain violations by candidates for judicial office; amending s. 106.265, F.S.; specifying that an unpaid fine becomes a judgment 60 days after such fine is imposed; requiring the commission to attempt to determine whether an individual owing fines is a current public

officer or public employee; authorizing the commission to notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individuals; requiring that the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body begin withholding portions of any salary-related payment that would otherwise be paid to the current public officer or public employee; requiring that the withheld payments be remitted to the commission until the fine is satisfied or a specified amount is reached; authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body to retain a portion of payment for administrative costs; authorizing garnishment and collection methods for individuals who are no longer public officers or public employees; authorizing the commission to collect an unpaid fine within a specified period after issuance of the final order; clarifying and revising provisions relating to the commission's authority over certain violations by candidates for judicial office; 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 97.0525, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 97.0525 Online voter registration.
- (1) Beginning July 1, 2015, an applicant may submit an

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online voter registration application using the procedures set forth in this section.

- (2) (a) The division shall establish a secure Internet website to permit an applicant to:
- 1. Submit a voter registration application, including first-time voter registration applications and updates to existing voter registration records.
- 2. Submit information necessary to establish an applicant's eligibility to vote, pursuant to s. 97.041, which must include the information required for the uniform statewide voter registration application pursuant to s. 97.052(2).
 - 3. Swear to the oath required pursuant to s. 97.051.
- (b) The website must conspicuously provide notice of the in-person voting requirements and absentee ballot exemptions in subsection (8). Each applicant who is not currently registered to vote must affirmatively acknowledge, by checkbox or otherwise, that he or she has read and understands this information before or contemporaneous with submitting the voter registration application.
- (3) The division shall establish appropriate technological security measures, including use of a unique identifier for each applicant, to prevent unauthorized persons from altering a voter's registration information.
- (4) (a) The online voter registration system shall compare the Florida driver license number or Florida identification number submitted pursuant to s. 97.052(2)(n), unless the applicant indicates pursuant to s. 97.052(2)(o) that he or she has not been issued a Florida driver license or Florida identification card, with information maintained by the

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Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, to confirm that
the name and date of birth on the application are consistent
with the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
Vehicles.

- (b) If the applicant's name and date of birth are consistent with the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the online voter registration system shall transmit, using the statewide voter registration system maintained pursuant to s. 98.035, the applicant's submission, along with the digital signature of the applicant on file with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, to the supervisor of elections of the county in which the applicant resides. The applicant's digital signature shall satisfy the signature requirement of s. 97.052(2)(q).
- (c) If the applicant's name and date of birth cannot be verified by the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, or the applicant indicated that he or she has not been issued a Florida driver license or Florida identification card, but the applicant is otherwise eligible to vote, the online voter registration system shall issue a unique identification number and submit the application to the supervisor of elections for the county in which the voter resides, for disposition pursuant to s. 97.073.
- (d) If the applicant does not have a digital signature on file with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the online voter registration system shall transmit the application as provided in paragraph (b), and the appropriate supervisor of elections shall send the applicant a notice pursuant to s. 97.073, informing the applicant that a signature

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is needed to complete the application. A notice provided under this paragraph shall consist of a form adopted by the division, delivered by postcard with postage prepaid. The form shall provide a space for the applicant to provide a signature and shall provide clear instructions to the applicant to return the card promptly to the supervisor of elections. The form shall contain a clear statement that, in order to complete the application, the signature must be supplied to the supervisor of elections by the registration deadline, and the deadline shall be included.

- (5) Upon submission of a completed online voter registration application, the website shall generate an immediate electronic confirmation that the supervisor has received the application and shall provide instructions regarding the ability of a registrant to check the status of the application thereafter.
- (6) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the supervisor of elections shall process the application pursuant to s. 97.053.
- (7) The website shall comply with requirements of s. 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act to ensure equal access to voters with disabilities. The division shall include accessibility experts in the development of the online voter registration system and website, and the system's accessibility shall be verified by an independent body with expertise on the matter.
- (8) An elector who is not currently registered to vote and who registers pursuant to this section must cast his or her initial ballot immediately following registration at either an

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early voting site pursuant to s. 101.657, at a polling place on election day, or in connection with supervised voting pursuant to s. 101.655; however, the elector may vote by absentee ballot if the elector meets one of the following exemptions:

- (a) Is 65 years of age or older;
- (b) Has a temporary or permanent physical disability;
- (c) Is a member of the uniformed services on active duty who, by reason of such active duty, will be absent from the county on election day;
- (d) Is 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) Is 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; or
- (f) Is currently residing outside of the United States and is eligible to vote in Florida.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 101.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 101.20 Publication of ballot form; sample ballots.-
- (2) (a) Upon completion of the list of qualified candidates, a sample ballot shall be published by the supervisor of elections in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, before the day of election.
- (b) In lieu of publication, a supervisor may send a sample ballot to each registered elector by e-mail at least 7 days before an election if an e-mail address has been provided and the elector has opted to receive a sample ballot by electronic

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delivery. If an e-mail address has not been provided, or if the elector has not opted for electronic delivery, a sample ballot must may be mailed to each registered elector or to each household in which there is a registered elector at least 7 days before an election.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 101.6103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.6103 Mail ballot election procedure.-

(6) The canvassing board may begin the canvassing of mail ballots at 7 a.m. on the 15th sixth 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 before 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.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 101.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

101.62 Request for absentee ballots.-

(1) (a) The supervisor shall accept a request for an absentee ballot from an elector in person or in writing. One request shall be deemed sufficient to receive an absentee ballot for all elections through the end of the calendar year of the second ensuing regularly scheduled general election, unless the elector or the elector's designee indicates at the time the request is made the elections for which the elector desires to receive 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.

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(b) 1. The supervisor may accept a written or telephonic request for an absentee ballot to be mailed to an elector's address on file in the Florida Voter Registration System from the elector, or, if directly instructed by the elector, a member of the elector's immediate family, or the elector's legal quardian; if the ballot is requested to be mailed to an address other than the elector's address on file in the Florida Voter Registration System, the request must be made in writing and signed by the elector. However, an absent uniformed service voter or an overseas voter seeking an absentee ballot is not required to submit a signed, written request for an absentee ballot that is being mailed to an address other than the elector's address on file in the Florida Voter Registration System. For purposes of this section, the term "immediate family" has the same meaning as specified in paragraph (4)(c). The person making the request must disclose:

- $\underline{\text{a.1.}}$ The name of the elector for whom the ballot is requested.
 - b.2. The elector's address.
 - c.3. The elector's date of birth.
 - d.4. The requester's name.
 - e.5. The requester's address.
 - f.6. The requester's driver's license number, if available.
 - g.7. The requester's relationship to the elector.
 - h.8. The requester's signature (written requests only).
- 2. If the elector was not registered to vote at the time of submitting a voter registration application online pursuant to s. 97.0525 and has not voted since registering, the absentee ballot request is not valid unless it includes an assertion by

the elector that he or she meets one or more of the exemptions
for casting an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 97.0525(8);
notwithstanding, the supervisor must mail the elector an
absentee ballot if the ballot is to be sent to an overseas
address or the voter registration records indicate that the
elector making such request is 65 years of age or older.

- (c) Upon receiving a request for an absentee ballot from an absent voter, the supervisor of elections shall notify the voter of the free access system that has been designated by the department for determining the status of his or her absentee ballot.
- Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 101.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 101.68 Canvassing of absentee ballot.-
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(d) Instructions must accompany the absentee ballot affidavit in substantially the following form:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THE AFFIDAVIT. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY CAUSE YOUR BALLOT NOT TO COUNT.

- 1. In order to ensure that your absentee ballot will be counted, your affidavit 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 5 p.m. on the $\frac{2nd}{n}$ day before the election.
- 2. You must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature).

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3. You must make a copy of one of the following forms of identification:

- a. Identification that includes your name and photograph:
 United States passport; debit or credit card; military
 identification; student identification; retirement center
 identification; neighborhood association identification; or
 public assistance identification; or
- b. Identification that shows your name and current residence address: current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document (excluding voter identification card).
- 4. Place the envelope bearing the affidavit into a mailing envelope addressed to the supervisor. Insert a copy of your identification in the mailing envelope. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed affidavit along with the copy of your identification to your county supervisor of elections. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed and that the supervisor's address is correct.
- 5. Alternatively, you may fax or e-mail your completed affidavit and a copy of your identification to the supervisor of elections. If e-mailing, please provide these documents as attachments.
- Section 6. Section 101.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 101.69 <u>Locations for receipt of absentee ballot;</u> voting in person <u>after requesting an; return of</u> absentee ballot.—
- (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2), the supervisor of elections shall only accept or receive an elector's voted absentee ballot that is returned to any of the following

locations:

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- 1. In the main or branch office of the supervisor;
- 2. In a polling room at an early voting site; or
- 3. To the supervisor's post office box within a United States Postal Service facility.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the branch office must be a permanent facility of the supervisor and staffed by one or more permanent, full-time employees of the supervisor.
- (2) 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. An elector who has returned a voted absentee ballot to the supervisor, however, is deemed to have cast his or her ballot and is not entitled to vote another ballot or to have a provisional ballot counted by the county canvassing board. An elector who has received an absentee ballot and has not returned the voted ballot to the supervisor, but desires to vote in person, shall return the ballot, whether voted or not, to the election board in the elector's precinct or to an early voting site. The returned ballot shall be marked "canceled" by the board and placed with other canceled ballots. However, if the elector does not return the ballot and the election official:
- (a) (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.

20141660 582-02414-14 349 101.048. 350 (b) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ Confirms that the supervisor has not received the 351 elector's absentee ballot, the elector shall be allowed to vote 352 in person as provided in this code. The elector's absentee 353 ballot, if subsequently received, shall not be counted and shall 354 remain in the mailing envelope, and the envelope shall be marked 355 "Rejected as Illegal." 356 (c) $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ Cannot determine whether the supervisor has received 357 the elector's absentee ballot, the elector may vote a provisional ballot as provided in s. 101.048. 358 359 Section 7. Section 101.6931, Florida Statutes, is created 360 to read: 361 101.6931 Delivery of special absentee ballot to certain first-time online registrant voters.-362 363 (1) This section applies to voters who are subject to s. 364 97.0525(8). 365 (2) The supervisor shall enclose with each absentee ballot 366 two envelopes: a secrecy envelope, into which the absent elector 367 shall enclose his or her marked ballot; and a mailing envelope, 368 into which the absent elector shall then place the secrecy 369 envelope, which shall be addressed to the supervisor and also 370 bear on the back side a certificate in substantially the 371 following form: 372 373 Note: Please Read Instructions Carefully Before Marking Ballot 374 and Completing Voter's Certificate. 375 376

VOTER'S CERTIFICATE

582-02414-14 20141660 378 I,, do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a qualified 379 and registered voter of County, Florida, and that I have 380 not and will not vote more than one ballot in this election. I 381 understand that if I commit or attempt to commit any fraud in 382 connection with voting, vote a fraudulent ballot, or vote more 383 than once in an election, I can be convicted of a felony of the 384 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 385 386 will invalidate my ballot. 387 I further certify that I am exempt from the prohibition 388 against voting by absentee ballot in my first election after 389 registering to vote online because of one or more of the following (check all that apply): 390 391 \square I am 65 years of age or older. 392 \square I have a permanent or temporary physical disability. 393 \square I am a member of a uniformed service on active duty who, 394 by reason of such active duty, will be absent from the county on 395 election day. 396 \square I am a member of the Merchant Marine who, by reason of 397 service in the Merchant Marine, will be absent from the county 398 on election day. 399 \square I am the spouse or dependent of a member of the uniformed service or Merchant Marine who, by reason of the active duty or 400 401 service of the member, will be absent from the county on 402 election day. 403 \square I am currently residing outside the United States. 404 405 ...(Date)... ...Voter's Signature... 406

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(3) 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 may 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.

(4) The supervisor shall mark, code, indicate on, or otherwise track the precinct of the absent elector for each absentee ballot.

Section 8. Section 101.6932, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.6932 Instructions to certain first-time online registrant absent electors.—

- (1) This section applies to voters who are subject to s. 97.0525(8).
- (2) The supervisor shall enclose with each absentee ballot separate printed instructions in substantially the following form:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

BEFORE MARKING BALLOT.

- 1. PROHIBITION FOR CERTAIN FIRST-TIME VOTERS WHO REGISTERED ONLINE. If you registered to vote online and if this is the first ballot you will be voting since registering, it is a felony to sign the Voter's Certificate and return this absentee ballot to the supervisor of elections, unless one or more of the following exemptions apply:
 - (a) You are 65 years of age or older;
 - (b) You have a temporary or permanent physical disability;

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(c) You are a member of the uniformed services 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 of the uniformed service or Merchant Marine who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, will be absent from the county on election day; or
- (f) You are currently residing outside the United States and are eligible to vote in Florida.

If you qualify for one of these exemptions, you MAY CAST this absentee ballot, but you MUST indicate on the Voter's Certificate which exemption applies. Otherwise, your ballot may not count.

- 2. VERY IMPORTANT. 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 day of the election. However, if you are an overseas voter casting a ballot in a presidential preference primary or general election, your absentee ballot must be postmarked or dated no later than the date of the election and received by the supervisor of elections of the county in which you are registered to vote no later than 10 days after the date of the election.
 - 3. Mark your ballot in secret as instructed on the ballot.

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You must mark your own ballot unless you are unable to do so because of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write.

- 4. Mark only the number of candidate or issue choices for a race as indicated on the ballot. If you are allowed to "Vote for One" candidate and you vote for more than one candidate, your vote in that race will not be counted.
- $\underline{\text{5. Place your marked ballot in the enclosed secrecy}}$ envelope.
- 6. Insert the secrecy envelope into the enclosed mailing envelope which is addressed to the supervisor.
- 7. Seal the mailing envelope and completely fill out the voter's certificate on the back of the mailing envelope.
- 8. VERY IMPORTANT. In order for your absentee ballot to be counted, you must sign your name on the line above (Voter's Signature). An absentee ballot will be considered illegal and not be counted if the signature on the voter's certificate does not match the signature on record. The signature on file at the start of the canvass of the absentee ballots is the signature that will be used to verify your signature on the voter's certificate. If you need to update your signature for this election, send your signature update on a voter registration application to your supervisor of elections so that it is received no later than the start of the canvassing of absentee ballots, which occurs no earlier than the 15th day before election day.
- 9. VERY IMPORTANT. If you are an overseas voter, you must include the date you signed the Voter's Certificate on the line above (Date) or your ballot may not be counted.
 - 10. Mail, deliver, or have delivered the completed mailing

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envelope. Be sure there is sufficient postage if mailed.

11. 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 9. Section 101.6933, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

101.6933 Canvassing first-time online registrant absentee ballots.—

- (1) The supervisor of the county where the absent elector resides shall receive the voted absentee ballot. The mailing envelope shall be examined to determine if the voter has indicated on the Voter's Certificate that he or she is exempt from the prohibition of first-time online registrants voting an absentee ballot under s. 97.0525(8).
- (2) If the voter has indicated on the Voter's Certificate that he or she is exempt from the prohibition in s. 97.0525(8), the supervisor shall make the note on the registration records of the voter and the canvassing board shall proceed to canvass the absentee ballot as provided in s. 101.68.
- (3) If the voter has not indicated on the Voter's

 Certificate that he or she is exempt, the supervisor shall check
 the voter registration records to determine if the absentee
 ballot request received was in writing or if the voter had
 previously notified the supervisor in writing that he or she is
 exempt. The envelope may not be opened unless the voter has
 previously indicated to the supervisor in writing that he or she
 is exempt. The ballot shall be treated as a provisional ballot

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523 <u>until 7 p.m.</u> on election day and may not be canvassed unless the 524 <u>supervisor has received a written indication of the exemption by</u> 525 7 p.m. on election day.

Section 10. Section 105.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.071 Candidates for judicial office; limitations on political activity.—A candidate for judicial office <u>may shall</u> not:

- (1) Participate in any partisan political party activities, except that such candidate may register to vote as a member of any political party and may vote in any party primary for candidates for nomination of the party in which she or he is registered to vote.
 - (2) Campaign as a member of any political party.
- (3) Publicly represent or advertise herself or himself as a member of any political party.
 - (4) Endorse any candidate.
- (5) Make political speeches other than in the candidate's own behalf.
 - (6) Make contributions to political party funds.
 - (7) Accept contributions from any political party.
 - (8) Solicit contributions for any political party.
- (9) Accept or retain a place on any political party committee.
- (10) Make any contribution to any person, group, or organization for its endorsement to judicial office.
- (11) Agree to pay all or any part of any advertisement sponsored by any person, group, or organization wherein the candidate may be endorsed for judicial office by any such

person, group, or organization.

A candidate for judicial office or retention therein who violates the provisions of this section is liable for a civil fine not to exceed of up to \$1,000 per count pursuant to s. 106.265 to be determined by the Florida Elections Commission.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 106.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

106.07 Reports; certification and filing.-

- (1) Each campaign treasurer designated by a candidate or political committee pursuant to s. 106.021 shall file regular reports of all contributions received, and all expenditures made, by or on behalf of such candidate or political committee. Except as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), reports shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar month from the time the campaign treasurer is appointed, except that, if the 10th day following the end of a calendar month occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Monthly reports shall include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar month which have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.
- (b) Any other candidate, or a political committee required to file reports with a filing officer other than the division, must file reports on the 60th, 46th, 32nd, 25th, 18th, 11th, and 4th days day immediately preceding both the primary election, and biweekly on each Friday thereafter through and including the 4th day immediately preceding the general election, with

additional reports due on the 25th and 11th days before the primary election and the general election.

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- (b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing officer shall immediately notify the candidate or chair of the political committee as to the failure to file a report by the designated due date and that a fine is being assessed for each late day. The fine is \$50 per day for the first 7 + 3 days late and, thereafter, \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. However, for the reports immediately preceding each special primary election, special election, primary election, and general election, the fine is \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. For reports required under s. 106.141(8), the fine is \$50 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine which is due and shall notify the candidate or chair or registered agent of the political committee. The filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:
 - 1. When the report is actually received by such officer.
 - 2. When the report is postmarked.
 - 3. When the certificate of mailing is dated.
- 4. When the receipt from an established courier company is dated.

5. When the electronic receipt issued pursuant to s. 106.0705 or other electronic filing system authorized in this section is dated.

Such fine shall be paid to the filing officer within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless appeal is made to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to paragraph (c). Notice is deemed complete upon proof of delivery of written notice to the mailing or street address on record with the filing officer. In the case of a candidate, such fine is not an allowable campaign expenditure and shall be paid only from personal funds of the candidate. An officer or member of a political committee is not personally liable for such fine.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 106.0703, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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(c) For an electioneering communications organization required to file reports with a filing officer other than the division, reports must be filed on the 60th, 46th, 32nd, 25th, 18th, 11th, and 4th days day immediately preceding both the primary election, and biweekly on each Friday thereafter through and including the 4th day immediately preceding the general election, with additional reports due on the 25th and 11th days before the primary election and the general election.

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(b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing

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officer shall immediately notify the electioneering communications organization as to the failure to file a report by the designated due date and that a fine is being assessed for each late day. The fine shall be \$50 per day for the first 7 + 3days late and, thereafter, \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. However, for the reports immediately preceding each primary and general election, the fine shall be \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25 percent of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine which is due and shall notify the electioneering communications organization. The filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:

- 1. When the report is actually received by such officer.
- 2. When the report is postmarked.
- 3. When the certificate of mailing is dated.
- 4. When the receipt from an established courier company is dated.
- 5. When the electronic receipt issued pursuant to s. 106.0705 or other electronic filing system authorized in this section is dated.

Such fine shall be paid to the filing officer within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless appeal is made to the Florida Elections Commission pursuant to paragraph (c). Notice is deemed sufficient upon proof of delivery of

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written notice to the mailing or street address on record with the filing officer. An officer or member of an electioneering communications organization shall not be personally liable for such fine.

Section 13. Section 106.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.25 Reports of alleged violations to Florida Elections Commission; disposition of findings.—

- (1) Jurisdiction to investigate and determine violations of s. 105.071, this chapter, or and chapter 104 is vested in the Florida Elections Commission; however, nothing in this section limits the jurisdiction of any other officers or agencies of government empowered by law to investigate, act upon, or dispose of alleged violations of this code.
- (2) The commission shall investigate all violations of \underline{s} . $\underline{105.071}$, this chapter, and chapter 104, but only after having received either a sworn complaint or information reported to it under this subsection by the Division of Elections. Such sworn complaint must be based upon personal information or information other than hearsay. Any person, other than the division, having information of any violation of \underline{s} . $\underline{105.071}$, this chapter, or chapter 104 shall file a sworn complaint with the commission. The commission shall investigate only those alleged violations specifically contained within the sworn complaint. If \underline{a} any complainant fails to allege all violations that arise from the facts or allegations alleged in a complaint, the commission shall be barred from investigating a subsequent complaint from such complainant \underline{which} that is based upon such facts or allegations that were raised or could have been raised in the

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first complaint. If the complaint includes allegations of violations relating to expense items reimbursed by a candidate, committee, or organization to the campaign account before a sworn complaint is filed, the commission shall be barred from investigating such allegations. Such sworn complaint must shall state whether a complaint of the same violation has been made to any state attorney. Within 5 days after receipt of a sworn complaint, the commission must mail shall transmit a copy of the complaint to the alleged violator at the last address of record on file with his or her filing officer, or such other mailing address known to the commission. If the executive director finds that the complaint is legally insufficient, the commission must mail a letter containing the finding to the alleged violator at the last address of record on file with his or her filing officer, or such other mailing address known to the commission. The respondent shall have 14 days after receipt of the complaint to file an initial response, and the executive director may not determine the legal sufficiency of the complaint during that time period. If the executive director finds that the complaint is legally sufficient, the respondent shall be notified of such finding by letter, which sets forth the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated and the alleged factual basis that supports the finding. The letter and a copy of the complaint shall be served on the respondent as provided by law, or by certified mail, return receipt signed by the respondent or by an individual authorized to receive mail at the residence or principal place of business of the respondent. The respondent may file an initial response within 14 days after service, during which time the commission may not commence an

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investigation. The executive director must reexamine the determination of legal sufficiency upon receipt of a timelyfiled response, and may modify or reverse the original finding of legal sufficiency as warranted by the new information. If the executive director modifies or reverses the determination of legal sufficiency, the commission must serve the amended finding on the respondent in the same manner as the original letter of legal sufficiency. All sworn complaints alleging violations of the Florida Election Code over which the commission has jurisdiction shall be filed with the commission within 2 years after the alleged violations. The period of limitations is tolled on the day a sworn complaint is filed with the commission. The complainant may withdraw the sworn complaint at any time before prior to a probable cause hearing if good cause is shown. Withdrawal shall be requested in writing, signed by the complainant, and witnessed by a notary public, stating the facts and circumstances constituting good cause. The executive director shall prepare a written recommendation regarding disposition of the request, which shall be given to the commission together with the request. The term "good cause" shall be determined based upon the legal sufficiency or insufficiency of the complaint to allege a violation and the reasons given by the complainant for wishing to withdraw the complaint. If withdrawal is permitted, the commission must close the investigation and the case. No further action may be taken. The complaint becomes will become a public record at the time of withdrawal.

(3) For the purposes of commission jurisdiction, a violation means shall mean the willful performance of an act

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prohibited by <u>s. 105.071</u>, this chapter, or chapter 104 or the willful failure to perform an act required by this chapter or chapter 104. The commission may not by rule determine what constitutes willfulness or further define the term "willful" for purposes of <u>s. 105.071</u>, this chapter, or chapter 104. Willfulness is a determination of fact; however, at the request of the respondent at any time after probable cause is found, willfulness may be considered and determined in an informal hearing before the commission.

- (4) The commission shall undertake a preliminary investigation to determine if the facts alleged in a sworn complaint or a matter initiated by the division constitute probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. Upon commencement of an investigation, the respondent shall provide a current mailing address and, if available, a valid e-mail address. If the respondent provides an e-mail address, and consents in writing to receive documents electronically, any subsequent document sent or served by the commission pursuant to this chapter may be transmitted electronically rather than by regular or certified mail. Failure to notify the commission in writing within 10 days after a change of mailing address, or a change of e-mail address after consenting to receive documents electronically, during the pendency of a case, constitutes a violation of this chapter. Notwithstanding s. 106.25(2), a complaint may be amended by the commission at any time during the pendency of a case to include such violation.
- (a) When the investigator's report is completed, the executive director shall notify the respondent that the report is completed and shall send to the respondent a copy of the

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investigator's report. Notice is deemed complete upon mailing of the report to the mailing address on record with the commission, or to the e-mail address if the respondent has consented to receive documents electronically. The investigatory file and main complaint file <u>must shall</u> be open for inspection by the respondent and the respondent's counsel at that time, and copies may be obtained at no more than cost.

- (b) The respondent shall be given at least not less than 14 days from the date of mailing of the investigator's report to file with the commission a written response to the investigator's report. This time period may be shortened with the consent of the respondent, or without the consent of the respondent when the passage of time could reasonably be expected to render moot the ultimate disposition of the matter by the commission so long as reasonable notice under the circumstances is given.
- (c) Counsel for the commission shall review the investigator's report and shall make a written recommendation to the commission for the disposition of the complaint. If the counsel for the commission recommends that the commission find probable cause, the recommendation shall include a statement of what charges shall be at issue. A copy of the recommendation shall be furnished to the respondent. Notice is deemed complete upon mailing of the recommendation to the mailing address on record with the commission or to the e-mail address if the respondent has consented to receive documents electronically. The respondent shall be given at least not less than 14 days from the date of mailing of the recommendation of counsel for the commission to file with the commission a written response to

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the recommendation. This time period may be shortened with the consent of the respondent, or without the consent of the respondent when the passage of time could reasonably be expected to render moot the ultimate disposition of the matter by the commission, so long as the recommendation is furnished to the respondent within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances.

- (d) The respondent and each complainant, their counsel, and the counsel for the commission shall be permitted to attend the hearing at which the probable cause determination is made.

 Notice of the hearing shall be sent to the respondent, each complainant, and counsel for the commission at least 14 days before the hearing. This time period may be shortened with the consent of the respondent, or without the consent of the respondent when the passage of time could reasonably be expected to render moot the ultimate disposition of the matter by the commission, so long as the notice is furnished within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances.
- (e) The probable cause determination is the conclusion of the preliminary investigation. The respondent and the counsel for the commission shall be permitted to make brief oral statements in the nature of oral argument to the commission, based on the investigator's report, before the probable cause determination. The commission's determination shall be based upon the investigator's report, the recommendation of counsel for the commission, the complaint, and staff recommendations, as well as any written statements submitted by the respondent and any oral statements made at the hearing. No Testimony or other evidence may not will be accepted at the hearing.

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(f) At its meeting to determine probable cause, the commission may continue its determination to allow further investigation; may order the issuance of a public report of its investigation if it finds no probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of <u>s. 105.071</u>, this chapter, or chapter 104, concluding the matter before it; may order a final, public hearing of the complaint if it finds probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of <u>s. 105.071</u>, this chapter, or chapter 104; or may take such other action as it deems necessary to resolve the complaint, consistent with due process of law. In making its determination, the commission may consider:

- 1. The sufficiency of the evidence against the respondent, as contained in the investigator's report;
- 2. The admissions and other stipulations of the respondent, if any;
- 3. The nature and circumstances of the respondent's actions;
 - 4. The expense of further proceedings; and
 - 5. Such other factors as it deems material to its decision.

If the commission finds probable cause, the commission shall determine what charges shall be at issue.

(g) If no probable cause is found, the commission shall dismiss the case, and the case <u>becomes</u> shall become a matter of public record, except as otherwise provided in this section, together with a written statement of the findings of the preliminary investigation and a summary of the facts which the commission shall send to the complainant and the alleged

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violator. A finding of no probable cause by the commission is a full adjudication of all such matters. The commission may not charge a respondent in a subsequent complaint alleging violations based upon the same actions, nonactions, or circumstances in which wherein the commission found no probable cause.

- (h) If probable cause is found, the commission shall so notify the complainant and the alleged violator in writing.

 Notice is deemed complete upon mailing of the order to the mailing address on record with the commission or to the e-mail address if the respondent has consented to receive documents electronically. All documents made or received in the disposition of the complaint shall become public records upon a finding by the commission.
- (i)1. Upon a commission finding of probable cause, the counsel for the commission shall attempt to reach a consent agreement with the respondent. At any time, the commission may enter into a consent order with a respondent without requiring the respondent to admit to a violation of law within the jurisdiction of the commission.
- 2. A consent agreement is not binding upon either party unless and until it is signed by the respondent and by counsel for the commission upon approval by the commission.
- 3. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the commission from entering into a consent agreement with a respondent <u>before</u> prior to a commission finding of probable cause if a respondent indicates in writing a desire to enter into negotiations directed towards reaching such a consent agreement. Any consent agreement reached under this subparagraph

is subject to the provisions of subparagraph 2. and shall have the same force and effect as a consent agreement reached after the commission finding of probable cause.

(j) If a consent agreement is reached between the commission and the respondent, counsel for the commission shall send a copy of the signed agreement to both complainant and respondent.

In a case where probable cause is found, the commission shall make a preliminary determination to consider the matter or to refer the matter to the state attorney for the judicial circuit in which the alleged violation occurred. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the commission may, at its discretion, dismiss any complaint at any stage of disposition if it determines that the public interest would not be served by proceeding further, in which case the commission shall issue a public report stating with particularity its reasons for the dismissal.

committed a violation of <u>s. 105.071</u>, this chapter, or chapter 104 may elect, as a matter of right, within 30 days after the date of the filing of the commission's allegations, to have a formal administrative hearing conducted by an administrative law judge in the Division of Administrative Hearings. The administrative law judge in such proceedings shall enter a final order, which may include the imposition of civil penalties, subject to appeal as provided in s. 120.68. If the person does not elect to have a hearing by an administrative law judge and does not elect to resolve the complaint by a consent order, the

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person is entitled to a formal or informal hearing conducted before the commission.

- (6) Upon determining whether the respondent committed a violation of s. 105.071, this chapter, or chapter 104, the commission shall notify the respondent of its decision. Notice is deemed complete upon mailing of the order to the mailing address on record with the commission or to the respondent's email address if the respondent has consented to receive documents electronically.
- (7) (6) It is the duty of A state attorney receiving a complaint referred by the commission shall to investigate the complaint promptly and thoroughly; to undertake such criminal or civil actions as are justified by law; and to report to the commission the results of such investigation, the action taken, and the disposition thereof. The failure or refusal of a state attorney to prosecute or to initiate action upon a complaint or a referral by the commission may shall not bar further action by the commission under this chapter.
- (8)(7) Every sworn complaint filed pursuant to this chapter with the commission, every investigation and investigative report or other paper of the commission with respect to a violation of this chapter or chapter 104, and every proceeding of the commission with respect to a violation of this chapter or chapter 104 is confidential, is exempt from the provisions of ss. 119.07(1) and 286.011, and is exempt from publication in the Florida Administrative Register of any notice or agenda with respect to any proceeding relating to such violation, except under the following circumstances:
 - (a) As provided in subsection $(7) \frac{(6)}{(6)}$;

(b) Upon a determination of probable cause or no probable cause by the commission; or

(c) For proceedings conducted with respect to appeals of fines levied by filing officers for the late filing of reports required by this chapter.

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However, a complainant is not bound by the confidentiality provisions of this section. In addition, confidentiality may be waived in writing by the person against whom the complaint has been filed or the investigation has been initiated. If a finding of probable cause in a case is entered within 30 days before prior to the date of the election with respect to which the alleged violation occurred, such finding and the proceedings and records relating to such case may shall not become public until noon of the day following such election. When two or more persons are being investigated by the commission with respect to an alleged violation of this chapter or chapter 104, the commission may not publicly enter a finding of probable cause or no probable cause in the case until a finding of probable cause or no probable cause for the entire case has been determined. However, once the confidentiality of any case has been breached, the person or persons under investigation have the right to waive the confidentiality of the case, thereby opening up the proceedings and records to the public. Any person who discloses any information or matter made confidential by the provisions of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(9) (8) A Any person who files a complaint pursuant to this section while knowing that the allegations contained in such

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complaint are false or without merit commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(10) (9) The commission shall maintain a database of all final orders and agency actions. Such database shall be available to the public and shall be maintained in such a manner as to be searchable, at a minimum, by issue, statutes, individuals, or entities referenced.

Section 14. Section 106.265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

106.265 Civil penalties.-

- (1) The commission or, in cases referred to the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to s. 106.25(5), the administrative law judge is authorized upon the finding of a violation of <u>s. 105.071</u>, this chapter, or chapter 104 to impose civil penalties in the form of fines not to exceed \$1,000 per count, or, if applicable, to impose a civil penalty as provided in s. 104.271 or s. 106.19.
- (2) In determining the amount of such civil penalties, the commission or administrative law judge 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, affiliated party committee, electioneering communications organization, or political party; and
- (d) Whether the person, political committee, affiliated party committee, electioneering communications organization, or

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political party has shown good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of $\underline{s. 105.071}$, this chapter, or chapter 104.

- (3) If <u>a any</u> person, political committee, affiliated party committee, electioneering communications organization, or political party fails or refuses to pay to the commission any civil penalties assessed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the commission shall be responsible for collecting the civil penalties resulting from such action. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120, any fine imposed under this section which remains unpaid more than 60 days after the order imposing the fine has been mailed to the respondent shall be deemed a judgment for purposes of this section.
- (4) Once an order imposing a fine has been deemed a judgment pursuant to subsection (3), the commission shall attempt to determine whether the individual owing such a fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If so, the commission may notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the appropriate county, municipality, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individual.
- (a) After receipt and verification of the notice from the commission, the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, or special district shall begin withholding the lesser of 10 percent or the maximum amount allowed under federal law from any salary-related payment, up to a maximum of \$2,000 in the aggregate. The withheld payments shall be remitted to the commission until the fine is satisfied or the maximum \$2,000 is remitted.
 - (b) The Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of

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the county, municipality, or special district may retain an amount of each withheld payment, as provided in s. 77.0305, to cover the administrative costs incurred under this subsection.

- (5) If the commission determines that the individual against whom a judgment has been rendered is not a public officer or public employee, or it is unable to determine whether the individual is a current public officer or public employee, the commission may seek garnishment of the individual's wages up to a maximum of \$2,000 in the aggregate, pursuant to chapter 77.
- (6) If any fine imposed under subsection (3) is not fully satisfied pursuant to subsection (4) or subsection (5), the commission may seek enforcement of the order imposing the fine or the remaining portion thereof in circuit court as provided in s. 120.69 and may use any means authorized by law to enforce the judgment. Within 120 days after recordation of the judgment in circuit court, the commission shall report the unpaid fines, or any portion thereof, as an accounts receivable to the appropriate collection agency, as directed by the Chief Financial Officer, to utilize any collection methods provided by law.
- (7) Action may be taken to collect any unpaid fine imposed by this section within 20 years after the date the final order is rendered.
- (8) (4) Any civil penalty collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- $\underline{(9)}$ (5) Any fine assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (10) (1) In any case in which the commission determines that

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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 s. 105.071, this chapter, or chapter 104, the complainant shall be liable for costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred in the defense of the person complained against, including the costs and reasonable attorney 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 15. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.