

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

BILL #: [CS/HB 1205](#)

TITLE: Amendments to the State Constitution

SPONSOR(S): Persons-Mulicka

COMPANION BILL: [CS/SB 7016](#)

LINKED BILLS: None

RELATED BILLS: None

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 81 Y's 30 N's **GOVERNOR'S ACTION:** Approved

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill revises the requirements for initiative petitions, petition sponsors, and petition circulators as follows:

- Requires all petition circulators, paid or volunteer, to be registered with the Division of Elections beginning July 1, 2025.
- Requires petition circulators to be Florida residents and United States citizens, and prohibits convicted felons from being petition circulators unless their right to vote has been restored.
- Revises petition circulator registration requirements.
- Prohibits a person that has not registered as a petition circulator from possessing more than 25 signed petition forms in addition to his or her own signed form or one belonging to an immediate family member.
- Requires petition forms submitted by ineligible or unregistered petition circulators be invalidated.
- Requires petition forms to elicit additional voter information and revises the deadline by which the forms must be delivered to a supervisor of elections (supervisor).
- Requires supervisors, beginning October 1, 2025, to send a notice to voters when their signatures have been verified on a petition form and creates a signature revocation process.
- Requires the financial impact statement process to occur before any signatures can be obtained and requires the statement be included on the petition form.
- Requires petitions be refiled if certain changes are made and deems all previously gathered forms invalid.
- Increases certain fines and creates criminal penalties for certain initiative petition violations.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill will likely result in a fiscal impact to state and local governments and the private sector.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

Petition Sponsors

The bill prohibits the political committee that serves as the [petition sponsor](#) of a constitutional amendment proposed by citizen initiative or initiative petition from sponsoring more than one amendment. Additionally, the bill limits the number of cycles a sponsor can remain active without achieving the signature threshold for Court review to three general elections. Proposed amendments filed before February 1, 2022, must be refiled after February 2, 2026, to remain active. A proposed amendment that expires under this provision may be refiled as a new initiative. (Section [6](#))

If a person who is collecting or handling initiative petitions is found to not be a United States citizen or is convicted of a felony without having his or her right to vote restored, the petition sponsor is liable for a \$50,000 fine for each such person. (Section [6](#))

If a sponsor or a person collecting petitions on behalf of a sponsor mails or provides a petition form that already has voter information filled in, the sponsor is liable for a fine in the amount of \$50 for each pre-filled form. The bill provides that if a person collecting petition forms on behalf of a sponsor of an initiative petition signs another

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DATE: 5/15/2025

person's name, signs a fictitious name, or fills in missing information on a petition, the sponsor is liable for a fine in the amount of \$5,000 for each such petition. (Section [6](#))

The bill revises the deadline by which petition forms must be delivered by the petition sponsor to a supervisor of elections (supervisor) from 30 days to 10 days and increases the associated fines as follows:

- Forms received by a supervisor after the deadline: The bill increases the fine from a \$50 flat fee for each late petition form to \$50 for each day late, for a total fine of up to \$2,500 per late petition form. If the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully the bill increases the penalty from \$250 for each petition form to \$2,500.
- For each form that is never submitted to the supervisor: The bill increases the fine for a sponsor who acted willfully from \$1,000 to \$5,000. (Section [6](#))

The bill also creates a new fine for forms collected before the February 1 deadline but submitted after February 1. Each form received by a supervisor after the February 1 deadline results in a \$100 fine for each day late, up to \$5,000, and if the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully, \$5,000 for each late form. (Section [6](#))

Petition Circulators

Registration

Beginning July 1, 2025, the bill requires all [petition circulators](#)—volunteer and paid—to be registered with the Secretary of State. A person is not required to register, however, if he or she collects, delivers, or otherwise physically possesses 25 or fewer signed petition forms (excluding the person's form and those forms collected from immediate family members).¹ If an unregistered person exceeds this amount of signed petition forms, he or she is guilty of a third-degree felony. (Section [6](#))

The bill prohibits the following persons from registering as petition circulators:

- A person who has been convicted of a felony violation and has not had his or her right to vote restored.
- A person who is not a U.S. citizen.
- A person who is not a Florida resident. (Section [6](#))

The bill requires signed petition forms submitted by an ineligible or unregistered petition circulator to be invalidated. (Section [6](#))

Petition Circulator Training

The bill requires each petition circulator to undergo petition circulator training before registration. The training must be developed by the Division of Elections (division) within the Department of State (DOS) and be made available in an electronic format. The training must include:

- An overview of the petition-gathering process.
- An overview of the petition circulator registration requirements.
- An explanation that the petition sponsor serves as a fiduciary to each voter who signs a petition.
- An explanation that the Florida Election Code prohibits compensation or provision of any benefit based on the number of petition forms gathered or the time within which a number of petition forms are gathered.
- The specific criminal penalties to which a petition circulator may be subject for violating the Florida Election Code. (Section [6](#))

¹ The bill defines "immediate family" to mean "a person's spouse, or the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, or sibling of the person or the person's spouse."

Registration Application

The bill revises the application for registering as a petition circulator to include:

- The applicant's current and valid Florida driver license number or current and valid Florida identification card number, and the last four digits of his or her social security number.
- An affirmation that the applicant has not been convicted of a felony, or, if so, the applicant has had his or her right to vote restored
- An affirmation that the applicant is a U.S. citizen and a Florida resident. (Section [6](#))

The applicant must swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the information submitted as part of the application is true. The bill provides that the division may revoke a petition circulator's registration upon the written request of the petition sponsor or if the circulator violates any requirements applicable to circulators. (Section [6](#))

Petition Circulator's Affidavit

Each petition form circulated by a petition circulator must contain a [petition circulator's affidavit](#), which the circulator must sign after the voter has filled out the petition form. The bill revises the affidavit to include the circulator's name, permanent address, and petition circulator number or barcode. (Section [6](#))

Paid Petition Circulator Compensation

The bill provides that a petition sponsor may not compensate a petition circulator based on the number of petition forms gathered or the time within which a number of petition forms are gathered. For purposes of the prohibition, compensation includes:

- Paying a specified amount per petition form gathered.
- Basing an hourly rate on the number of petition forms gathered over a specified period of time.
- Providing any other benefit or form of compensation based on the number of petition forms gathered. (Section [6](#))

Petition Forms

Beginning July 1, 2025, the bill requires the [petition form](#) to *prominently* display the following elements:

- The petition number.
- The ballot title.
- The ballot summary.
- A notice that the form becomes a public record upon receipt by the supervisor.
- A notice that it is a misdemeanor of the first degree to knowingly sign a petition more than once.
- A notice that the form will not be validated if all of the requested information is not completed. (Section [6](#))

The amendment's financial impact statement must be prominently displayed for proposed amendments submitted to the Secretary of State after May 2, 2025. (Section [6](#))

The petition form must include the following elements but these need not be prominently displayed:

- The full text of the proposed amendment.
- The name and address of the sponsor.
- The date received by the Secretary of State.
- A bar code or serial number associated with the initiative petition. (Section [6](#))

The petition form must now solicit from the voter signing the form, in addition to the current petition form requirements, his or her Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, or the last four numbers of his or her social security number. Additionally, the bill requires petition forms contain an attestation by the voter that he or she is a registered Florida voter and is petitioning the Secretary of State to place the proposed amendment on the ballot. (Section [6](#))

If the petition form was distributed by a petition circulator, it must include a signed statement by the circulator verifying that the form was signed in his or her presence and that, under penalty of perjury, he or she declares the facts in the petition circulator's affidavit are true. The statement must also contain a provision applicable only to

paid petition circulators that affirms he or she was not paid to [collect the petition on a per-signature basis](#). (Section [6](#))

The bill creates a separate “Personal Use” petition form for unregistered persons who wish to distribute petition forms. The Personal Use form does not contain the Petition Circulator’s Affidavit but, instead, includes a notice informing the unregistered person distributing the form that it is a third-degree felony to collect, deliver, or otherwise physically possess 25 or more signed forms in addition to his or her own or those of immediate family members. (Section [6](#))

The text of the petition form must be a font size of at least 10 points, except for the full text of the proposed amendment, which can be less than 10 points if the font size would cause the form to exceed one page front and back. However, the font size of the full text of the proposed amendment may not be less than 6 points. (Section [5](#))

The supervisor must record the date each submitted petition is received and if a submitted petition is from a registered voter in another county, the supervisor must notify the division, in addition to the supervisor of the applicable county. (Section [6](#))

Signature Verification Cost

To offset the [cost of signature verification](#), petition sponsors are currently required to reimburse the supervisor for the actual cost incurred during the verification process. The bill allows the supervisor to update the actual cost of signature verification annually and authorizes the creation of a two-tiered cost structure for supervisors: a cost applicable to all forms received more than 60 days before February 1 of an even-numbered year (the petition submission deadline) and a cost applicable to forms received less than 60 days before that date. The actual cost of signature verification under the bill includes operating and personnel costs associated with comparing signatures, printing and all postage costs related to sending petition validation notices to voters, and transmitting petition forms to the division. (Section [6](#))

Notice and Revocation

Once a supervisor has verified and validated a petition form, he or she must mail a notice to the voter as soon as practicable informing the voter that a petition with the voter’s information has been validated. The notice must be sent to the voter by forwardable mail with a postage prepaid, preaddressed form, addressed to the Office of Election Crimes and Security (Office) within the DOS that includes the following information:

- A statement that a petition form bearing the voter’s information has been verified.
- The petition serial number.
- The ballot title.
- The date on which the voter signed the petition.
- Contact information for the Office. (Section [6](#))

The bill creates a signature revocation process that allows voters to revoke their signature from petition forms using the notice if they believe their signature has been misrepresented or forged on the petition form. To begin the revocation process, the voter checks a revocation checkbox on the notice and swears or affirms that his or her signature was misrepresented or forged. The voter then signs and dates the notice and mails it to the Office. After receiving the completed notice, the Office transmits a copy to the division and the division invalidates the voter’s petition form. (Section [6](#))

Investigations of Petition Invalidation

During any reporting period (monthly until December of an odd-numbered year, then weekly), if the percentage of petition forms the supervisor invalidates is more than 25 percent of the total petitions received during that period, the supervisor must notify the Office. The Office is then required to conduct a preliminary investigation and may report findings to the statewide prosecutor or the applicable state attorney for prosecution. (Section [6](#))

Transmission and Retention

The bill requires supervisors to transmit high-quality digital scans of the petition forms to the division on a rolling schedule: the forms must be sent on the last day of each month until December 1 immediately preceding the

February 1 submission deadline, at which time the forms must be submitted weekly. The digital forms must be separated by those that have been verified as valid and those that have been deemed invalid. (Section [6](#))

The supervisor must [retain the physical petition forms](#) until all petition forms have been processed following the February 1 deadline and, thereafter, the bill requires those forms be delivered to the division as soon as practicable but no later than March 15. The division then becomes the custodian of those records and must retain all petition forms for one year following the election for which the petition was circulated. (Section [6](#))

Financial Impact Estimating Conference

The bill specifies that the [Financial Impact Estimating Conference](#) (FIEC), which is the body charged with creating the financial impact statement (FIS), may be convened only by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, jointly. The bill specifies that the FIEC principals are professional staff of the Executive Office of the Governor or a state agency, designated by the Governor, as well as professional staff of the Senate, designated by the President of the Senate, and professional staff of the House of Representatives, designated by the Speaker of the House. (Section [6](#))

Financial Impact Statement

The bill requires the FIS to be added to the petition form once completed for initiative petitions submitted to the Secretary of State after May 2, 2025. As petition forms cannot be created and used until the FIS is created, the creation of the FIS must occur before signatures may be gathered. The bill adds compliance of the FIS with statutory requirements to the subjects the Court must review regarding the initiative petition.² (Section [6](#))

Elections Canvassing Commission

The bill provides that the [Elections Canvassing Commission](#) certifies the election for constitutional amendments. (Section [9](#))

Contest of Election

The bill allows the certification of election of a constitutional amendment to be challenged under the existing [contest of election](#) provision of the Florida Election Code. Any voter or taxpayer may file a complaint in circuit court within 10 days of the date of certification. The complaint must allege one of the following grounds for the challenge:

- Misconduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of any election official or any member of the county canvassing board sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- Ineligibility of the proposed constitutional amendment for placement on the ballot.
- Receipt of a number of illegal voters or rejection of a number of legal votes sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- Proof that any voter, election official, or canvassing board member was given or offered a bribe or reward for the purpose of determining the result of any question by constitutional amendment. (Section [11](#))

Crimes

Petition Circulator's Collection of Private Personal Information

The bill provides that a person collecting or handling a petition on behalf of the sponsor of an initiative petition who copies a completed petition or retains a voter's personal information, including the voter's Florida driver license number, Florida identification card number, social security number, or signature, for any reason other than to provide such petition or information to the sponsor, commits a felony of the third degree. (Section [5](#))

Filling in Missing Information on a Petition Form

The bill makes it a third-degree felony to fill in missing information on a petition. (Section [9](#))

Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act

² The Court has previously declined jurisdiction to review the FIS as part of the automatic initiative review process because it was not part of the petition (*see Floridians Protecting Freedom, Inc., et al., v. Passidomo*, 392 So.3d 777 (Fla. 2024)).

The bill provides that a violation of the Florida Election Code relating to irregularities or fraud involving initiative petition activities can be prosecuted as racketeering activity under the [Florida RICO Act](#). (Section [19](#))

Expenditures by State Government Relating to Constitutional Amendments

The bill prohibits the state government, or any person acting on behalf of state government, from expending or authorizing the expenditure of public funds³ for political advertisements or other communications sent to the voters concerning any proposed constitutional amendment or revision. It is also unlawful for a person or group to accept public funds for such purposes. The prohibition applies irrespective of whether the communication is limited to factual information or advocates for the passage or defeat of a proposed amendment or revision. Under the bill, elected officials are permitted to express an opinion on any issue at any time and provides that the following actions are expressly authorized:

- Reporting on official actions of the state government in an accurate, fair, and impartial manner.
- Posting factual information on a government website or in printed materials.
- Hosting and providing information at a public forum.
- Providing factual information in response to an inquiry. (Section [16](#))

Applicability

The bill does not affect the validity of any petition form circulated, signed, gathered, or submitted before May 2, 2025. By July 1, 2025, the DOS must update petition forms for existing initiatives to include the newly required fields. (Section [7](#))

By June 1, 2025, the DOS must make available a new petition circulator application. Existing circulator registrations expire on July 1, 2025. No later than May 9, 2025, the DOS must notify each circulator that his or her registration will expire on July 1, 2025, and that he or she may reregister by completing the new application. (Section [7](#))

By June 1, 2025, the DOS must develop the petition circulator training required by the bill. (Section [7](#))

Supervisors must pause verification of signatures between July 1, 2025, and September 1, 2025, to allow for implementation of the new provisions, but must continue to accept signed petitions during that time. (Section [20](#))

Effective Date

The bill was approved by the Governor on May 2, 2025, ch. 2025-2, L.O.F., and became effective on that date, except as otherwise provided. (Section [21](#))

RULEMAKING:

The Florida Election Code grants the Secretary of State general rulemaking authority over the portions of the code amended by this bill.⁴ Additionally, current law grants the DOS discretionary rulemaking authority to carry out the provisions concerning the initiative petition process.⁵ As such, the DOS has sufficient rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of this bill, including updating or creating any forms.

Lawmaking is a legislative power; however, the Legislature may delegate a portion of such power to executive branch agencies to create rules that have the force of law. To exercise this delegated power, an agency must have a grant of rulemaking authority and a law to implement.

³ The bill defines “public funds” to mean “all moneys under the jurisdiction or control of the state government.”

⁴ S. [97.012\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁵ S. [100.371\(14\), F.S.](#)

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill will likely have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the DOS as it requires the DOS to:

- Revise the required information for petition sponsors.
- Revise the petition circulator registration process, including the application and affidavit.
- Create the required petition circulator training.
- Receive and process revocation notices.
- Initiate preliminary investigations concerning invalidated petitions upon supervisor notification.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The bill will most likely have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the supervisors as it requires supervisors to:

- Send notice to voters that their signatures have been verified.
- Scan and send petition forms to the DOS.
- Review additional information on petition forms.

Current law requires petition sponsors to reimburse the supervisor for the actual costs of signature verification. The bill clarifies that such fee can be updated annually and can include operating and personnel costs associated with comparing signatures, sending notices to voters, and transmitting petition forms to the DOS. As such, some of the costs to the supervisors could be offset by inclusion of the new categories of information that can be considered actual costs.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

To the extent that a petition sponsor or petition circulator violates certain requirements in the bill, such as citizenship requirements or petition delivery requirements, fines may be assessed. Additionally, to the extent that supervisors raise their signature verification fee, sponsors may have to pay greater fees to participate in the initiative process.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Constitutional Amendments Proposed by Initiative

The 1968 revision to the State Constitution created a new method of amending the constitution, amendment by initiative,⁶ whereby an amendment is put forth by a person or a group of people. If the proposal garners enough popular support it is placed on the ballot for consideration by the electorate. Amendments proposed by initiative—also known as citizen initiatives or initiative petitions—are limited to one subject (unless it is limiting the power of government to raise revenue). The State Constitution requires the sponsor of the initiative to collect enough petitions to equal 8 percent of the votes cast in the most recent presidential election in both:

- One half of the congressional districts of the state (i.e. 14 of Florida's 27 congressional districts).
- The state as a whole.⁷

The requisite number of petitions must be submitted by February 1 of the year in which the general election is held.⁸ A financial impact statement must also be created and provided to the public for each initiative before the election in which it will be considered.⁹ The State Constitution requires the Attorney General, as provided by law,

⁶ [Art. XI, s. 3, FLA. CONST.](#) An "initiative" is "a procedure or device which enables a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate for approval." Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged (1966).

⁷ In the previous election cycle, the required number of petitions required statewide was 891,523. DOS, [Initiative Petition Handbook](#) (2024 Election Cycle) (last visited March 1, 2025).

⁸ [Art. XI, s. 5\(b\), FLA. CONST.](#)

⁹ [Art. XI, s. 5\(c\), FLA. CONST.](#)

to request the opinion of the justices of the Florida Supreme Court as to the validity of any initiative petition.¹⁰ The Legislature has created additional procedures and requirements concerning the initiative process in statute.¹¹

Petition Sponsor

A petition sponsor is the entity seeking to place an amendment on the ballot through the initiative petition process. Current law provides that before a sponsor of an initiative petition may obtain signatures, the sponsor must:

- Register as a political committee.¹²
- Provide the ballot title, ballot summary, and the text of the amendment to the Division of Elections (division) within the Department of State (DOS).¹³

The proposed language submitted by the sponsoring political committee must consist of the following:

- The ballot title, which must not exceed 15 words.
- The ballot summary, which must not exceed 75 words.
- The article and section being created or amended in the State Constitution.
- The full text of the amendment being proposed.¹⁴

Upon approval of the format of an initiative petition, the Secretary of State must assign a serial number to the petition.¹⁵ The division must also make available the forms for volunteer petition circulators to the sponsoring committee and on the DOS website. Paid petitioners obtain their forms directly online.¹⁶

Petition Circulators

Petition sponsors may use both volunteer and paid circulators for gathering signatures; these individuals are known as petition circulators. Volunteer petition circulators are uncompensated individuals who collect signatures for the purpose of qualifying an initiative petition for ballot placement and are not required to register with the division.¹⁷ Paid petition circulators are individuals who collect signatures for compensation for the purpose of qualifying an initiative petition for ballot placement.¹⁸ A paid petition circulator must be registered online with the Secretary of State in order to collect signatures or initiative petitions.¹⁹

Requirement to Register as a Paid Petition Circulator

A paid petition circulator can register online through the division's [petition circulator portal](#). It is the circulator's responsibility to make arrangements or to determine if he or she will be paid to gather petitions on behalf of the sponsoring political committee before registering with the DOS.²⁰

The application for a paid petition circulator must include the following information:

- The information required to be on the petition form under s. [101.161](#), F.S., including the ballot summary and title as approved by the Secretary of State.
- The applicant's name, permanent address, temporary address, if applicable, and date of birth.

¹⁰ [Art. IV, s. 10, FLA. CONST.](#); see also [art. V, s. 3\(b\)\(10\), FLA. CONST.](#): The Florida Supreme Court must, "when requested by the attorney general pursuant to provisions of Section 10 of Article IV, render an advisory opinion of the justices, addressing issues as provided by general law."

¹¹ See ss. [100.371](#) and [101.161, F.S.](#)

¹² Each political committee that receives contributions or makes expenditures during a calendar year that seeks signatures of registered electors in support of an initiative must file a statement of organization within 10 days after its organization. If a political committee is organized within 10 days of any election, it must immediately file the statement of organization. The statement of organization must be filed with the Division of Elections within the Department of State. See Ss. [100.371\(2\)](#), [106.03\(3\)\(a\)](#), and [106.03\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

¹³ S. [100.371\(2\), F.S.](#)

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ S. [100.371\(3\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

²⁰ Florida Division of Elections, [Online User Guide for Paid and Volunteer Petition Circulators for Constitutional Initiatives](#) (last visited Feb. 24, 2025).

- An address in this state at which the applicant will accept service of process related to disputes concerning the petition process, if the applicant is not a resident of this state.
- A statement that the applicant consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state in resolving disputes concerning the petition process.
- Any information required by the Secretary of State to verify the applicant's identity or address.²¹

Petition Circulator's Affidavit

All petitions collected by a paid petition circulator must contain, in a format required by the Secretary of State, a completed Petition Circulator's Affidavit that includes:

- The circulator's name and permanent address.
- A statement that requires a petition circulator to attest under penalty of perjury that the petition was signed by the voter in his or her presence.²²

Collecting Petition Forms on a Per-signature Basis

Current law provides it is a third-degree felony for any person to compensate a petition circulator based on the number of petition forms gathered.²³ Any other type of employment relationship between an entity and a petition circulator is not prohibited.

Petition Forms

Petition forms are the forms that a voter signs in support of putting an initiative petition on the ballot. A petition form can only be signed by a registered voter and must contain, in addition to the voter's signature, the date the voter signed the form, voter's name, voter's address, city, and county, and voter's registration number or date of birth.²⁴

Delivery of Petition Forms to the Supervisor of Elections

A sponsor that collects petition forms or uses petition circulators serves as a fiduciary to the elector signing the petition form. As such, the petition sponsor must ensure that the petition form is promptly delivered to the supervisor of elections (supervisor) within 30 days after the elector signs the form. If the form is not delivered within that timeframe, fines are applied.²⁵ Such fines include the following, depending on whether the form was received late or never submitted:

- Form received more than 30 days after the elector signed the form: \$50 for each late form. If the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully: \$250 for each late form.
- Form not submitted: \$500 for each form. If the sponsor or petition circulator acted willfully: \$1,000 for any form not submitted.²⁶

The fines described above may be waived upon a showing that the failure to deliver the petition form promptly is based upon force majeure²⁷ or impossibility of performance. A showing by the sponsor that the failure to deliver the petition form within the required timeframe is based upon force majeure or impossibility of performance is an affirmative defense.²⁸

²¹ S. [100.371\(4\), F.S.](#)

²² S. [100.371\(5\), F.S.](#); It is a third-degree felony for a person to sign another person's name on an initiative petition. S. [104.185\(2\), F.S.](#)

²³ S. [104.186, F.S.](#)

²⁴ S. [100.371\(11\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

²⁵ S. [100.371\(7\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ The term "force majeure" means any event or occurrence of societal significance beyond the reasonable control and without the fault of the third-party voter registration organization which could not have been prevented, avoided, or overcome by the exercise of reasonable care, diligence, or foresight of the third-party voter registration organization, including, but not limited to, civil disturbances or acts of war; extraordinarily severe weather, such as hurricanes, floods, or tornadoes; or shortages of food, electric power, or fuel. Rule 1S-2.042(2)(c), F.A.C

²⁸ S. [100.371\(7\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

[Retention of Petition Forms](#)

Supervisors must retain all petition forms for at least one year following the general election for which the petition was circulated.²⁹ The forms must be organized so that the forms that are verified as valid are separated from those that are invalid.

[Signature Verification on Petition Forms](#)

[Timeline for the Verification of Signatures](#)

The supervisor for the county in which the signee is a registered voter must verify the signatures on each initiative petition form within 60 days, except for a petition form submitted less than 60 days before February 1 of an even-numbered year, which must be verified within 30 days, after receipt of the form to ensure that the petition signer:

- Is, at the time of signing and verification of the petition, a registered voter in the state.
- Signed the petition form within the requisite timeframe (during the two years before the February 1 deadline).
- Has not previously signed a petition form containing the identical initiative that had been verified as valid.³⁰

[Verification Requirements](#)

The supervisor may verify that a signature on a form is valid only if:

- The form contains the original signature of the purported elector.
- The purported elector has accurately recorded on the form the date on which he or she signed the form.
- The form sets forth the purported elector's name, address, city, county, and voter registration number or date of birth.
- The purported elector is at the time the form is verified a duly qualified and registered elector in Florida.
- The signature was obtained legally, including that if a paid circulator was used that such circulator is validly registered with the division.³¹

[Complaints](#)

Any person claiming to have had his or her signature on an initiative petition form misrepresented, forged, or not delivered to a supervisor may file a complaint with the division.³² Once filed, the Florida Election Code authorizes the Office of Election Crimes and Security, a unit within the DOS, to "review complaints and conduct preliminary investigations into alleged violations of the Florida Election Code."³³

[Cost Signature Verification](#)

The petition sponsor must pay the supervisor the actual cost of verifying the signatures on petition forms.³⁴ Each supervisor must post the actual cost of signature verification on his or her website and may increase such cost, as necessary, on February 2 of each even-numbered year. The division must also publish each county's current cost on its website. The division and each supervisor must biennially review available technology aimed at reducing verification costs.³⁵

[Supervisor Website Requirements](#)

On the last day of each month, or on the last day of each week from December 1 of an odd-numbered year through February 1 of the following year, each supervisor must post on his or her website:

- The total number of signatures submitted.
- The total number of invalid signatures.
- The total number of signatures processed.

²⁹ S. [100.371\(11\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

³⁰ R. 1S-2.0091, F.A.C.

³¹ S. [100.371\(11\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

³² S. [100.371\(9\), F.S.](#) and r. 1S-2.0091, F.A.C.; DOS, [Form for Complaint Against Petition Circulator](#) (last visited Mar. 1, 2025).

³³ S. [97.022, F.S.](#)

³⁴ S. [100.371\(11\)\(b\), F.S.](#); see also DOS, [Initiative Petition Handbook](#) (last visited Feb. 24, 2025).

³⁵ S. [100.371\(11\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

- The aggregate number of verified valid signatures and the distribution of such signatures by congressional district for each initiative petition, along with the following information specific to the reporting period: the total number of signed petition forms received, the total number of signatures verified, the distribution of verified valid signatures by congressional district, and the total number of verified petition forms forwarded to the Secretary of State.³⁶

Judicial Review and Fiscal Impact Review

Once a petition sponsor obtains 25 percent of the number of signatures required for ballot placement, which is 8 percent of the votes cast in the last presidential election, statewide and in one half of the congressional districts in the state,³⁷ the petition is sent from the Secretary of State to:

- The Attorney General.³⁸ The Attorney General does not approve the contents of the petition, but checks to make sure the title is not misleading and issues a non-binding opinion.³⁹ The Attorney General has 30 days to file a petition with the Florida Supreme Court to seek an advisory opinion.⁴⁰ The ruling determines whether the initiative petition is facially invalid under the U.S. Constitution, and that its title and substance is compliant with Florida law.⁴¹
- The Financial Impact Estimating Conference. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference must complete an analysis and financial impact statement to be placed on the ballot. The analysis and financial impact statement must contain the estimated increase or decrease in any revenues or costs to state or local governments and overall impact to the state budget resulting from the initiative petition. The financial impact statement and summary must be completed within 75 days after receipt of the initiative petition and submitted to the Attorney General and Secretary of State.⁴² The DOS must furnish each supervisor with a copy of the summary from the initiative financial statements. The supervisor must make such summaries available at polling locations and the financial statement in its entirety must be available online.⁴³

Revision or Proposed Constitutional Amendment Placed on Ballot

In order to be placed on the ballot for the general election, initiative petitions must be filed with the Secretary of State no later than February 1 of the year the general election is held. A petition is considered filed with the Secretary of State upon the date the secretary determines that valid and verified petition forms have been signed by the constitutionally required number and distribution of electors.⁴⁴

Restrictions on Use of Public Funds in Elections

Any political committee that accepts the use of public funds, equipment, personnel, or other resources to collect dues from its members may not make independent expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public office.⁴⁵ A political committee that violates this provision is liable for a civil fine of up to \$5,000 to be determined by the Florida Elections Commission or the entire amount of the expenditures, whichever is greater.⁴⁶

In addition, a local government may not expend, and a person or group may not accept, public funds for a political advertisement or any other communication sent to electors concerning an issue, referendum, or amendment, including any state question, that is subject to a vote of the electors.⁴⁷

Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act

³⁶ S. [100.371\(11\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

³⁷ S. [15.21, F.S.](#); *see also* [art. XI, s. 3, FLA. CONST.](#)

³⁸ S. [15.21, F.S.](#)

³⁹ S. [101.161, F.S.](#); *see also* s. [16.061\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁰ S. [16.061\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁴¹ [Art. XI, s. 3, FLA. CONST.](#), provides that the potential initiative amendment or revision must embrace one subject and matter directly connected therewith; *see also* s. [16.061\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁴² S. [100.371\(13\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁴³ S. [100.371\(13\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁴ S. [100.371\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁵ However, expenditures may be made for the sole purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates. *See* [s. 106.087\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁶ S. [106.087\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁴⁷ S. [106.113\(2\), F.S.](#) "Public funds" means all moneys under the jurisdiction or control of the local government. *See* [s. 106.113\(1\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

The Florida RICO Act provides that a person commits “racketeering activity” when he or she commits, attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or solicits, coerces, or intimidates another person to commit any offense listed in [s. 895.02\(8\), F.S.](#)⁴⁸

The Florida RICO Act provides that it is unlawful for any person:

- With criminal intent to receive any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity⁴⁹ or through the collection of an unlawful debt⁵⁰ to use or invest, whether directly or indirectly, any part of such proceeds, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest, or equity in, real property or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise.⁵¹
- Through a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt, to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise or real property.
- Employed by, or associated with, any enterprise to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in such enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity or the collection of an unlawful debt.
- To conspire or endeavor to violate any of the previously-described activities.

A person convicted of any of those activities commits a first-degree felony,⁵² and may be subject to civil remedies including forfeiture to the state of all property, including money, if the property is intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through acts in violation of the Florida RICO Act.⁵³

Elections Canvassing Commission

The Elections Canvassing Commission (ECC) is a body composed of the Governor and two members of the Cabinet selected by the Governor.⁵⁴ The ECC meets to certify elections for federal, state, and multicounty office at 8 a.m. on the 9th day after a primary election and on 8 a.m. on the 14th day after a general election.⁵⁵ The division provides staff services to the ECC.⁵⁶

Contest of Election

The certification of election or nomination of any person to office or the result of any referendum, may be contested in circuit court by an unsuccessful candidate, a voter, or a taxpayer.⁵⁷ The person bringing the contest must file the complaint with the clerk of the circuit court within 10 days after certification.⁵⁸ The complaint must set forth the grounds on which the person bringing the contest intends to establish his or her right to the office or to set aside the election results.⁵⁹ Current law sets out the following specific grounds for contesting an election:

⁴⁸ S. [895.02, F.S.](#) The offenses listed under [s. 895.02\(8\), F.S.](#), include violations of specified Florida laws (e.g., Medicaid fraud, workers’ compensation fraud, human trafficking, kidnapping, and drug offenses), as well as any conduct defined as “racketeering activity” in 18 U.S.C. § 1961.

⁴⁹ A “pattern of racketeering activity” means engaging in at least two incidents of racketeering conduct having the same or similar intents, results, accomplices, victims, or methods of commission or that otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated incidents. S. [895.02\(7\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁰ “Unlawful debt” means any money or other thing of value constituting principal or interest of a debt that is legally unenforceable in this state in whole or in part because the debt was incurred or contracted in violation of specified Florida laws (e.g., various gambling offenses) as well as any gambling activity in violation of federal law or in the business of lending money at a rate usurious under state or federal law. S. [895.02\(12\), F.S.](#)

⁵¹ “Enterprise” means any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, business trust, union chartered under the laws of this state, or other legal entity, or any unchartered union, association, or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity; and it includes illicit as well as licit enterprises and governmental, as well as other, entities. A criminal gang as defined in [s. 874.03, F.S.](#), constitutes an enterprise. S. [895.02\(5\), F.S.](#)

⁵² S. [895.04, F.S.](#) A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Ss. [775.082](#) and [775.083, F.S.](#)

⁵³ S. [895.05\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁴ S. [102.111\(1\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁵ S. [102.111\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁶ S. [102.111\(3\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁷ S. [102.168, F.S.](#)

⁵⁸ S. [102.168\(2\), F.S.](#)

⁵⁹ S. [102.168\(3\), F.S.](#)

- Misconduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of any election official or any member of the canvassing board sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- Ineligibility of the successful candidate for the nomination or office in dispute.
- Receipt of a number of illegal votes or rejection of a number of legal votes sufficient to change or place in doubt the result of the election.
- Proof that any elector, any election official, or canvassing board member was given or offered a bribe or reward in money, property, or any other thing of value for the purpose of procuring the successful candidate's nomination or election or determining the result on any question submitted by referendum.⁶⁰

The person bringing the contest is entitled to an immediate hearing.⁶¹

Financial Impact Estimating Conference

The State Constitution requires the Legislature to provide by general law for a financial impact statement (FIS) to the public regarding an amendment proposed by initiative.⁶² To carry out this provision, the Legislature created the Financial Impact Estimating Conference (FIEC)—a body that reviews, analyzes, and estimates the financial impact of amendments proposed by initiative. It consists of four principals:

- One person from the Executive Office of the Governor.
- The coordinator of the Office of Economic and Demographic, or his or her designee.
- One person from the professional staff of the Senate.
- One person from the professional staff of the House of Representatives.⁶³

A FIEC may be appointed for each initiative. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, jointly, are the sole judge for the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of the FIEC process.⁶⁴

After the Secretary submits to the FIEC an initiative petition that has received the required number of verified signatures, the FIEC has 75 days to complete an analysis and FIS to be placed on the ballot of the estimated increase or decrease in any revenues or costs to state or local governments and the overall impact to the state budget resulting from the proposed initiative.⁶⁵ If the FIEC fails to reach consensus, the impact is listed as indeterminate.⁶⁶

Court Decisions Related to Initiative Petitions

First Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that states “allowing ballot initiatives have considerable leeway to protect the integrity and reliability of the initiative process, as they have with respect to election processes generally.”⁶⁷ Once a state allows an initiative petition process, that process is protected by the First Amendment (and made applicable to the states through the Fourteenth).⁶⁸ The U.S. Supreme Court has opined that the circulation of an initiative petition constitutes “core political speech,” where the protection of the First Amendment is “at its zenith.”⁶⁹

The U.S. Supreme Court has applied a heightened standard of review, exacting scrutiny, when examining state limitations on political expression under the First Amendment in this context. In *Meyer v. Grant*, the Court held that a state law making it a felony to pay petition circulators violated the First Amendment.⁷⁰ The Court noted that it restricted speech in two ways: first, by limiting “the number of voices who will convey [the sponsor’s] message,”

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ S. 102.168(7), F.S.

⁶² Art. XI, s. 5(c), FLA. CONST.

⁶³ S. 100.371(13)(c), F.S.

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ S. 100.371(13)(a), F.S.

⁶⁶ S. 100.371(13)(d)3., F.S.

⁶⁷ *Buckley v. American Const. Law Found.*, 525 U.S. 182 (1999).

⁶⁸ *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. 414 (1988).

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

and second, by making “it less likely that the [sponsor] will garner the number of signatures necessary to place the matter on the ballot.”⁷¹ In *Buckley v. American Constitutional Law Foundation*, the U.S. Supreme Court, using the framework established in *Meyer*, held that the following state restrictions on the initiative petition process violated the First Amendment: requiring petition circulators to wear a badge displaying their names; requiring petition circulators to be registered voters; and requiring the disclosure of the name, address, and amount paid to each petition circulator.⁷²

Article XI, Section 3 of the State Constitution

The Florida Supreme Court has held that the initiative petition provision of the State Constitution is “self executing,” which means “the Legislature may provide additional laws addressing a self-executing constitutional scheme assuming that such laws supplement, protect, or further the availability of the constitutionally conferred right...”⁷³ The Court has opined that any regulation of the initiative petition must be either:

- “[N]eutral, nondiscriminatory regulations of petition-circulation and voting procedure, which are explicitly or implicitly contemplated by” the initiative petition provision of the State Constitution; or,
- “[N]ecessary for ballot integrity.”⁷⁴

In 2010, the Court, in a plurality opinion, held that a law passed by the Legislature, and the administrative rules implementing that law, that created a method for voters to revoke their signatures was unconstitutional as it did not meet either of those standards.⁷⁵ The Court’s opinion focused on several discrete aspects of that law, including the ability of electors to revoke their signatures until the same February 1 deadline for petition sponsors to submit the requisite number of petitions.⁷⁶ The coterminous nature of the deadlines, according to the Court, meant that petition sponsors would never know whether they collected enough petition forms to attain ballot position before the deadline.⁷⁷ Another issue with the law that the Court noted was the prohibition on allowing a voter who has revoked his or her signature from re-signing a petition, as it provided an advantage to those promoting signature revocation.⁷⁸

Court Decisions Related to Prohibiting non-U.S. Citizens from Collecting and Handling Voting Materials

In 2023, the Legislature passed CS/SB 7050, which required third-party voter registration organizations (3PVRs) to affirm that each person collecting or handling voter registration applications was a U.S. citizen.⁷⁹ On May 15, 2024, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida permanently enjoined the citizenship provision, holding that it violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.⁸⁰

RECENT LEGISLATION:

YEAR	BILL #	HOUSE SPONSOR(S)	SENATE SPONSOR	OTHER INFORMATION
2022	CS/CS/SB 524	Perez	Hutson	Became law on April 25, 2022, except as otherwise provided.

OTHER RESOURCES:

[Office of Election Crimes and Security–Interim Report to Legislature on Initiative Petition Fraud Related to the Abortion Initiative \(23-07\), October 11, 2024 \(updated December 20, 2024\).](#)

⁷¹ *Id.*
⁷² *Buckley v. American Const. Law Found.*, 525 U.S. 182 (1999).
⁷³ *Browning v. Fla. Hometown Democracy, Inc., PAC*, 29 So. 3d 1053 (Fla. 2010).
⁷⁴ *Id.*
⁷⁵ *Id.*
⁷⁶ *Id.*
⁷⁷ *Id.*
⁷⁸ *Id.*
⁷⁹ [Ch. 2023-120, L.O.F.](#); codified in s. [97.0575, F.S.](#)
⁸⁰ *Hispanic Federation, et. al. v. Byrd*, 734 F. Supp. 3d 1263 (N.D. Fla. 2024).

