



November 8, 2022
Election Packet

Prepared By:
Town Clerk's Office

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**November 8, 2022 GENERAL ELECTION
CANDIDATES ELECTION CALENDAR**

**ALL DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE
WILL BE PLACED ON THE TOWN'S WEBSITE**

June 10	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (M5) (5 p.m.) (covering 05/01/22 - 05/31/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
June 13 (Noon)	QUALIFYING OPENS
June 17 (Noon)	QUALIFYING CLOSES
June 17	LAST DAY TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CANDIDATES WHO WERE UNOPPOSED (FSS 106.08(3)(b))
July 11	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (M6) (5 p.m.) (covering 06/01/22 - 06/30/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
August 10	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (M7) (5 p.m.) (covering 07/01/22 - 07/31/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
September 9	ELECTION SIGNS MAY BE POSTED ONLY IF IN ACCORDANCE TOWN CODE (Town Code 070-110(L) – no more than 60 days prior to election)
September 12	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (M8) (5 p.m.) (covering 08/01/22 - 08/31/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
September 15	LAST DAY TO SUBMIT FINAL TREASURER'S REPORT DISPOSAL OF FUNDS FOR CANDIDATES WHO RAN UNOPPOSED (TR) (covering 06/01/22 to 09/15/22; FSS 106.07(c)- 90 day report)
October 10	LAST DAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION
October 14	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (G1) (5 p.m.) (covering 09/01/22 – 10/07/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
October 18	LOGIC AND ACCURACY TEST (FSS 101.5612) (Voting Equipment Center – Lauderhill, FL (Subject to Confirm.) 9 a.m.)
October 24 (noon)	LAST DAY TO SUBMIT ORIGINAL POLLWATCHER APPLICATIONS TO THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE
October 25 (Prior to Noon)	LAST DAY FOR TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE TO SUBMIT ORIGINAL POLLWATCHER APPLICATIONS TO SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS (FSS 101.131(2) - second Tuesday preceding election)

October 28	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (G2) (5 p.m.) (covering 10/08/22 to 10/21/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
November 3 (Midnight)	LAST DAY TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CANDIDATES WHO WERE OPPOSED (FSS 106.08(3)(a) - contributions may not be accepted less than 5 days prior to election)
November 4	TREASURER'S REPORT DUE (G3) (5 p.m.) (covering 10/22/22 - 11/03/22; FSS 106.07(1)(b))
November 8	GENERAL ELECTION
November 18	ELECTION SIGNS MUST BE REMOVED (Town Code 070-110(L) – within 10 days after election)
November 25	Supervisor of Elections shall provide the Municipal Clerk with certified results of the General Election (Section 102.151 F.S.)
February 6, 2023	LAST DAY TO SUBMIT FINAL TREASURER'S REPORT DISPOSAL OF FUNDS FOR CANDIDATES WHO RAN OPPOSED (TR)

Any candidate who withdraws his/her candidacy or is eliminated, must file a report reflecting the disposition of all remaining funds within 90 days (106.141(1)).

**INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES
NOVEMBER 8, 2022 ELECTION**

**ALL DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE
WILL BE PLACED ON THE TOWN'S WEBSITE**

A. CANDIDATE REQUIREMENTS

1. Must be:

- a. A qualified elector of the Town of Southwest Ranches
- b. A resident having resided in the District he/she may represent for two (2) years immediately preceding qualifying.

2. Must comply with:

- a. Federal Election Laws
- b. Public Disclosure and Conflict of Interest Act
- c. Florida Election Code (Florida Statutes, Chapters 97 to 106)
- d. Town Charter and Town Code of Ordinances
- e. Broward County Ethics Ordinance (2011-19)

B. PROCEDURE

1. Prior to qualifying for office, a candidate may announce his intention to run and secure promises for contributions and other assistance by:

- a. Obtaining necessary forms from the Town Clerk's Office to appoint Campaign Treasurer and Designate Depository
- b. Appoint Campaign Treasurer and Designate Depository (must be a registered voter; FSS 106.021(1)(c))
- c. Treasurer must accept appointment in writing on form
- d. Candidate may appoint HIMSELF/HERSELF as Treasurer
- e. File completed Campaign Treasurer and Depository form in the Town Clerk's Office. (THIS MUST BE DONE PRIOR TO ACCEPTING CONTRIBUTIONS.)
- f. May collect funds and make expenditures after designating depository (\$1,000.00 CONTRIBUTION LIMIT; FSS 106.08(1)(a))
- g. Complete Statement of Candidate regarding Florida State Statutes Chapter 106 (to be submitted to the Town Clerk's Office within 10 days of filing campaign treasurer's form).

2. Qualifying and filing for Office:

- a. Must be completed in accordance with designated dates (See Calendar).
- b. When a candidate files, he/she must:
 - 1) File appointment of Treasurer and Depository (if not previously done)
 - 2) Pay required filing fee of **\$220 for Council Members** (election assessment of 1% based on annual Salary (FSS 99.093(1)) + \$100 Town Qualifying Fee as required in Section 2.05 of the Town Charter
 - a) Fee shall be paid by a check drawn on the campaign account and made payable to the Town of Southwest Ranches.
 - 3) Submit Financial Interest Form
 - 4) Sign Loyalty and Candidate Oath (at time of filing)
 - 5) Submit General Information Sheet
 - 6) Complete Notice of Pre-Election Testing (Logic & Accuracy Test)

3. After filing for office, a candidate will be responsible to submit Treasurer's Reports pursuant to the requirements in Florida State Statutes, Chapter 106

NOVEMBER 8, 2022

ELECTION INFORMATION

The following information and forms can be found on the Town's [election](#) web page.

General Candidate Information - Candidates for Town Council must be a qualified elector and have resided in the District he/she may represent for two (2) years immediately preceding qualifying.

Candidates for Mayor must be a qualified elector and have resided in the Town's limits for two (2) years immediately preceding qualifying.

Qualifying for Office - Qualifying opens and closes at noon on the respective dates shown below:

District 1 (term – November 2022 – November 2026) June 13 – 17, 2022

District 2 (term – November 2022 – November 2026) June 13 – 17, 2022

Qualifying and Assessment Fees – (99.093(1), F.S.): A \$100 qualifying fee, plus a \$120 election assessment fee equal to 1% of the annual salary must be paid at the time the candidate qualifies for office (total filing fee to be paid \$220 (Council Member)). The fees must be paid by a check drawn from the campaign checking account.

Financial Disclosure: A completed Form 1 Statement of Financial Interests (reflecting the preceding tax year) must be filed at the time the candidate files his/her qualifying papers.

Statement of Candidate (Section 106.023, F.S.): Each candidate must file a statement with the Town within ten (10) days after he/she files his Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository form, stating he/she has read and understands the requirements of Chapter 106, Florida Statutes.

Campaign Reporting Information - ALL DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE WILL BE PLACED ON THE TOWN'S WEBSITE.

Campaign Account & Treasurer (Section 106.021, F.S.): Before accepting any campaign contributions, expending any funds or qualifying as a candidate, a campaign depository must be designated and a campaign treasurer must be appointed. This appointment must be done by completing an "[Appointment of a Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository](#)" form. This form can be obtained from the Town Clerk's Office and is to be filed with the Town Clerk. Also, each candidate shall, at the same time the above form is filed, designate the office for which he/she is running.

Contribution Limits (Section 106.08 F.S.): The contribution limit for all municipal candidates is \$1,000 per contributor per election. (Contribution limits do not apply to contributions made by a candidate to his/her own campaign.)

Campaign Reports - Due Dates (Section 106.07 F.S.): All candidates who are opposed in seeking election to an office must file reports with the Town Clerk on the 46th day, 32nd day, 18th day and 4th day immediately preceding the election. Any candidate who is unopposed must dispose of his/her funds and file a report reflecting the disposition within 90 days after becoming unopposed.

All reports must be filed by 5:00 p.m. on the designated day; however, any report postmarked by the US Postal Service no later than midnight of the day designated shall be deemed to have been filed in a timely manner. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the US Postal Service at the time of mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due shall be proof of mailing in a timely manner.

Campaign Reporting Forms

[Campaign Treasurer's Report-Summary \(DS-DE 12\)](#)

[Campaign Treasurer's Report -Itemized Contributions \(DS-DE 13\)](#)

[Campaign Treasurer's Report -Itemized Expenditures \(DS-DE 14\)](#)

[Waiver of Report \(DS-DE 87\)](#)

Disposition of Funds ([Section 106.141 F.S.](#)): Any candidate who withdraws, becomes unopposed, is eliminated or is elected to office must dispose of his/her funds and file a report reflecting the disposition within 90 days after withdrawing, becoming unopposed, being eliminated or elected.

Campaign Reports - Late Filing Penalty ([Section 106.07\(8\)\(b\), F.S.](#)): Late filing of reports are subject to a \$50 fine for each late day for the first three days and, thereafter, \$500 per day for each late day. The fine is not to exceed 25% of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. However, for the reports immediately preceding each election, the fine shall be \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25% of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. Late report penalties are the responsibility of the candidate and are to be paid from the personal funds of the candidate. Such fines are to be paid to the Town of Davie within 20 days after receipt of notice of payment due.

Regulations for Election Signs

Election Signs: Pursuant to [Section 070-110\(L\)](#) of the Town of Southwest Ranches Code of Ordinances election signs may not be placed prior to 60 days of the election to which they pertain and must be removed ten (10) calendar days from said election. Furthermore, election signs may not exceed sixteen (16) square feet and the permission of the owner or other person with legal control of the property must be granted prior to placement. For more information on sign requirements, please review [Code Section 070-110\(L\)](#).

Political Campaign Advertisements

- Advertisements circulated prior to the election - see [F.S. 106.143](#)
- Disclosure of telephone solicitation - see [F.S. 106.147](#)

It is not the responsibility of this office to interpret Florida Statutes as prescribed by Florida Law. For further interpretation or legal opinion, you may contact the Division of Elections at (850) 245-6240.

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TO: All Election Candidates

SUBJECT: Political Campaign Signage

I am writing to request your cooperation in matters concerning the posting and placement of political signage during your upcoming election campaign. Prior to the posting of any political signage, you should have made application for a "Town of Southwest Ranches Application for Temporary Election Sign." The completed application along with the registry of sign locations must be submitted to the Town Clerk's Office. Upon submittal of the application and list of locations, your political signage may be posted no more than sixty (60) days prior to the election.

Florida Statutes 106.1435 state, in part, that no signage should be posted on telephone, electrical or other utility poles adjacent to roads. Signs posted in that manner are also very difficult to remove after an election and are often left behind by campaign workers. Posting of any type of sign on traffic control devices, such as "stop" or "yield" signs, is a direct violation of State Law and subjects the candidate to possible fines.

Pursuant to Town Code 070-110(L), political or election signs of any kind shall not be placed on property owned or used by the Town or by other governmental agencies or units in the Town. Endorsement of any candidate is not sanctioned by the Town and the placement of such signage could make it appear so.

As an additional reminder, political signage is not permitted to be posted on State, County, or Town road rights-of-way, including utility poles. The Town takes action to remove the signs posted in these areas which may result in a possible fine imposed by Code Enforcement. Please note the State and County may also impose fines for signs posted in these areas.

Removal of all political signage is required within ten (10) days after the election to which the signage pertains per Section 070-110(L) of the Town's Code.

Failure to follow the regulations of Code Section 070-110(L) 12-243(D) may result in the removal and disposal of the signage by the Town.

I am certain that we can rely on your cooperation in these matters. If you have any questions, please contact the Town Clerk's Office at (954) 434-0008. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Russell C. Muñiz, MBA, MPA, MMC
Assistant Town Administrator/Town Clerk

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Sec. 070-110. - Temporary signs.

- (A) The provisions of this section shall pertain to the erection, placement, and maintenance of all temporary signs, other than promotional signs, regulated under section 070-120. Temporary signs shall be permitted in addition to any other permitted sign on private property and shall be exempt from all other provisions of this article, provided such signs fully comply with this section.
- (B) The following types of signs may be erected as temporary signs:
 - (1) Election signs and free expression signs;
 - (2) Project signs;
 - (3) Real estate signs;
 - (4) Sales office signs.
- (C) A permit as required in section 005-080, "Permits required," shall be obtained for any temporary sign six (6) square feet or larger in size.
- (D) Temporary signs on developed plots shall not be larger or higher than any permanent sign permitted on the premises where the sign will be located.
- (E) Temporary signs on undeveloped plots shall not exceed the following:
 - (1) For parcels between one (1) and ten (10) acres in area, a maximum of sixteen (16) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height above the ground; and
 - (2) For parcels over ten (10) acres in area, a maximum of twenty-four (24) square feet in sign area and eight (8) feet in height above the ground.
- (F) Temporary signs, except as herein provided shall be limited to one (1) sign of each type specified herein for each one thousand (1,000) lineal feet of street or waterway frontage of a plot, except that:
 - (1) One (1) election sign shall be permitted for each street frontage per plot for each candidate and issue.
- (G) Such signs may be double-faced and may be a hanging sign, a building wall sign, or window sign. All free-standing signs shall be set back a minimum of five (5) feet from any plot line or street line.
- (H) Where two (2) or more types of temporary signs are combined on one (1) sign face or sign structure, then the sign area may be increased by twenty (20) percent.
- (I)

No temporary sign shall be placed on public property or in a private ingress/egress easement. Signs placed in violation of this provision shall be considered abandoned and shall be subject to removal without notice by the town.

- (J) A real estate sign in a residential area may be increased in size by a maximum of fifty (50) percent of the permitted sign size to accommodate additional information such as "By Appointment Only," "Sold" or "Open House." "Open House" sign and may only be displayed while the premises are actually available for inspection by a prospective buyer or tenant; said sign shall be removed immediately upon entering into a binding contract.
- (K) All temporary signs shall be removed within ten (10) days after the development, construction or sale of any building or property to which any temporary sign pertains, or shall be removed after the expiration of six (6) months from the erection of the sign, whichever occurs first.
- (L) Election signs and opinion/free expression signs.
 - (1) *Election signs.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, election signs shall be allowed on private property in all zoning districts subject to the following limitations as to number, size (area), height, setback and duration:
 - (a) Number. For any parcel, there shall be a limit of one (1) election sign per candidate and per issue. No more than one (1) election sign per candidate and one (1) election sign per issue shall be permitted on any one (1) private lot or parcel property unless it is a corner lot, in which case two (2) signs per candidate and per issue may be placed, so long as there is no more than one (1) sign per street frontage and the signs are no closer than twenty-five (25) feet from the corner or intersection. No election sign shall be allowed to be located within a public or private right-of-way.
 - (b) Size. The size (area) of an election sign shall be limited to sixteen (16) square feet.
 - (c) Height. The height of an election sign shall be limited to six (6) feet above the ground.
 - (d) Setback. Election signs under three (3) square feet shall be setback a minimum distance of five (5) feet from the public or private right-of-way. Election signs over three (3) square feet shall be setback a minimum

distance of ten (10) feet from the public or private right-of-way. The town shall not remove or interfere with the placement of political signs at a polling place, which otherwise complies with state law, on an election day, unless necessary for public safety.

- (e) Duration. Election signs may be placed on a parcel no earlier than sixty (60) days prior to an election and shall be removed within ten (10) calendar days following the election that pertains to the candidate or the issue that is the subject of the election sign. All signs shall be discarded in a proper manner so as to prevent litter and trash from accumulating within the town.
 - (f) The prohibition contained in this subsection shall in no way apply to election announcement signs posted by the town, announcing each election to be held in the town.
 - (g) Election signs shall not be placed upon property without the permission of the owner of the property or other person in legal control of the property.
 - (h) It is unlawful to attach election signs to rooftops, trees, shrubs, or utility or similar poles.
 - (i) The property owner shall be responsible for compliance with the requirements stated herein.
- (2) *Opinion/free expression signs.* A free expression sign is not subject to any durational limits and shall be in addition to any other allowed sign, including political signs. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, free expression signs shall be allowed on private property in all zoning districts subject to the following limitations as to number, size (area), height, and setback:
- (a) Number. There shall be a limit of one (1) free expression sign per parcel.
 - (b) Size. The size of a free expression sign shall be limited to four (4) square feet.
 - (c) Height. The height of a free expression sign shall be limited to six (6) feet above the ground.
 - (d) Setback. Free expression signs that are posted in the ground shall be setback a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from the right-of-way.

- (3) *Removal; cost reimbursement.* Any election or free expression sign found posted or otherwise affixed upon any public property contrary to the provisions of this section shall be removed by the town. The person responsible for any such posting shall be liable for the cost incurred in the removal thereof, and the town is authorized to effect the collection of said cost. The town reserves the right to remove and dispose of all signs located within public rights-of-way or easements.

(Ord. No. 2011-01, § 2(Exh. A), 11-3-2010)



Florida Department of Transportation

RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

605 Suwannee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

KEVIN THIBAUT, P.E.
SECRETARY

August 20, 2019

Notice to candidates for election to offices in the State of Florida

The Department of Transportation's Office of Right of Way would like to remind you of State Law regarding political campaign signs:

- (1) Signs placed on the state rights of way — Political campaign signs may not be placed in the right of way of any state or national highway [Chapter 479.11(8), Florida Statutes]. A joint effort by the Florida Department of Transportation and the Florida Highway Patrol produced a brochure explaining that the unauthorized use of the public right of way is prohibited by Florida law. This brochure further outlines how the right of way is regulated and how to recognize the location of the right of way line. The brochure is available on our website, <http://www.fdot.gov/rightofway/>. Please feel free to print and copy the brochure for distribution. We recommend campaigns make this brochure required reading for volunteers who post candidate signage.
- (2) Signs placed on private property — Temporary political campaign signs may be placed on private property with the permission of the owner. Such signs do not require a permit under state law.

Please advise your campaign workers to ensure that signs are placed on private property. Signs placed on the state rights of way must be picked up by Department staff and placed in one of the Department's maintenance yards. We will make every effort to place a courtesy call to your campaign office advising of sign removal and the location of the maintenance yard where the signs have been stored.

If you have any questions regarding this issue, please contact the Department's Outdoor Advertising Office in Tallahassee at (850) 414-4569.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Scott Foltz", written over a white background.

Scott Foltz, Director
Office of Right of Way

kjp

www.fdot.gov

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2 WHY IS THE USE OF THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY REGULATED?

Regulation of activities occurring within the right of way is necessary to help prevent:

- Distractions to motorists
- Unsafe pedestrian movement within travel lanes
- Sudden stoppage or slowdown of traffic
- Rapid lane changing and other dangerous traffic movements
- Increased vehicular accidents
- Motorist and pedestrian injuries and fatalities

WHAT IS THE RIGHT OF WAY AND HOW DO I KNOW WHERE IT IS?

The right of way for a road or other transportation facility is the paved area of the road, the road shoulders, sidewalks, swales, and all the other property adjacent to the road owned by the government for the construction and operation of the road or other facility. It may extend far beyond the paved road surface and may or may not be mowed or fenced.

Maps showing the location of the right of way for state roads are available from the Florida Department of Transportation. Maps for local streets and roads are available from the appropriate county or city offices.



The Florida Highway Patrol, the Florida Department of Transportation, and local law enforcement agencies monitor the use of the public rights of way and may issue citations when unauthorized uses are found.

Each offense may result in a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment of up to 6 months or both. Local ordinances may impose additional fines.

Each day an unauthorized use continues is a separate offense.

If you have questions or would like to report illegal use of the right of way, please call the FDOT State Maintenance Office at (850) 488-8815.



GUIDELINES

FOR THE USE OF FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS OF WAY GUIDELINES

PROHIBITED USES OF THE RIGHTS OF WAY

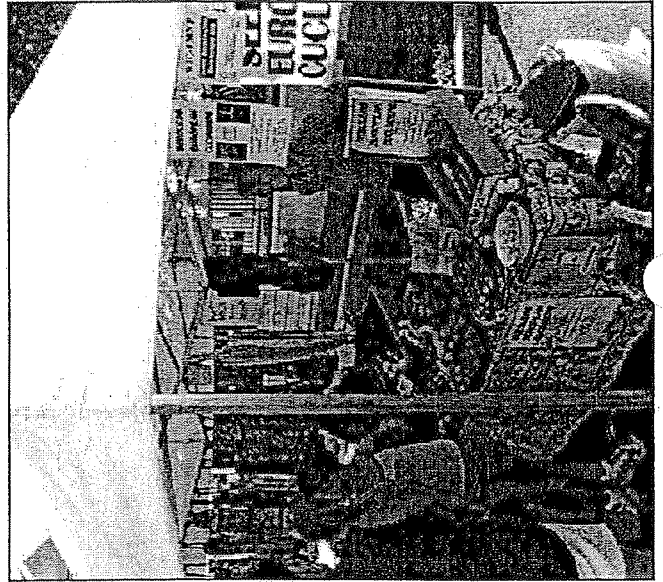
Any use which interferes with the safety and efficiency of the road.

Display of advertising of any sort.

Solicitation, including for charitable purposes.

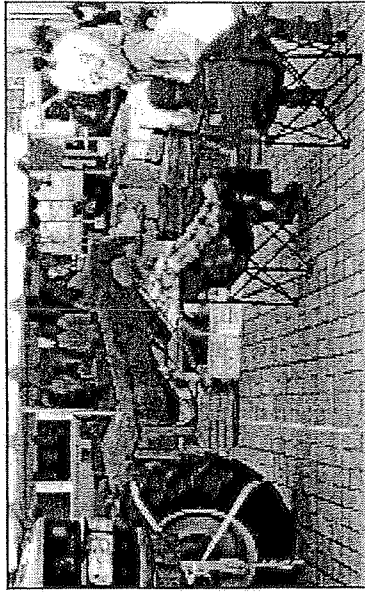
Sale, display, or free distribution of any merchandise, goods, property or services.

Storage, servicing or non-emergency repairing of vehicles.



Unauthorized use of the public right of way is prohibited by Florida law. Illegal use of the right of way is a crime. Each day a violation continues is a separate offense.

Section 337.406, Florida Statutes



USES OF THE RIGHTS OF WAY THAT MAY BE ALLOWED BY PERMIT

Note: None of these uses are allowed on Interstate Highways.

Art festivals, parades, fairs, or other special events.

These may be allowed with a permit from the appropriate county or city government. Road closure by the county or city government requires FDOT approval. Temporary banners or similar devices may be allowed upon approval by local government and FDOT.

Temporary uses allowed by cities.

Cities may issue permits within their limits to allow uses which are ordinarily prohibited if the use is of limited duration, will not interfere with the safe and efficient movement of traffic and will cause no danger to the public.

Sales from vehicles standing on the right of way to occupants of abutting properties.

Such sales are permitted by persons holding valid peddlers' licenses issued by a county or city.

Solicitation for non-profit organizations.

Permits for solicitation for non-profit organizations may be issued by local governments.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER

A Poll Watcher must wear a mask to enter any Polling location. A Poll Watcher is not allowed to interact with voters in the polling place or early voting site. When questioning a procedure, the Poll Watcher must direct any inquiry to the precinct Clerk.

Poll Watchers may not wear anything advocating any candidacy or promoting for or against an issue.

Poll Watchers are official observers only. They may observe the conduct of the election before, during and after the polls or early voting sites close. All Poll Watchers must be approved by the Supervisor of Elections Office. The list of approved Poll Watchers is prepared by the Supervisor of Elections Office.

The Clerk is the sole authority in the polling place on election day and at early voting areas. No other person, may handle or touch election supplies and materials without the Clerk's permission.

If the Poll Watcher believes that a violation has taken place during an election, the Poll Watcher should notify the Clerk.

Electioneering, campaigning or solicitation within one hundred fifty (150) feet of the entrance to the polling room or early voting area is prohibited.

Dear Poll Watchers:

Thank you for assisting on election day or at an early voting site to help insure a good and proper election. It is our purpose, to achieve this worthy goal for Broward County.

Supervisor of Elections
Broward County



POLL WATCHER INFORMATION

A primary goal of the Supervisor of Elections (SOE) is to help bring about a greater understanding and participation in the electoral process. To this end, SOE staff is available as speakers for civic organizations, schools, groups and the general public.

For more information on election laws and procedures, visit the SOE website at:

www.BrowardVotes.gov



POLL WATCHERS GUIDE



BROWARD COUNTY
Supervisor of Elections Office
PollWatchers@browardvotes.gov
(954) 395-9679

WHAT IS A POLL WATCHER?

A person may be asked by a candidate, political party or political committee to go to a polling place or early voting site to observe. Florida law defines this person as a Poll Watcher. The Poll Watcher observes the polling place to determine if any violations of the election laws occur. If such a violation is alleged, the Poll Watcher is to inform the Clerk on site of the violation.

WHAT QUALIFICATIONS ARE NEEDED TO BECOME A POLL WATCHER?

According to Florida law, Poll Watchers must be a registered voter in Broward County. Applications for Poll Watchers may be obtained through the candidate, party headquarters, or political committee. Upon execution, and no later than noon on the second Tuesday prior to an election, or at least 14 days prior to the beginning of Early Voting, applications must be filed with the SOE for certification. Either a candidate, party or political committee official must sign each application prior to submitting same to the SOE.

WHO MAY NOT BE A POLL WATCHER?

A candidate, sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer or any other law enforcement officers may not be Poll Watchers.

HOW MANY POLL WATCHERS ARE ALLOWED IN A POLLING PLACE?

Each political party, political committee and each candidate is allowed to have one Poll Watcher at each polling place or early voting site at any one time.

WHERE DOES THE POLL WATCHER GET THEIR AUTHORITY?

Florida law and upon receiving requests for Poll Watchers, the Supervisor of Elections shall certify eligible applicants. This is done at least seven (7) days prior to the election or the first day of Early Voting. A list of the approved Poll Watchers will be furnished to each precinct or early voting site and at www.BrowardVotes.gov. Approved Poll Watchers will receive Identification Badges indicating certification and their assigned precinct (s) or early voting site(s). Poll Watchers will be permitted in assigned precinct(s) or early voting site(s) only.

DOES THE POLL WATCHER NEED ANYTHING?

Poll Watchers are responsible for supplying any materials needed while at the polls or early voting site, i.e. chairs, tables, writing materials, and the like. Poll Watchers may not use the official elections precinct or early voting supplies.

WHAT CAN'T THE POLL WATCHER DO?

Under Florida law, the Poll Watcher:

- May not interfere with or impede the conduct of any election.
- May come no closer to the official table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary under the circumstance.
- May not interact with the voters, unless there is an observation of questionable nature.
- Is not permitted to speak to the election workers and must direct all inquiries to the precinct / early voting Clerk.

WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF A POLL WATCHER?

A Poll Watcher:

- May observe the activities at the polling place or early voting site.
- Has the right to observe the running of the "zero" tape, before the first vote is cast.
- If the Poll Watcher thinks there might be a violation, the Poll Watcher may question a voter's privilege by stating such reasons to the Clerk.
- May observe the closing of the voting machines, accumulating of votes and the running of the "totals" tape.

QUESTIONS OR NEED MORE INFORMATION?

If you have any questions or would like more information regarding the Poll Watcher program, please call the Supervisor of Elections office at:

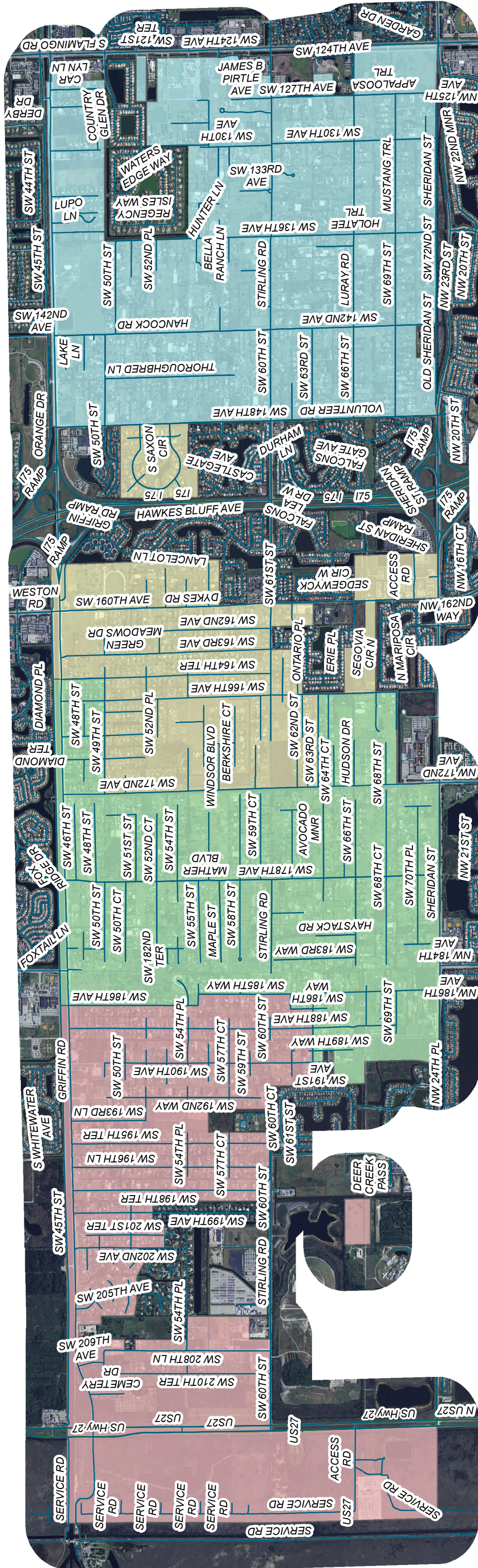
PollWatchers@BrowardVotes.gov
(954) 395-9679



POLL WATCHER INFORMATION

PLAN 04-A

Town Council Proposed Boundaries Aerial Photos & Streets



Legend

Plan04A

District

- D1
- D2
- D3
- D4

PLAN 03-A				
District	Population	Diff ³	Pct ⁴	
District 1	2,062	81	4.1%	
District 2	1,907	(74)	-3.7%	
District 3	2,017	36	1.8%	
District 4	1,937	(44)	-2.2%	
TOTAL	7,923	235		
Ideal Population (Mean)¹		1,981		
Percent Deviation from Mean²		3.0%		

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PART I - CHARTER

Footnotes:

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Editor's note— Published herein is the Charter of the Town of Southwest Ranches, Florida, being Laws of Fla. ch. 2000-475, § 1. (Section 2 of ch. 2000-475 provided for a referendum on June 6, 2000, and is not included herein.) Amendments will be indicated by parenthetical history notes following amended provisions. Obvious misspellings have been corrected without notation. For stylistic purposes, a uniform system of headings, catchlines and citations to state statutes has been used. Additions for clarity are indicated by brackets.

State Law reference— Municipal home rule powers act, F.S. ch. 166.

ARTICLE I. - CORPORATE EXISTENCE, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BOUNDARY AND POWERS

Section 1.01. - Corporate existence.

In order to preserve, protect, and to enhance the quality of life and the rural residential character of Southwest Ranches, a municipal corporation known as Town of Southwest Ranches (the "Town") is hereby created pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Florida (the "State"). The corporate existence of the Town shall commence upon the adoption of this Charter by the electorate pursuant to [former] section 9.01 of this charter.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 10-21-2010, § 1)

Section 1.02. - Form of government.

The Town shall have a "Council-Administrator" form of government.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 1.03. - Corporate boundary.

Editor's note— The corporate boundary, as described by Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1, as amended, has been omitted from this publication of the Charter. It is found in the state session laws and is subject to change due to annexations.

State Law reference— Municipal annexation or contraction, F.S. ch. 171.

Section 1.04. - Powers.

The Town shall have all available governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers and may exercise them, except when prohibited by law. Through the adoption of this Charter, it is the intent of the electors of the Town that the municipal government established herein have the broadest exercise of home rule

powers permitted under the Constitution and laws of the State.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

State Law reference— General municipal powers, F.S. § 166.021.

Section 1.05. - Construction.

This Charter and the powers of the Town shall be construed liberally in favor of the Town.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

ARTICLE II. - TOWN COUNCIL; MAYOR

Section 2.01. - Town Council.

There shall be a Town Council (the "Council") vested with all legislative powers of the Town, consisting of four members ("Council members") and the Mayor. Council members shall occupy seats numbered 1 through 4. References in this Charter to Council members shall include the Mayor, unless the context dictates otherwise. Unless otherwise stated within this Charter, all Charter powers shall be exercised by the Council.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 2.02. - Mayor.

The Mayor shall preside at meetings of the Council and be a voting member of the Council. The Mayor shall be recognized as the head of Town government for all ceremonial purposes, for purposes of military law, and for service of process and execution of duly authorized contracts, deeds, and other documents, and as the Town official designated to represent the Town when dealing with other governmental entities.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 2.03. - Vice Mayor.

The Vice Mayor shall act as Mayor in the absence of the Mayor. The Vice Mayor shall be elected from among council members for a period of 1 year by a majority of the Council in November of each year. No Council Member shall serve consecutive terms as Vice Mayor unless no other Council Member is willing to serve as Vice Mayor.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2003-11, 8-18-2003, ref. of 11-4-2003; Ord. No. 2006-17, § 2(exh. A(1)), 7-6-2006, ref. of 11-7-2006; Res. No. 2007-015, § 3(2.03), 12-7-2006)

Section 2.04. - Election and term of office.

- (a) *Mayor.* The Mayor shall be elected at large for a 4-year term by the electors of the Town in the manner provided in Article VI. The Mayor shall remain in office until his or her successor is elected and assumes the duties of the position.
- (b) *Town Council.* Each Council member other than the Mayor shall be elected at large for a 4-year term by the electors of the Town in the manner provided in Article VI. Subsequent to the decennial census, but at least 6 months before the qualifying period for the subsequent municipal election, the Council shall divide the Town into four residential districts which shall be as nearly equal in population as practicable. The Council shall designate each of the districts one of the numbers 1 through 4. Each seat number shall correspond with a residential district number. Beginning with the municipal election of 2002, and for each election thereafter, the four members of the Council other than the Mayor must also be residents of the particular residential district on the date on which they qualify for election. Council members in office who are removed from their district as a result of the redistricting subsequent to the decennial census of 2000, or after a subsequent decennial census, may serve out the balance of their terms. Each Council member shall remain in office until his or her successor is elected and assumes the duties of the position.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 10-21-2010, § 1)

Editor's note— Pursuant to [former] § 9.01, and the results of the referendum of June 6, 2000, § 2.04 has been amended to read as set forth herein.

Section 2.05. - Qualifications.

Except as provided in [former] Section 9.03(c) [now repealed], candidates for Council member shall qualify for election by the filing of a written notice of candidacy with the Clerk of the Town at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance and payment to the Clerk of the sum of \$100.00, plus any fees required by Florida Statutes, as a qualifying fee. A person may not be a candidate for more than one office in the same election. Due to the Town's unique Charter, Comprehensive Land Use Plan, rural lifestyle, topography, traffic, and drainage issues, only electors of the Town who have resided continuously in the Town for at least two (2) years preceding the date of such filing and are registered voters within the Town shall be eligible to hold the office of Council member. If at the conclusion of the qualifying period no elector shall have filed for candidacy, the Council seat shall be open for a period of 5 days and any qualified elector who has resided in the Town continuously for at least two (2) years preceding the date of such filing and are registered voters within the Town may file a written notice of candidacy for said Council seat in accordance with the remaining provisions of this section.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2010-10, § 2(exh. A(1)), 6-17-2010, ref. of 11-2-2010; Res. No. 2011-015, § 3(1), 11-17-2010)

State Law reference— Qualifications of municipal electors, F.S. §§ 97.041, 99.012, 101.002(3), 166.032.

Section 2.06. - Vacancies; forfeiture of office; filling of vacancies.

- (a) *Vacancies.* The office of a Council member shall become vacant upon his or her death, resignation, or removal from office in any manner authorized by law or by forfeiture of his or her office.
- (b) *Forfeiture of Office.*
 - (1) *Forfeiture by disqualification.* A Council member shall forfeit his or her office if at any time during his or her term he or she ceases to maintain his or her permanent residence in the Town or if he or she otherwise ceases to be a qualified elector of the Town.
 - (2) *Forfeiture by removal.* In the event that a Council member is removed from office by executive order pursuant to Article IV, Section 7, of the Florida Constitution, as may be amended from time to time, that Council member shall be prohibited from regaining office until cleared of the charges that lead to that Council Member's removal.
 - (3) *Forfeiture by absence.* A Council member shall be subject to forfeiture of his or her office, in the discretion of the remaining Council members, if he or she is absent without good cause from any three consecutive regular meetings of the Council during any calendar year or if he or she is absent without good cause from any four regular meetings of the Council within any 12-month period.
 - (4) *Procedures.* The Council shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members and shall hear all questions relating to forfeiture of a Council member's office, including whether or not good cause for absence has been or may be established. The burden of establishing good cause shall be on the Council member in question; however, any Council member may at any time during any duly held meeting move to establish good cause for his or her absence or the absence of any other Council member, from any past, present, or future meeting or meetings, which motion, if carried, shall be conclusive. A Council member whose qualifications are in question or who is otherwise subject to forfeiture of his or her office shall not vote on any such matters. The Council member in question shall be entitled to a public hearing on requests regarding an alleged forfeiture of office. If a public hearing is requested, notice thereof shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the Town at least 1 week in advance of the hearing. Any final determination by the Council that a Council member has forfeited his or her office shall be made by resolution. All votes and other acts of the Council member in question prior to the effective date of such resolution shall be valid regardless of the grounds of forfeiture.

(c) *Filling of vacancies.* A vacancy on the Council shall be filled as follows:

- (1) If less than 1 year remains in the unexpired term, the vacancy shall be filled by the Council within 30 days.
- (2) If 1 year or more remains in the unexpired term, the vacancy shall be filled by a special election to be held not sooner than 60 days or more than 120 days following the occurrence of the vacancy.
- (3) Persons filling vacancies shall meet the qualifications specified in this Article.
- (4) If no candidate for a vacancy meets the qualifications under this Article for that vacancy, the Council shall appoint a person qualified under this Article to fill the vacancy.
- (5) Notwithstanding any quorum requirements established herein, if at any time the full membership of the Council is reduced to less than a quorum, the remaining members may, by majority vote, appoint additional members to the extent otherwise permitted or required under this subsection.
- (6) In the event that all the members of the Council are removed by death, disability, recall, forfeiture of office, or resignation, or any combination thereof, the Governor shall appoint interim Council members who shall call a special election within not less than 60 days or more than 120 days after such appointment. Such election shall be held in the same manner as the initial elections under this Charter. However, if there are less than 6 months remaining in the unexpired terms, the interim Council appointed by the Governor shall serve out the unexpired terms. Appointees must meet all requirements for candidates provided for in this Article.
- (7) In the event that the Council is required to fill the vacancy, within seven (7) days of the vacancy the Town shall publish notice to seek interested qualified candidates to fill the vacancy, who must respond to the notice within fifteen (15) days of publication. The Council shall select a candidate to fill the vacancy from the interested qualified candidate list within fifteen (15) days thereafter.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003; Ord. No. 2010-10, § 2(exh. A(2)), 6-17-2010, ref. of 11-2-2010; Amend. of 10-21-2010, § 1; Res. No. 2011-015, § 3(2), 11-17-2010)

State Law reference— Mandate for procedure for filling vacancies, F.S. § 166.031(6).

Section 2.07. - Compensation; reimbursement for expenses.

- (a) The Council members shall be compensated at the rate of \$1,000 per month. The Mayor shall be compensated at the rate of \$1,250.00 per month. The amount of the Council's compensation can only be increased, above the previously stated amounts, by the electorate in a referendum held in conjunction with the even-numbered year general election. The Council may decrease its

compensation by Ordinance at any time. In addition to the aforementioned, the Council members and Mayor may participate in the Florida Retirement System, provided that the Town is not required to pay an additional amount for that Council member or Mayor's participation. The Mayor and Council shall receive reimbursements in accordance with applicable law, or as may be otherwise provided by ordinance, for authorized travel and per diem expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

- (b) An ordinance establishing, increasing, or decreasing compensation of the Mayor or Council may be adopted at any time, subject to the requirements set forth in subsection (a) above.
- (c) The positions of Mayor and Council member shall be part-time positions, and the individuals serving in such positions shall be permitted to engage in outside/concurrent employment consistent with Chapter 112, F.S., as applicable and as may be amended. Any required disclosures associated with such outside/concurrent employment shall be consistent with and limited to the requirements of Chapter 112, F.S., as may be amended.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2007-01, § 2, 11-2-2006; Ord. No. 2010-10, § 2(exh. A(3)), 6-17-2010, ref. of 11-2-2010; Res. No. 2011-015, § 3(3), 11-17-2010; Ord. No. 2014-004, § 2(exh. A), 6-12-2014, ref. of 11-4-2014)

Section 2.08. - Rules of procedure.

The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure, provided, however, in the absence of same, Robert's Rules of Order, latest edition, shall control.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

ARTICLE III. - ADMINISTRATIVE

Section 3.01. - Town Administrator.

There shall be a Town Administrator (the "Administrator"), who shall be the chief administrative officer of the Town. The Administrator shall be responsible to the Council for the administration of all Town affairs.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 3.02. - Appointment; removal; compensation.

The Council shall appoint the Administrator for an indefinite term by an affirmative vote of at least four Council members. The Council may remove the Administrator at any time by an affirmative vote of at least four Council members. For voting purposes, the Mayor shall be considered as a Council member. The

compensation and benefits of the Administrator shall be fixed by the Council. Any consideration of the removal of the Administrator must be an agenda item with public notice given.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 3.03. - Powers and duties of the Administrator.

The Administrator shall:

- (a) Be responsible for the hiring, supervision, and removal of all Town employees, except as otherwise provided in this Charter.
- (b) Direct and supervise the administration of all departments and offices, but not Town boards or agencies, unless so directed by the Council from time to time.
- (c) Attend all Council meetings and have the right to take part in discussion, but not the right to vote.
- (d) Ensure that all laws, provisions of this Charter, and acts of the Council, subject to enforcement or administration by him or her or by officers subject to his or her direction and supervision, are faithfully executed.
- (e) Prepare in conjunction with the Financial Administrator, and submit to the Council a proposed annual budget and capital program.
- (f) Submit to the Council and make available to the public an annual report on the finances and administrative activities of the Town as of the end of each fiscal year.
- (g) Prepare such other reports as the Council may require concerning the operations of Town departments, offices, boards, and agencies.
- (h) Keep the Council fully advised as to the financial condition and future needs of the Town and make such recommendations to the Council concerning the affairs of the Town as he or she deems to be in the best interests of the Town.
- (i) Execute, with the Mayor, contracts, deeds, and other documents on behalf of the Town, as authorized by the Council.
- (j) Reserved.
- (k) Perform such other duties as are specified in this Charter or as may be required by the Council.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2006-17, § 2(exh. A(3)), 7-6-2006, ref. of 11-7-2006; Res. No. 2007-015, § 3(3.03), 12-7-2006)

Section 3.04. - Absence or disability of Administrator.

To perform his or her duties during his or her temporary absence or disability, the Administrator may designate, by letter filed with the Town Clerk, an Interim Town Administrator. In the event of failure or inability of the Administrator to make such designation, or should the person so designated by the Town Administrator be unsatisfactory to the Council, the Council may by resolution appoint [an] Interim Town Administrator to perform the duties of the Administrator until he or she shall return or his or her disability shall cease.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 3.05. - Bond of Administrator.

The Administrator and, where applicable, an Interim Town Administrator, shall furnish a surety bond to be approved by the Council, and in such amount as the Council may fix, said bond to be conditioned on the faithful performance of his or her duties. The premium of the bond shall be paid by the Town.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 3.06. - Town Clerk.

The Administrator shall appoint a Town Clerk (the "Clerk"), subject to the approval by a majority of the Council. The Council shall establish the hiring criteria, job description, and job duties for the Clerk. In addition to the duties prescribed by the Town Council, the Clerk shall give notice of Council meetings to its members and the public, shall keep minutes of its proceedings, and shall perform such other duties as the Council or Administrator may prescribe from time to time. The Clerk shall report to the Administrator, but shall also directly respond to requests deemed necessary and appropriate by a member of the Council. The Administrator shall, subject to and upon a vote of a majority of the Council, discharge the Clerk and replace the Clerk with an alternative Clerk acceptable to the Council. The Clerk shall be compensated at a rate commensurate with industry standards. The Clerk shall be bound by the State of Florida's Code of Ethics, as delineated in Chapter 112, Florida Statutes [F.S. ch. 112], as may be amended from time to time.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003; Ord. No. 2006-17, § 2(exh. A(2)), 7-6-2006, ref. of 11-7-2006; Res. No. 2007-015, § 3(3.06), 12-7-2006)

Section 3.07. - Town Attorney [appointment; removal; terms].

The Council shall appoint the Town Attorney for an indefinite term by an affirmative vote of at least four Council members. The Council members may remove the Town Attorney at any time by an affirmative vote of at least four Council members. The compensation and benefits of the Town Attorney shall be fixed by the Council. The Town Attorney shall report to the Council. The Town Attorney shall take office immediately on

appointment, and the terms and conditions shall subsequently be reduced to a written contract. The Council shall have the authority to engage such additional legal counsel as it deems advisable and necessary.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 3.08. - Powers and duties of the Town Attorney.

The Town Attorney or other attorney, designated and approved by the Council, shall, to the extent required by the Council:

- (a) Attend all regular and special meetings of the Council.
- (b) Act as the legal advisor to and counselor for the Town and its officers in the matters relating to their official duties.
- (c) Approve all contracts, bonds, and other instruments in which the Town is concerned and shall endorse on each his or her approval of the form and correctness thereof. No contract with the Town shall take effect until his or her approval is so endorsed thereon.
- (d) When requested to do so by the Council, prosecute and defend on behalf of the Town all complaints, suits, and controversies in which the Town is a party.
- (e) When requested by the Mayor, Town Council, a member of the Town Council, the Town Administrator, or such other person or entity authorized by Ordinance, [shall] provide legal counsel on matters pertaining to the powers and duties of the Mayor, Town Council, a member of the Town Council or the Town Administrator, or other matters relevant to the Town. The Town Council may, by Ordinance, establish the parameters under which advice from the Town Attorney may be sought.
- (f) Perform such other professional duties as required of him or her by resolution of the Council or as prescribed for municipal attorneys in the general laws of the State which are not inconsistent with this Charter.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003; Ord. No. 2006-17, § 2(exh. A(4)), 7-6-2006, ref. of 11-7-2006; Res. No. 2007-015, § 3(3.08), 12-7-2006)

Section 3.09. - Expenditure of Town funds.

No funds of the Town shall be expended except pursuant to duly approved appropriations or for the payment of bonds, notes, or other indebtedness duly authorized by the Council and only from such funds so authorized.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 3.10. - Town boards and agencies.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the Council may establish or terminate such boards and agencies as it may deem advisable from time to time. The boards and agencies shall report to the Council. Members of boards and agencies shall be appointed by the Council by resolution. Town boards and agencies may vote by roll call, paper ballot, or affirmation.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 10-21-2010, § 1)

Section 3.11. - Town Financial Administrator.

The Council shall have the authority to appoint a Financial Administrator and to delegate to the Financial Administrator such powers and duties which the Council deems necessary and appropriate. To the extent that the powers and duties of the Financial Administrator overlap with the powers and duties of the Town Administrator, the powers and duties delegated to the Financial Administrator shall control. The Financial Administrator shall report to the Town Administrator for daily supervision, but shall report directly to the Town Council concerning the Town's financial affairs. The Council alone shall have the authority to appoint and to remove the Financial Administrator. Appointment and removal of the Financial Administrator shall be by a vote of a majority of the Council. The Financial Administrator shall be bound by the State of Florida's Code of Ethics, as delineated in Chapter 112, Florida Statutes [F.S. ch. 112] as may be amended from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2006-17, § 2(exh. A(5)), 7-6-2006, ref. of 11-7-2006; Res. No. 2007-015, § 3(3.11), 12-7-2006; Ord. No. 2010-10, § 2(exh. A(4)), 6-17-2010, ref. of 11-2-2010; Res. No. 2011-015, § 3(4), 11-17-2010)

ARTICLE IV. - LEGISLATIVE

Footnotes:

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State Law reference— *Procedures for adoption of ordinances and resolutions, F.S. § 166.041; code of ethics, F.S. § 112.311 et seq.; public records, F.S. ch. 119; public meetings and records, F.S. § 286.011.*

Section 4.01. - Council meeting procedure.

- (a) *Meetings.* The Council shall hold at least 11 monthly meetings in each fiscal year at such times and places as the Council may prescribe by rule. No meeting shall extend beyond 11:00 p.m. local time. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Council may conclude debate and voting on any agenda item under consideration at 11:00 p.m. An item tabled during the normal course of business is not deemed to be an item being debated and, accordingly, cannot be considered after 11:00 p.m. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, any item which is on the agenda, including tabled items, can be

considered and voted on after 11:00 p.m., provided that prior to 11:00 p.m., a motion is made and carried by the unanimous vote of the Town Council, present and voting, to take up an item(s) after 11:00 p.m. Special meetings may be held on the call of the Mayor or upon the call of three members of the Council, and upon no less than 24 hours' notice to each member and the public, or such shorter time as a majority of the Council shall deem necessary in case of an emergency affecting life, health, property, or the public peace.

- (b) *Quorum and voting.* Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, any three members of the Council shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of three members of the Council shall be required for any legislative action with the exception of quasi-judicial items relating to land use and zoning, which shall be governed by Section 5.01. All voting shall be by roll call.
- (c) *Council member and Mayor voting conflicts.* As more fully set forth and defined is Florida Statutory Section 112.3143 [F.S. § 112.3143], as may be amended from time to time, no variances, re-zonings, or land use modifications, may come before the Council which would inure to a Council Member or Mayor's special private gain or loss; which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal whom he or she is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than an agency as defined in Florida Statutory Section 112.312(2) [F.S. § 112.312(2)], as may be amended from time to time; or which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer, until that Council Member or Mayor is no longer serving on the Council.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003; Ord. No. 2010-10, § 2(exh. A(6)), 6-17-2010, ref. of 11-2-2010; Res. No. 2011-015, § 3(6), 11-17-2010)

Section 4.02. - Prohibitions.

- (a) *Appointments and removals.* Neither the Council nor any of its members shall in any manner dictate the appointment or removal of any Town administrative officers or employees whom the Administrator or any of his or her subordinates is empowered to appoint, but the Council members may express their views and fully and freely discuss with the Administrator anything pertaining to appointment and removal of such officers and employees.
- (b) *Interference with administration.* Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, and except for the purpose of inquiries and investigations made in good faith, the Council or its members shall deal with Town officers and employees who are subject to the direction and supervision of the Administrator solely through the Administrator, and neither the Council nor its members shall give orders to any such officer or employee, either publicly or privately. It is the express intent of this Charter that recommendations for improvement in Town government operations by

individual Council members be made solely to and through the Administrator. Council members may discuss with the Administrator any matter of Town business; however, no individual Council member shall give orders to the Administrator.

- (c) *Holding other office.* No elected Town official shall hold any appointive Town office or Town employment while in office. No former elected Town official shall hold any compensated appointive Town office or Town employment until 1 year after the expiration of his or her term.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2006-17, § 2(exh. A(6)), 7-6-2006, ref. of 11-7-2006; Res. No. 2007-015, § 3(4.02), 12-7-2006)

Section 4.03. - Emergency ordinances.

- (a) *Authorization; form.* To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property, or the public peace, the Council may adopt, in the manner provided by Florida Statutes, one or more emergency ordinances, but such ordinances may not: enact or amend a land use plan or rezone private property; levy taxes; grant, renew, or extend any municipal franchise; set service or user charges for any municipal services; or authorize the borrowing of money, except as provided under the emergency appropriations provisions of this Charter, if applicable. An emergency ordinance shall be introduced in the form and manner prescribed for ordinances generally, except that it shall be plainly designated in a preamble as an emergency ordinance and shall contain, after the enacting clause, a declaration stating that an emergency exists and describing it in clear and specific terms.
- (b) *Procedure.* Upon the affirmative vote of four Council members, an emergency ordinance may be adopted with or without amendment or rejected at the meeting at which it is introduced. For voting purposes, the Mayor shall be considered as a member of the Council. After its adoption, the ordinance shall be advertised and printed as prescribed for other ordinances.
- (c) *Effective date.* Emergency ordinances shall become effective upon adoption or at such other date as may be specified in the ordinance.
- (d) *Repeal.* Every emergency ordinance, except emergency appropriation ordinances, shall automatically be repealed as of the 61st day following its effective date, but this shall not prevent reenactment of the ordinance under regular procedures or, if the emergency still exists, in the manner specified in this section. An emergency ordinance may also be repealed by adoption of a repealing ordinance in the same manner specified in this section for adoption of emergency ordinances.
- (e) *Emergency appropriations.* To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property, or the public peace, the Council, by resolution, may make emergency appropriations. To the extent that there are no unappropriated revenues to meet such appropriation, the Council may by such

emergency resolution authorize the issuance of emergency notes, which may be renewed from time to time, but the emergency notes and renewals in any fiscal year shall be paid not later than the last day of the fiscal year succeeding that in which the emergency appropriations were made.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 4.04. - Annual budget adoption.

- (a) *Balanced budget.* Each annual budget adopted by the Council shall not provide for expenditures in an amount greater than the revenues budgeted.
- (b) *Budget adoption.* The budget shall be adopted in accordance with applicable Florida Statutes and any amendments thereto.
- (c) *Specific appropriation.* The budget shall be specific as to the nature of each category of appropriations. Reasonable appropriations may be made for contingencies, but only within defined spending categories.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 4.05. - Fiscal year.

The fiscal year of the Town government shall begin on the first day of October and shall end on the last day of September of the following calendar year, unless otherwise defined by Florida Statutes. Such fiscal year shall also constitute the annual budget and accounting year.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

State Law reference— Fiscal year mandated, F.S. §§ 166.241, 218.33.

Section 4.06. - Appropriation amendments during the fiscal year.

- (a) *Supplemental appropriations.* If, during any fiscal year, revenues in excess of those estimated in the annual budget are available for appropriation, the Council may by ordinance make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year up to the amount of such excess.
- (b) *Reduction of appropriations.* If, at any time during the fiscal year, it appears probable to the Administrator that the revenues available will be insufficient to meet the amounts appropriated, he or she shall report to the Council without delay, indicating the estimated amount of the deficit and his or her recommendations as to the remedial action to be taken. The Council shall then take such action as it deems appropriate to prevent any deficit spending not covered by adequate reserves.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 4.07. - Authentication, recording, and disposition of ordinances, resolutions, and Charter amendments.

- (a) *Authentication.* The Mayor and the Clerk shall authenticate, by their signatures, all ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Council. In addition, when Charter amendments have been approved by the electors, the Mayor and the Clerk shall authenticate, by their signatures, the Charter amendment, such authentication to reflect the approval of the Charter amendment by the electorate.
- (b) *Recording.* The Clerk shall keep properly indexed books in which shall be recorded, in full, all ordinances and resolutions enacted or passed by the Council. Ordinances shall, at the direction of the Council, be periodically codified. The Clerk shall also maintain the Charter in current form as to all amendments.
- (c) *Printing.* The Council shall, by ordinance, establish procedures for making all resolutions, ordinances, technical codes adopted by reference, and this Charter available for public inspection and available for purchase at a reasonable price.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 4.08. - Borrowing.

- (a) Subject to the referendum requirements of the State Constitution, if applicable, the Town may from time to time borrow money and issue bonds or other obligations or evidence of indebtedness (collectively, "bonds") of any type or character for any of the purposes for which the Town is now or hereafter authorized by law to borrow money, including to finance the cost of any capital or other project and to refund any and all previous issues of bonds at or prior to maturity. Such bonds may be issued pursuant to one or more resolutions adopted by a majority of the Council.
- (b) The Town may assume all outstanding indebtedness related to facilities it acquires from other units of local government and be liable for payment thereon in accordance with its terms.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

State Law reference— Municipal finance generally, F.S. § 166.201 et seq.; local financial management and reporting generally, F.S. § 218.30 et seq.

Section 4.09. - Independent audit.

The Council shall provide for an independent annual audit of all Town accounts and may provide for more frequent audits as it deems necessary. Such audits shall be made by a certified public accountant or firm of such accountants who have no personal interest, direct or indirect, in the fiscal affairs of the Town government or any of its officers.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

State Law reference— Annual audit required, F.S. §§ 166.241(4), 218.32 et seq.

Section 4.10. - Long term lease or sale of town property.

The unanimous vote of the all five (5) members of the town council and a referendum of the electorate shall be required prior to entering into any lease agreement greater than ten (10) years, including any renewals thereof, or prior to the sale of any property owned by the town, excluding rights-of-way, property less than the minimum lot size requirement, property that was acquired through foreclosure, and property, not located within or adjacent to a town park, that was specifically acquired for lease or re-sale purposes.

(Ord. No. 2017-006, § 2(exh. A(1)), 6-22-2017, ref. of 11-6-2018)

ARTICLE V. - QUASI-JUDICIAL

Section 5.01. - Quasi-judicial meeting procedures.

All land use and quasi-judicial items require the unanimous vote of the entire council. All five (5) members of the council shall be required to vote on all land use and quasi-judicial items. All voting shall be by roll call.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003; Ord. No. 2017-006, § 2(exh. A(2)), 6-22-2017, ref. of 11-6-2018)

ARTICLE VI. - ELECTIONS

Footnotes:

--- (3) ---

State Law reference— Florida election code, F.S. ch. 97 et seq.

Section 6.01. - Elections.

- (a) *Electors.* Any person who is a resident of the Town, has qualified as an elector of the State, and registers to vote in the manner prescribed by law shall be an elector of the Town.
- (b) *Nonpartisan elections.* All elections for the offices of Council member and Mayor shall be conducted on a nonpartisan basis.
- (c) *Election dates.* A regular election shall be held on the second Tuesday in November of even numbered years, commencing in 2006. Notwithstanding any provision of the Charter to the

contrary, in order to establish the new election cycle, the individuals elected as Mayor and Council members in the March 2002 and March 2004 elections shall serve terms of four years and eight months, rather than four years, and shall remain in office until their respective successors are elected in the regular elections held in November 2006 and November 2008 respectively, and assume the duties of the position.

- (d) *General election.* The ballot for the general election shall contain the names of all qualified candidates for Mayor if the Mayor's term is expiring and for each of the two Council seats which are to be filled at that election as a result of two Council members' terms expiring, and shall instruct electors to cast one vote for Mayor, if applicable, and one vote for each designated residential Council seat to be filled at that election. The candidate for Mayor receiving the most votes shall be the duly elected Mayor. The candidate receiving the most votes in each designated residential Council seat, respectively, shall be the duly elected Council member for that designated residential Council seat.
- (e) *Special elections.* Special elections, when required, shall be scheduled by the Council at such times and in such manner as shall be consistent with this Charter and State law.
- (f) *Single candidates.* No election for Mayor or any Council seat shall be required in any election if there is only one duly qualified candidate for Mayor or for any Council seat.
- (g) *Commencement of terms.* The term of office of any elected official shall commence immediately after the election.
- (h) *Oath.* All elected officers, before entering upon their duties, shall take and subscribe to the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida, and the Charter of the Town of Southwest Ranches; and will protect the rural residential character of the Town; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State and the Charter of the Town of Southwest Ranches; and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of (Mayor or Council member) upon which I am now about to enter. (So help me God.)

- (i) *Election laws.* The election laws of the State shall apply to all elections.
- (j) *Recall.* The registered electors of the Town shall have the power to recall and to remove from office any elected official of the Town as provided by general law of the State.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2005-01, § 2, 1-13-2004, ref. of 3-8-2005; Amend. of 10-21-2010, § 1)

Editor's note— Pursuant to [former] § 9.01, and the results of the referendum of June 6, 2000, § 6.01(d) has been amended to read as set forth herein.

ARTICLE VII. - CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Footnotes:

--- (4) ---

State Law reference— Charter amendments, F.S. § 166.031.

Section 7.01. - Charter amendments.

This Charter may be amended in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 7.02. - Procedure to amend.

(a) *Initiation.* This Charter may be amended in two ways:

(1) *By ordinance.* The Council may, by ordinance, propose amendments to this Charter and, upon passage of the initiating ordinance, shall submit the proposed amendment to a vote of the electors at the next general election held within the Town or at a special election called for such purpose.

(2) *By petition.* The electors of the Town may propose amendments to this Charter by petition pursuant to the requirements of F.S. ch. 166, as amended.

(b) *Submission to electors.* Upon certification of the sufficiency of a petition, the Council shall submit the proposed amendment to a vote of the electors at a general election or special election to be held not less than 60 days or more than 120 days from the date on which the petition was certified or at a special election called for such purpose.

(c) *Results of election.* If sixty (60) percent of the qualified electors voting on a proposed amendment votes for its adoption, it shall be considered adopted upon certification of the election results. If conflicting amendments are adopted at the same election, the one receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Ord. No. 2010-10, § 2(exh. A(5)), 6-17-2010, ref. of 11-2-2010; Res. No. 2011-015, § 3(5), 11-17-2010)

Section 7.03. - Appointment of Charter Review Committee.

The Council shall appoint a Charter Review Committee, which shall contain at least five registered electors who are residents of the Town and whose responsibilities shall include the review and analysis of the Charter and recommendations to the Council of proposed Charter amendments, including, without limitation, issues such as District voting versus town-wide elections for Council members. All recommendations of the Charter Review Committee shall be considered by the Council at least once every 4

years, and the Council may by ordinance propose amendments to this Charter upon recommendation of the Charter Review Committee. Upon passage of the initiating ordinance, the Council shall submit the proposed amendment to a vote of the electors of the Town at the next general election held within the Town or at a special election called for such purpose.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

ARTICLE VIII. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 8.01. - Severability.

If any section or part of any section of this Charter shall be held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect the remainder of this Charter or the context in which such section or part of a section so held invalid may appear, except to the extent that an entire section or part of a section may be inseparably connected in meaning and effect with the section or part of a section to which such holding shall directly apply.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 8.02. - Conflicts of interest; ethical standards.

All Council members, officials, and employees of the Town shall be subject to the standards of conduct for public officers and employees set by federal, state, county, or other applicable law.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

State Law reference— Code of ethics, F.S. § 112.311 et seq.

Section 8.03. - Town personnel system.

All new employments, appointments, and promotions of Town officers and employees shall be made pursuant to personnel procedures to be established by the Administrator from time to time.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 8.04. - Charitable contributions.

The Town shall not make any charitable contribution to any person or entity unless authorized by the Council.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 8.05. - Variation of pronouns.

All pronouns and any variations thereof used in this Charter shall be deemed to refer to masculine, feminine, neutral, singular, or plural as the identity of the person or persons shall require and are not intended to describe, interpret, define, or limit the scope, extent, or intent of this Charter.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 8.06. - Style and capitalization.

When a defined word is enclosed in quotes and in parentheses after the definition, that word shall be treated as a defined term in the remainder of this Charter, when capitalized.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Section 8.07. - Calendar day.

For the purposes of this Charter, a day shall mean a calendar day.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1)

Sec. 8.08. - Boards and committees.

- (a) The Town Council may establish, from time to time as it deems necessary and appropriate, boards and committees to provide advice or recommendations to the Town Council or to render decisions on certain matters delegated by the Town Council.
- (b) Service on the Town's boards and committees shall be voluntary and part-time. Individuals serving on Town boards and committees shall be permitted to engage in outside/concurrent employment consistent with Chapter 112, F.S., as applicable and as may be amended. Any required disclosures associated with such outside/concurrent employment shall be consistent with and limited to the requirements of Chapter 112, F.S., as may be amended from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2014-004, § 2(exh. A), 6-12-2014, ref. of 11-4-2014)

Sec. 8.09. - Lobby or lobbyists.

The definition of the terms "lobby" or "lobbyist", as may be applicable to the Town, shall not include uncompensated residents who are simply advocating for themselves or for other Town residents.

(Ord. No. 2014-004, § 2(exh. A), 6-12-2014, ref. of 11-4-2014)

ARTICLE IX. - TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Section 9.01. - Creation and establishment of Town.

For the purpose of compliance with Florida Statutes relating to assessment and collection of ad valorem taxes, the Town is hereby created and established effective June 6, 2000.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 9.02. - Temporary nature of Article.

The following sections of this Article are inserted solely for the purpose of effecting the incorporation of the Town and the transition to a new municipal government. Each section of this Article shall automatically, and without further vote or act of the electors of the Town, become ineffective and no longer a part of this Charter at such time as the implementation of such section has been accomplished.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 9.03. - Interim adoption of codes and ordinances.

Until otherwise modified or replaced by this Charter or the Council, all codes, ordinances, and resolutions of Broward County, Florida, in effect on the day of adoption of this Charter shall, to the extent applicable to the Town, remain in force and effect as municipal codes, ordinances, and resolutions of the Town. Until otherwise determined by the Council, said codes, ordinances, and resolutions shall be applied, interpreted, and implemented by the Town in a manner consistent with established policies of Broward County on the date of this Charter.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Note— The adoption date of the Charter was June 6, 2000.

Section 9.04. - Taxes and fees.

Until otherwise modified by the Council, all municipal taxes and fees imposed within the Town boundaries by the County as the municipal government for unincorporated Broward County, which taxes and fees are in effect on the date of adoption of this Charter, shall continue at the same rate and on the same conditions as if those taxes and fees had been adopted and assessed by the Town.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 9.05. - State shared revenues.

The Town shall be entitled to participate in all shared revenue programs of the State, effective immediately on the date of incorporation. The provisions of F.S. § 218.23, shall be waived for the purpose of eligibility to receive revenue sharing from the date of incorporation through the end of the State fiscal year 2001-2002. The provisions of F.S. § 218.26(3), shall be waived for the fiscal year 2001-2002, and the apportionment factors for the municipalities and counties shall be recalculated pursuant to F.S. § 218.245. The initial population estimates for calculating eligibility for shared revenues shall be determined by the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research as of the effective date of this Charter. Should the bureau be unable to provide an appropriate population estimate, the initial population for calculating eligibility for shared revenues shall be established at the level of 9,000.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 9.06. - Gas tax revenues.

Notwithstanding the requirements of F.S. § 336.025, to the contrary, the Town shall be entitled to receive local option gas tax revenues beginning October 1, 2000. These revenues shall be distributed in accordance with the interlocal agreement with Broward County.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 9.07. - Shared revenues.

Broward County shall distribute to the Town, from taxes, franchise fees, and ad valorem taxes, revenues collected within the municipal boundaries of the Town. This calculation shall be based upon a population projection of 9,000 in anticipation of the year 2000 census.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

Section 9.08. - Conflicting provisions.

This act shall take precedence over any other prior enacted law.

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This act shall take precedence over any other prior enacted law.

(Laws of Fla., ch. 2000-475, § 1; Amend. of 11-4-2003)

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Candidate & Campaign Treasurer Handbook



Florida Department of State
Division of Elections
R. A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
850.245.6280

(Rev. 4/27/2022)

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Chapter 1: Background

This handbook serves only as a quick reference guide for candidates and campaign treasurers.

This handbook is not a substitute for the [Florida Election Code](#) or applicable constitutional and rule provisions, the text of which controls. Chapters 97-106, Florida Statutes, the [Constitution of the State of Florida](#), Division of Elections' [opinions](#) and [rules](#), Attorney General opinions, county charters, city charters and ordinances, and other sources should be reviewed in their entirety for complete information regarding campaign financing and qualifying.

In addition, the following online publications produced by the Division of Elections (Division) should be reviewed for further information:

- State Qualifying Handbook
- Candidate Petition Handbook
- Candidate Electronic Filing System User's Guide
- Calendar of Reporting Dates

All applicable forms and publications are publicly available on the Division's website at dos.myflorida.com/elections/forms-publications.

Please direct any questions to either your county [supervisor of elections](#) or the Division at **850.245.6280**. (See also [Appendix B: Frequently Asked Questions](#).)

Other Resources and Websites

Florida Supervisors of Elections:

dos.myflorida.com/elections/contacts/supervisor-of-elections

Florida Association of City Clerks:

www.floridaclerks.org

Florida Elections Commission:

www.fec.state.fl.us

Federal Election Commission:

www.fec.gov

Florida Elected Officials:

dos.myflorida.com/elections/contacts/elected-officials

Florida Attorney General:

myfloridalegal.com

Florida State Courts:

www.flcourts.org

Judicial Candidates and the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee (JEAC):

www.jud6.org/LegalCommunity/LegalPractice/opinions/jeacopinions/subjectopinions/Elections/elections.html

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee:

www.jud6.org/LegalCommunity/LegalPractice/opinions/jeacopinions/jeac.html

Chapter 2: Campaign Financing

[Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, regulates campaign financing for all candidates, including judicial candidates, political committees, electioneering communications organizations, affiliated party committees, and political parties. ***It does not regulate campaign financing for candidates for federal office.***

Note: Individuals seeking a publicly elected position on a political party executive committee who receive contributions or make expenditures must comply with Section [106.0702](#), Florida Statutes, regarding reporting requirements. (See [Chapter 18: Reporting for Individuals Seeking a Publicly Elected Position on a Party Executive Committee.](#))

The Division:

- Oversees the interpretation of and provides guidance on the election laws.
(Section [97.012\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Provides advisory opinions to supervisors of elections, candidates, local officers having election-related duties, political parties, political committees, or other persons or organizations engaged in political activity, relating to any provisions or possible violations of Florida election laws with respect to actions such person or entity has taken or proposes to take.
(Section [106.23\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Conducts audits with respect to reports and statements filed under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.
(Section [106.22\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Reports to the Florida Elections Commission any apparent violations of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.
(Section [106.22\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Prescribes rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.
(Sections [106.22](#) and [106.23](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 3: Glossary of Terms

Campaign Fund Raiser: Any affair held to raise funds to be used in a campaign for public office.

(Section [106.011\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Campaign Treasurer: An individual appointed by a candidate or political committee as provided in [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.011\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Candidate: (See [Chapter 4: Becoming a Candidate](#); Sections [97.021\(6\)](#) and [106.011\(3\)](#), Florida Statutes.)

Contribution: (See Section [106.011\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes; and [Chapter 9: Contributions](#).)

Election: Primary election, special primary election, general election, special election, or municipal election held in this state for the purpose of nominating or electing candidates to public office, choosing delegates to the national nominating conventions of political parties, selecting a member of a political party executive committee, or submitting an issue to the electors for their approval or rejection.

(Section [106.011\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Electioneering Communication: (See Sections [106.011\(8\)\(a\)](#) and [106.011\(8\)\(b\)](#), Florida Statutes, for what term does not include; and [Chapter 11: Electioneering Communications](#).)

Expenditure: (See Section [106.011\(10\)](#), Florida Statutes; and [Chapter 10: Expenditures](#).)

Filing Officer: The person before whom a candidate qualifies or the agency or officer with whom a political committee or an electioneering communications organization registers.

(Section [106.011\(11\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

General Election: An election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county, and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.

(Section [97.021\(16\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Independent Expenditure: (See Section [106.011\(12\)](#), Florida Statutes; and [Chapter 10: Expenditures](#).)

In-Kind Contribution: (See In-Kind Contributions under [Chapter 9: Contributions](#); and Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [04-06](#).)

Judicial Office: Includes the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, judge of a district court of appeal, judge of a circuit court, and county court judge. A judicial office is a nonpartisan office, and a candidate for election or retention thereto is prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for such an office based on party affiliation.

(Section [105.011](#), Fla. Stat.)

Minor Political Party: Any group which on January 1 preceding a primary election does not have registered as members five percent of the total registered electors of the state.

(Sections [97.021\(19\)](#) and [103.095](#), Fla. Stat.)

Nominal Value: Having a retail value of \$10 or less.

(Section [97.021\(21\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Nonpartisan Office: An office for which a candidate is prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for election or retention in office based on party affiliation.

(Section [97.021\(22\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Office Account: A candidate elected to office or a candidate who will be elected to office by virtue of their being unopposed may transfer funds from the campaign account to an office account up to limits listed under Section [106.141\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes. This fund must be used only for legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public office.

(Section [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.)

Person: An individual or a corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, club, organization, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, or other combination of individuals having collective capacity. The term includes a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee.

(Section [106.011\(14\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Petty Cash: Cash accumulated pursuant to statutory limits and spent in amounts of less than \$100 to be used only for office supplies, transportation expenses, and other necessities by the candidate.

(Sections [106.07](#) and [106.12](#), Fla. Stat.)

Political Advertisement: (See Section [106.011\(15\)](#), Florida Statutes; and [Chapter 12: Political Advertising](#).)

Primary Election: An election held preceding the general election for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county, or district office.

(Section [97.021\(29\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Public Office: A state, county, municipal, or school or other district office or position that is filled by vote of the electors.

(Section [106.011\(17\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Election: Called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in the national, state, county, or district office.

(Section [97.021\(34\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Primary Election: A special nomination election designated by the Governor, called for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted on in a general or special election.

(Section [97.021\(35\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Statewide Office: Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice.

Unopposed Candidate: A candidate for nomination or election to an office who, after the last day on which a person, including a write-in candidate, may qualify, is without opposition in the election at which the office is to be filled or who is without such opposition after such date as a result of a primary election or of withdrawal by other candidates seeking the same office. A candidate is not an unopposed candidate if there is a vacancy to be filled under Section [100.111\(3\)](#), Florida Statutes, if there is a legal proceeding pending regarding the right to a ballot position for the office sought by the candidate, or if the candidate is seeking retention as a justice or judge.

(Section [106.011\(18\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 4: Becoming a Candidate

A candidate is a person who:

- Seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petition process;
- Seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate;
- Receives contributions or makes expenditures, or consents for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bring about their nomination or election to, or retention in, public office;
- Appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository; or
- Files qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate's oath as required by law.

This definition does **not** include an individual seeking a publicly elected position for a political party executive committee.

(Sections [97.021\(6\)](#) and [106.011\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

When and What to File

[Form DS-DE 9](#), **Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates**, is the first document that must be filed with the filing officer to become a candidate. At the same time, the candidate must designate the office for which they are running. A candidate can appoint a campaign treasurer and designate a campaign depository at any time, but **no later** than the date the candidate qualifies for office, and **before** any contributions are received, any expenditures are made, and any signatures are obtained on a candidate petition. Nothing prohibits a person from announcing their intention to become a candidate prior to filing [Form DS-DE 9](#), **as long as no contributions are received, no expenditures are made, and no signatures are obtained on a candidate petition.** (See [Chapter 7: Campaign Treasurers](#).)

[Form DS-DE 9](#) must be filed with the filing officer:

- **Prior** to opening the campaign account.
- **Prior** to the candidate accepting any contributions or making any expenditures, or authorizing another to accept contributions or make expenditures on the person's behalf.
- **Prior** to obtaining signatures on a [DS-DE 104](#), Candidate Petition.

Note: The form is considered "filed" only when the filing officer receives the form (not upon mailing) **and** determines that the form is complete.

Form DS-DE 84, Statement of Candidate, must be filed with the filing officer within **ten days** after filing [Form DS-DE 9](#). This form states that the candidate has been provided access to read and understand the requirements of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes. The execution and filing of the statement of candidate does not in and of itself create a presumption that any violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, or [Chapter 104](#), Florida Statutes, is a willful violation. An individual seeking election to a political party executive committee is **not** required to file [Form DS-DE 84](#).

Form DS-DE 83, Statement of Candidate for Judicial Office, must be filed by each candidate for judicial office, including an incumbent judge, within **ten days** after filing [Form DS-DE 9](#).

This form states that the judicial candidate has received, read, and understands the requirements of the Florida Code of Judicial Conduct.

(Sections [105.031](#), [106.021](#), and [106.023](#), Fla. Stat.)

Filing Officer

The filing officer is the person before whom a candidate qualifies:

- **Division:** State, multi-county district, and judicial offices (except county court judge)
- **Supervisor of Elections:** County court judge, countywide, and district offices (except multi-county offices)
- **Municipal Clerk:** Municipal offices

(Section [106.011\(11\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Resign-to-Run

No officer may qualify as a candidate for another state, district, county, municipal public office or federal office if the terms or any part thereof run concurrently with each other, without resigning from the office they presently hold. The resignation is irrevocable.

The written resignation must be submitted at least **ten days** prior to the first day of qualifying for the office. The resignation must be effective no later than the earlier of the following dates:

- The date the officer would take office, if elected; or
- The date the officer's successor is required to take office.

(Section [99.012\(3\)](#) and [\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

A person who is a subordinate officer, deputy sheriff, or police officer must resign effective upon qualifying pursuant to [Chapter 99](#), Florida Statutes, if the person is seeking to qualify for a public office that is currently held by an officer who has authority to appoint, employ, promote, or otherwise supervise that person and who has qualified as a candidate for re-election to that office.

(Section [99.012\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

The Resign-to-Run Law does not apply to political party offices, persons serving without salary as members of an appointive board or authority, and persons holding federal office.

(Sections [99.012\(6\)](#) and [\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Federal Hatch Act for Federal, State and Local Employees

Although a person may not have to resign, under Florida's Resign-to-Run Law, the person may be precluded by the federal Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501 – 1508) from holding their current job and becoming a candidate in a partisan election.

The Hatch Act restricts the political activity of individuals employed by the state, county, or municipality if the employee's salary is paid for completely by federal funds. Please note, however, that pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 1502(c), governors, lieutenant governors, mayors, elected heads of executive departments, and individuals holding elective office are exempt from the prohibition against being a candidate for public office. The Hatch Act prohibits state, county and municipal employees seeking public office in a partisan election, not an elected officer seeking re-election or election to another office.

The Hatch Act also limits certain political activities of federal employees under certain circumstances.

The Division has no authority to advise individuals on the applicability of the Hatch Act. For information and questions about the Hatch Act, contact:

Hatch Act Unit
U.S. Office of Special Counsel
1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 218
Washington, D.C. 20036-4505
Tel: (800) 85-HATCH or (800) 854-2824 or (202) 804-7002
Website: osc.gov/Pages/HatchAct.aspx

Email requests for advisory opinions about the Hatch Act to: hatchact@osc.gov.

For information about the how the Hatch Act may apply to a person as a candidate, please refer to osc.gov/Pages/HatchAct-affectsme.aspx.

Changing Parties for Partisan Offices

Candidate with Party Affiliation

Any person seeking to qualify for nomination as a candidate of any political party shall, at the time of subscribing to the oath or affirmation, state in writing: 1. The party of which the person is a member. 2. That the person has been a registered member of the political party for which they are seeking nomination as a candidate for 365 days before the beginning of qualifying preceding the general election for which the person seeks to qualify. (Note: This provision also applies to individuals seeking election to a political party executive committee office.)

(Section [99.021\(1\)\(b\) and \(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Candidate with No Party Affiliation

Any person seeking to qualify for office as a candidate with no party affiliation shall, at the time of subscribing to the oath or affirmation, state in writing that he or she is registered without any party affiliation and that he or she has not been a registered member of any political party for 365 days before the beginning of qualifying preceding the general election for which the person seeks to qualify.

(Section [99.021\(1\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Changing the Designation of Office

A candidate may change the designation of office by filing a new [Form DS-DE 9](#) and a signed, written statement indicating the change with the filing officer. However, the candidate must notify each contributor in writing and offer to return their contribution using the following procedure:

- Within 15 days after filing the change with the filing officer the candidate, must send a written notice to all contributors.
- The candidate must offer (in the notice) to return to the contributor on a pro rata basis all contributions given in support of the original office.
- The candidate must include (with the notice) a copy of [Form DS-DE 86, Request for Return of Contribution](#).
- If the contributor returns [Form DS-DE 86](#) within 30 days of receiving the notice, the candidate must return a pro rata share of all contributions given in support of the original office.

- If the contributor does not return [Form DS-DE 86](#) within 30 days of receiving the notice, the candidate may use the contribution for the newly designated office up to the maximum of the contribution limits allowed by law. The full amount of the contribution for the original office shall count toward the contribution limits for the new office. Any amount that exceeds the contribution limits for the new office must be properly disposed of pursuant to law.

(Section [106.021\(1\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Pro Rata Refund

The following formula is used to determine the pro rata share:

The amount of contributions contributed to the campaign that remain in the campaign account on the date the candidate filed the change of designation,

MINUS the amount already obligated for goods or services,

DIVIDED BY the total amount of contributions contributed to the campaign,

MULTIPLIED BY the amount of the contribution contributed by the individual contributor.

Pro Rata Refund Example

The candidate received a total of \$5,000 from all contributors. Of this amount, the candidate has \$2,500 remaining in the campaign account with an outstanding amount of \$500 owed for goods and services. This leaves \$2,000 in the account to be used for pro rata refunds. One contributor gave a \$500 original contribution and wishes to have it returned.

$$\$2,500 - \$500 = \$2,000 \div \$5,000 = 40\% \times \$500 = \$200 \text{ pro rata refund to the contributor}$$

(Section [106.021\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 5: Statement of Solicitation

Who Must File a Statement of Solicitation

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, state legislators, or candidates for such offices who directly or indirectly solicit, cause to be solicited, or accept any contribution on behalf of an organization that is exempt from taxation under s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, which such individuals, in whole or in part, establish, maintain, or control, must file [Form DS-DE 102](#), **Statement of Solicitation**.

(Section [106.0701](#), Fla. Stat.)

When to File

Each office holder or candidate must file [Form DS-DE 102](#) within **five days** after they directly or indirectly solicit, cause to be solicited, or accept any contribution on behalf of a 527 or 501(c)(4) organization. An office holder or candidate is required to file this form only once for each organization.

The form must be filed with the Division and, at a minimum, must contain the following information:

- The name of the person acting on behalf of the organization.
- The name and type of the organization.
- A description of the relationship between the person and the organization.

Penalty for Late Filing

Failure to timely file [Form DS-DE 102](#) shall subject the person to a civil penalty of \$50 per day for each late day, payable from the personal funds of the violator.

Public Website and Mission Statement

Upon filing [Form DS-DE 102](#) with the Division, the officeholder or candidate must create a public website that contains the mission statement and the names of persons associated with the organization. The address of the website shall be reported to the Division within five business days after the website is created.

Additional Reporting

All contributions received shall be disclosed on the website within five business days after deposit, together with the name, address, and occupation of the donor. All expenditures by the organization shall be individually disclosed on the website within five business days after being made.

Note: An individual acting on behalf of their own campaign, a political party, or an affiliated party committee of which the individual is a member is not required to file [Form DS-DE 102](#).

(Section [106.0701](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 6: Prohibited Acts

Speaking at Political Meetings

No person shall pay money or give anything of value for the privilege of speaking at a political meeting in the furtherance of their candidacy, nor shall anyone speaking for such a person pay money or give anything of value for such privilege.

(Section [106.15\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Using State-Owned Aircraft or Motor Vehicle

No candidate, in the furtherance of their candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, shall use any state-owned aircraft or motor vehicle, as provided in [Chapter 287](#), Florida Statutes, solely for the purpose of furthering their candidacy. However, in the event a candidate uses any state-owned aircraft or motor vehicle to conduct official state business and while on such trip performs any function in the furtherance of their candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, the candidate shall prorate the expenses incurred and reimburse the appropriate agency for any trip not exclusively for state business and shall pay either a prorated share of all fixed and variable expenses related to the ownership, operation, and use of such aircraft or one-half of the total fixed and variable expenses related to the ownership, operation, and use of such aircraft, whichever is greater. The reimbursement shall be made from the campaign account of the candidate.

(Section [106.15\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Using Services of State, County, Municipal, or District Officers or Employees

A candidate may not, in the furtherance of their candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, use the services of any state, county, municipal, or district officer or employee of the state during working hours.

(Section [106.15\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Making Contributions in the Name of Another

A person may not make any contribution through or in the name of another, directly or indirectly, in any election.

(Section [106.08\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Solicitation from Religious, Charitable and Civic Organizations

Candidates may **not**:

- Solicit contributions from any religious, charitable, civic, or other causes or organizations established primarily for the public good.
- Make contributions, in exchange for political support, to any religious, charitable, civic, or other cause or organization established primarily for the public good.

It is **not** a violation:

- To make gifts of money in lieu of flowers in memory of a deceased person.
- For a candidate to continue membership in, or make regular donations from personal or business funds to, religious, political party, civic, or charitable groups of which the candidate is a member or to which the candidate has been a regular donor for more than six months.
- For a candidate to purchase, with campaign funds, tickets, admission to events, or advertisements from religious, civic, political party, or charitable groups.

(Section [106.08\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat., and Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [04-03](#))

Accepting Contributions in a Government-Owned Building

No person shall make and no person shall solicit or knowingly accept any political contribution in a building owned by a governmental entity. “Accept” means to receive a contribution by personal hand delivery from a contributor or the contributor’s agent. This prohibition does not apply when a government-owned building or any portion thereof is rented for the specific purpose of holding a campaign fund raiser.

(Section [106.15\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Making Malicious Statements

A candidate may not, with actual malice, make any false statement about an opposing candidate.

(Section [104.271](#), Fla. Stat.)

Making False Representation of Military Service

A candidate may not falsely represent that they served or is currently serving in the military, whether active duty, Reserve or National Guard.

(Section [104.2715](#), Fla. Stat.)

Certifying a False Report

Any candidate, campaign manager, campaign treasurer, or deputy treasurer who willfully certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false, or incomplete commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(Sections [106.07\(5\)](#) and [106.19](#), Fla. Stat.)

Limitations on Political Activity for Judicial Candidates

A candidate for judicial office shall **not**:

- 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 they are registered to vote.
- Campaign as a member of any political party.
- Publicly represent or advertise themselves as a member of any political party.
- Endorse any candidate.
- Make political speeches other than in the candidate's own behalf.
- Make contributions to political party funds.
- Solicit contributions for any political party.
- Accept contributions from any political party.
- Accept or retain a place on any political party committee.
- Make any contribution to any person, group, or organization for its endorsement to judicial office.
- Agree to pay all or any part of an 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 of up to \$1,000 to be determined by the Florida Elections Commission.

(Section [105.071](#), Fla. Stat.)

Judicial Candidates and the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee (JEAC)

The Florida Supreme Court recognizes the JEAC as the body that may render written advisory opinions concerning the conduct of judges and judicial candidates for opinions relating to elections and campaign–related topics, see:

www.jud6.org/LegalCommunity/LegalPractice/opinions/jeacopinions/subjectopinions/Elections/elections.html.

Chapter 7: Campaign Treasurers

Appointing Campaign Treasurers and Deputy Treasurers

Each candidate shall appoint a campaign treasurer by filing [Form DS-DE 9, Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates](#), with the filing officer before whom the candidate qualifies. The name and address of the campaign treasurer must be included on the form. A candidate may appoint a campaign treasurer and designate a campaign depository at any time, but no later than the date the candidate qualifies for office, and before any contributions are received, any expenditures are made, and any signatures are obtained on a candidate petition. Nothing prohibits a person from *announcing* their intention to become a candidate prior to filing [Form DS-DE 9](#), as long as no contributions are received, no expenditures are made, and no signatures are obtained on a candidate petition.

- A candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer.
- A candidate may appoint themselves as campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer.
- A candidate for statewide office (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice) may appoint no more than 15 deputy campaign treasurers. Any other candidate may appoint no more than 3 deputy campaign treasurers.
- Deputy campaign treasurers are appointed in the same manner as the campaign treasurer by filing [Form DS-DE 9](#) with the filing officer.

[Form DS-DE 9](#) shall be filed with the filing officer:

- **Prior** to opening the campaign account.
- **Prior** to the candidate accepting any contributions or making any expenditures, or authorizing another to accept contributions or make expenditures on the person's behalf.
- **Prior** to obtaining signatures on a [DS-DE 104](#), Candidate Petition.

Note: The form is considered “filed” only when the filing officer receives the form (not upon mailing) **and** determines that the form is complete.

Duties and Responsibilities

No contribution or expenditure, including contributions or expenditures of a candidate or of the candidate's family, shall be directly or indirectly made or received in furtherance of the candidacy of any person for nomination or election to political office in the state except through the duly appointed campaign treasurer of the candidate, subject to the following **exceptions**:

- Independent expenditures;
- Reimbursements to a candidate or any other individual for expenses incurred in connection with the campaign by a check drawn upon the campaign account and reported pursuant to Section [106.07\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes. The full name and address of each person to whom the candidate or other individual made payment for which reimbursement was made by check drawn upon the campaign account shall be reported pursuant to Section [106.07\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes, together with the purpose of such payment;
- Expenditures made indirectly through a treasurer for goods or services, such as communications media placement or procurement services, campaign signs, insurance, or other expenditures that include multiple integral components as part of the expenditure and reported pursuant to Section [106.07\(4\)\(a\)13](#), Florida Statutes; or
- Expenditures made directly by affiliated party committee or political party regulated by [Chapter 103](#), Florida Statutes, for obtaining time, space or services in or by any communications medium for the purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates, and any such expenditure shall not be considered a contribution or expenditure to or on behalf of any such candidate for the purposes of this chapter [\[103\]](#).

The campaign treasurer *must*:

- Keep detailed accounts of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of the candidate. Such accounts must be kept current within not more than **two days** after the date a contribution is received or an expenditure is made.
- Deposit all funds received by the end of the **fifth business day** into the campaign depository. All deposits shall be accompanied by a bank deposit slip containing the name of each contributor and the amount of each contribution.
- Keep detailed accounts of all deposits made in any separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit and all withdrawals made from these accounts to the primary depository and all interest earned.

- **Preserve all accounts for a number of years equal to the term of office to which the candidate seeks election.**
- File regular reports of all contributions received and expenditures made by or on behalf of such candidate.

The campaign treasurer may be fined \$1,000 or more, or be subjected to criminal penalties, for failing to file a campaign report or filing an incomplete or inaccurate report.

Deputy campaign treasurers may exercise any of the powers and duties of the campaign treasurer when specifically authorized to do so by the campaign treasurer and candidate.

Accounts, including separate interest-bearing accounts and certificates of deposit, kept by the campaign treasurer of a candidate may be inspected under reasonable circumstances before, during, or after the election to which the accounts refer by any authorized representative of the Division of Elections or the Florida Elections Commission.

(Sections [106.021](#), [106.06](#), [106.07](#), [106.19](#), and [106.265](#), Fla. Stat.)

Resignation or Removal

When a campaign treasurer resigns or is removed by the candidate, a copy of the signed letter of resignation or removal must be filed with the filing officer.

A campaign or deputy campaign treasurer may resign or be removed by the candidate, respectively as follows:

- Written notice of *resignation* to the candidate by the campaign treasurer.
- Written notice of *removal* to the campaign treasurer by the candidate.

Note: The written notice is not effective until a *signed* copy is filed with the filing officer.

In the case of death, resignation, or removal of a campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer, the candidate shall appoint a successor by certifying the name and address to the filing officer on a new [Form DS-DE 9](#), Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates, completed in its entirety with *original* signatures.

(Section [106.021\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 8: Campaign Depositories

Primary Campaign Depository

A candidate and each individual seeking election to a political party executive committee must designate a primary campaign depository with a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to do business in the State of Florida. The campaign depository is designated at the same time as a treasurer is appointed on [Form DS-DE 9 \(Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates\)](#). A candidate who seeks to qualify by the petition process shall designate a campaign depository prior to obtaining signatures on petitions.

Note: All contributions must be deposited into such account and all expenditures must be drawn by a check on such account, except when paid with petty cash. (See [Chapter 10: Expenditures](#).)

A candidate and each individual seeking election to a political party executive committee must file the name and address of the primary campaign depository with the same officer with whom the candidate files the name of their campaign treasurer on [Form DS-DE 9](#).

The campaign account must be separate from any personal or other account and used only for depositing campaign contributions and making expenditures.

Designating a campaign depository does not mean physically opening an account. It is merely naming the financial institution where the campaign funds will be deposited. This is because most banks require an initial deposit to open a campaign account and a contribution cannot be accepted prior to the candidate filing a complete [Form DS-DE 9](#).

All funds received by the campaign treasurer shall, prior to the end of the **fifth business day** following the receipt thereof, Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays excluded, be deposited in a campaign depository designated pursuant to Section [106.021](#), Florida Statutes, in an account that contains the name of the candidate.

Note: All deposits must be accompanied by a bank deposit slip containing the name of each contributor and the amount contributed by each.

*(Sections [106.021\(1\)](#) and [106.05](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [09-03](#))*

Secondary Campaign Depository

A candidate may designate one secondary depository in each county where an election is held in which the candidate participates for the sole purpose of depositing contributions for transfer into the primary depository.

A candidate must file the name and address of each secondary campaign depository with the same officer with whom the candidate files the name of their campaign treasurer on [Form DS-DE 9](#).

If a contribution is deposited in a secondary depository, the depository shall forward the full amount of the deposit, along with a copy of the deposit slip, to the primary depository prior to the end of the first business day following the deposit.

(Sections [106.021\(1\)](#) and [106.05](#), Fla. Stat.)

Separate Interest-Bearing Accounts and Certificates of Deposit

In the event funds are available in the primary campaign depository that are not currently needed for the disbursement of expenditures, the campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer may deposit such funds into a separate interest-bearing account designated as "(Name of Candidate) Separate Interest-Bearing Campaign Account" or may purchase a certificate of deposit with the available funds.

Any bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to transact business in Florida may be used for this purpose. The separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit shall be separate from any personal or other separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit.

Any withdrawal from a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit of the principal or earned interest or any part thereof shall be made only for the purpose of transferring funds to the primary campaign account.

(Section [106.021\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Changing Depository

If changing the primary depository, a candidate must submit a new, original [Form DS-DE 9](#) to the filing officer.

Campaign Checks

Note: When issuing checks from the campaign account, the campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer shall be responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the information on such check and for ensuring that such expenditure is an authorized expenditure.

Campaign checks must contain the following information:

- The name of the campaign account of the candidate.
- Account number and name of bank.
- The exact amount of the expenditure.
- The signature of the campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer.
- The exact purpose of the expenditure.
- The name of the payee.

This information may be typed or handwritten on starter checks provided by the bank until printed checks arrive.

(Section [106.11\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Example of Campaign Check:

John Doe Campaign Account State Senate District 3	Date <u>7/2/10</u>	00001
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	<u>XYZ Lumber Company</u>	\$ <u>200.00</u>
<u>Two Hundred and 00/100</u>		DOLLARS
BANK OF FLORIDA TALLAHASSEE, FL 32323		
FOR <u>Sign materials</u>	<u>Signature of Campaign Treasurer</u>	
003382558:0326 0075894		

Credit Cards

Candidates for **statewide office (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice)** may obtain and use credit cards for travel-related campaign expenditures. (See [Chapter 10: Expenditures](#) for how credit cards may be used.) The credit card must:

- Be obtained from the bank which has been designated as the primary campaign depository.
- Be in the name of the candidate and reflect that the account is a campaign account.
- Expire no later than midnight of the last day of the month of the general election.

(Section [106.125](#), Fla. Stat.)

Debit Cards

A candidate may use a debit card to make campaign expenditures and is considered a bank check if:

- Obtained from the same bank that has been designated as the primary campaign depository.
- Issued in the name of the treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user.
- Contains the name of the campaign account of the candidate.

No more than **three** debit cards shall be issued. (See [Chapter 10: Expenditures](#) for how debit cards may be used.)

*(Section [106.11\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [00-03](#))*

Chapter 9: Contributions

A **contribution** is:

- A gift, subscription, conveyance, deposit, loan, payment, or distribution of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication. These include contributions in-kind, having an attributable monetary value in any form.
- A transfer of funds between political committees, between electioneering communications organizations, or between any combination of these groups.
- The payment, by any person other than a candidate, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate without charge to the candidate for such services.
- The transfer of funds by a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit. The term includes any interest earned on such account or certificate.

The **exceptions** are:

- Services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate including, but not limited to, legal and accounting services.
- Editorial endorsements.

Note: The law provides no exceptions for reporting contribution information, regardless of the size of the contribution (e.g., the reporting requirements would be the same for a 50 cent contribution as for a \$500 contribution).

(Section [106.011\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Unauthorized Contributions

Any contribution received by a candidate with opposition in an election or by the campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer **on the day of that election or less than five days prior to the day of the election** must be returned to the contributor and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

(Section [106.08\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Anonymous Contributions

When a candidate receives an anonymous contribution it must be reported on the candidate's campaign treasurer's report as an anonymous contribution. A letter should be submitted to the filing officer explaining the circumstances surrounding the acceptance of the anonymous contribution.

The candidate cannot spend the anonymous contribution, but at the end of the campaign, the candidate must donate the amount to an appropriate entity under Section [106.141](#), Florida Statutes.

(Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [89-02](#))

In-Kind Contributions

In-kind contributions are anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election.

The **exceptions** are:

- Money;
- Personal services provided without compensation by individual volunteers;
- Independent expenditures, as defined in Section [106.011\(12\)](#), Florida Statutes; or
- Endorsements of three or more candidates by affiliated party committees or political parties.

*(Section [106.011](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [04-06](#))*

Note: Any person who makes an in-kind contribution shall, at the time of making the contribution, place a fair market value on the contribution. In-kind contributions are subject to contribution limitations. Travel conveyed upon private aircraft shall be valued at the actual cost of per person commercial air travel for the same or a substantially similar route.

*(Sections [106.011](#) and [106.055](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [09-08](#) (Aircraft Travel))*

Loans

Loans are considered contributions and are subject to contribution limitations. Loans to or from each person or political committee must be reported together with names, addresses, occupations, and principal places of business, if any, of the lenders and endorsers, including the date and amount of each loan on the campaign treasurer's report.

Loans made by a candidate to their own campaign are not subject to contribution limitations. A candidate who makes a loan to their campaign and reports the loan as required by Section [106.07](#), Florida Statutes, may be repaid for the loan at any time the campaign account has sufficient funds to repay the loan and satisfy its other obligations.

All personal loans exceeding \$500 in value, made to a candidate and used for campaign purposes, and made in the twelve months preceding their election to office, must be reported on **Forms [DS-DE 73](#) and [DS-DE 73A](#), Campaign Loans Report**, and filed with the filing officer within *ten days* after being elected to office.

Any person who makes a contribution to pay all or part of a loan incurred in the twelve months preceding the election, to be used for the campaign, may not contribute more than the amount allowed in Section [106.08\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes.

(Sections [106.011](#), [106.07](#), [106.075](#), and [106.08](#) Fla. Stat.)

Cash Contributions

A candidate may not accept an aggregate cash contribution or contribution by means of a cashier's check from the same contributor in excess of \$50 per election. A money order or traveler's check is not considered cash.

Note: Cash contributions must be reported on campaign treasurer's reports to include the full name and address of each person who gave a cash contribution during the reporting period, together with the amount and date of such cash contribution.

*(Sections [106.07\(4\)](#) and [106.09](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [90-15](#))*

Money Order, Debit and Credit Card Contributions

A candidate may accept contributions via a credit card, debit card, or money order. These contributions are categorized as a "check" for reporting purposes.

(Division of Elections Advisory Opinions [94-02](#) and [00-03](#))

Contribution Limits for Candidates

Except for political parties or affiliated party committees, no person or political committee may, in any election, make contributions in excess of the following amounts:

1. \$3,000 to a candidate for statewide office or for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court. Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket are considered a single candidate for the purpose of this section.
2. \$1,000 to a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal; a candidate for legislative office; a candidate for multi-county office; a candidate for countywide office or in any election conducted on less than a countywide basis; or a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge.

The primary and general elections are separate elections. (See [Glossary of Terms](#) for the definition of “person.”)

(Section [106.08\(1\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Note: These limits **do not apply** to contributions made by a state or county executive committee of a political party or affiliated party committee regulated by [Chapter 103](#), Florida Statutes, or to amounts contributed by a candidate to their own campaign. The contribution limits do not apply to individuals seeking election to a political party executive committee because they are not “candidates.”

A candidate may **not**:

- Accept contributions until [Form DS-DE 9](#), Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates, is filed with the filing officer;
- Accept a contribution in excess of the above limits from any one person per election, provided the candidate is an opposed candidate and the contribution is received within the timeframe applicable to each election;
- Accept contributions from family members in excess of the above limits per election;
- Accept contributions from a county executive committee of a political party whose contributions in the aggregate exceed \$50,000, or from the national or state executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of such political party or affiliated party committees, whose contributions in the aggregate exceed \$50,000. Polling services, research services, cost for campaign staff, professional consulting services, and telephone calls are not contributions to be counted toward the contribution limits, but must still be reported by the candidate. All other contributions are counted toward the contribution limits;
- A candidate for statewide (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice) office may not accept contributions from a national, state, or county executive committee of a

political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county committee of a political party, or affiliated party committee, which contributions in the aggregate exceed \$250,000; or

- Accept contributions after the date they withdraw their candidacy, is defeated, becomes unopposed, or is elected.

(Sections [106.08](#) and [106.19](#), Fla. Stat.)

Foreign Contributions

Federal law prohibits contributions from foreign nationals to any federal, state, or local candidate, unless the foreign national possesses a green card. Further information can be accessed by contacting the Federal Election Commission at 1-800-424-9530 or on their website at www.fec.gov.

Deadlines for Accepting Contributions

Any contribution received by a candidate with opposition in an election or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of such a candidate on the day of that election or less than five days before the day of that election must be returned by them to the person or committee contributing it and may *not* be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate. (See [Appendix C](#).)

(Section [106.08\(3\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Violations

Any candidate, campaign manager, campaign treasurer, or deputy treasurer of any candidate, agent or person acting on behalf of any candidate, or other person who knowingly and willfully participates in any of the following, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Section [775.082](#) or Section [775.083](#), Florida Statutes.

- Accepts a contribution in excess of the limits prescribed by Section [106.08](#), Florida Statutes;
- Fails to report any contribution required to be reported by [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes;
- Falsely reports or deliberately fails to include any information required by [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes; or
- Makes or authorizes any expenditure in violation of Section [106.11\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes, or any other expenditure prohibited by [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.19](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 10: Expenditures

Definition

An expenditure is a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, transfer of funds by a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication.

(Section [106.011\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

General Requirements

A candidate **shall**:

- Pay all campaign expenditures by a check drawn on the campaign account (except petty cash);
- Pay the qualifying fee by a check drawn on the campaign account;
- Pay for all expenses authorized or incurred for the purchase of goods or services upon final delivery and acceptance of the goods or services; and
- Pay for public utilities such as telephone, electric, gas, water and like services when the bill is received. Utility companies providing services to candidates must charge a deposit sufficient to meet all anticipated charges during a billing period.

Note: No candidate, campaign manager, treasurer, deputy treasurer, or any person acting on behalf of the foregoing, shall authorize any expenses, unless there are sufficient funds on deposit in the primary depository account of the candidate to pay the full amount of the authorized expense, to honor all other checks draw on such account, which checks are outstanding, and to meet all expenses previously authorized but not yet paid.

“Sufficient funds” means that the funds at issue have been delivered for deposit to the financial institution at which such account is maintained and not that such funds are available for withdrawal in accordance with the deposit rules or the funds availability policies of such financial institution.

(Section [106.11\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Checks

Note: Only a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer is allowed to sign checks drawn on the campaign account. The campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer who signs a check shall be responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the information on the check and for ensuring it is an authorized expenditure. ***Candidates are prohibited from signing campaign checks unless they have appointed themselves campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer.***

A candidate or other individual may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with the campaign by a check drawn on the campaign account and reported pursuant to Section [106.07\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes. The full name and address of each person to whom the candidate or other individual made payment for which reimbursement was made by check drawn upon the campaign account shall be reported pursuant to Section [106.07\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes, together with the purpose of such payment.

Living Expenses

A candidate or the spouse of a candidate may not use campaign funds to defray normal living expenses for the candidate or the candidate's immediate family, other than expenses actually incurred during the campaign for transportation, meals, and lodging.

(Sections [106.011\(10\)](#), [106.021\(3\)](#), [106.14](#), and [106.1405](#), Fla. Stat.)

Petty Cash Funds

A campaign treasurer may provide a petty cash fund for the candidate. To establish a petty cash fund, the campaign treasurer must write a check drawn on the primary campaign account. Petty cash may only be used for office supplies, transportation expenses, and other necessities.

A candidate **must:**

- Spend petty cash in amounts of less than \$100;
- Report the total amount withdrawn and the total amount spent for petty cash in each reporting period;
- Keep complete records of petty cash although each expenditure does not have to be reported individually;
- Not mix cash contributions with petty cash; and
- Not use petty cash for the purchase of time, space, or services from any communications media.

Limits on Petty Cash Fund Amounts

From the day a candidate appoints their campaign treasurer until the last day a candidate can qualify for office, the campaign treasurer may withdraw from the campaign account for the purpose of providing a petty cash fund for the candidate:

- \$500 per calendar quarter.

After qualifying is over and until the election in which the candidate is eliminated or elected to office or the time in which the candidate becomes unopposed, the treasurer may withdraw:

- \$500 per week for all statewide (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice) candidates.
- \$100 per week for all other candidates.

(Sections [106.07](#) and [106.12](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [06-10](#))

Independent Expenditures

An independent expenditure means an expenditure made by a person for the purpose of **expressly advocating** the election or defeat of a candidate, which expenditure is not controlled by, coordinated with, or made upon consultation with, any candidate or agent of such candidate. An expenditure for such purpose by a person having a contract with the candidate or agent of such candidate in a given election period is not an independent expenditure.

Expressly advocates means any communication which uses phrases including, but not limited to: “vote for”, “elect,” “support,” “cast your ballot for,” “Smith for Congress,” “vote against,” “defeat,” “oppose,” and “reject.”

(See Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [16-12](#))

If the independent expenditure is, in the aggregate, in the amount of \$5000 or more, the person must file reports with the candidate’s filing officer in the same manner and time as a political committee.

Political advertisements paid for by an independent expenditure must contain the following statement: *“Paid political advertisement paid for by (name and address of person paying for the advertisement) independently of any (candidate or committee).”*

However, an expenditure for the purpose of **expressly advocating** the election or defeat of a candidate which is made by the national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, including any subordinate committee of a national, state, or county committee of a political party, an affiliated party committee, or by any political committee, or any other person, **is not considered an independent expenditure if the committee or person:**

1. Communicates with the candidate, the candidate's campaign, or an agent of the candidate acting on behalf of the candidate, including a pollster, media consultant,

- advertising agency, vendor, advisor, or staff member concerning the preparation of, use of, or payment for, the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue;
2. Makes a payment in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or pursuant to any general or particular understanding with the candidate, the candidate's campaign, a political committee supporting the candidate, or an agent of the candidate relating to the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue;
 3. Makes a payment for the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of a broadcast or a written, graphic, or other form of campaign material prepared by the candidate, the candidate's campaign, or an agent of the candidate, including a pollster, media consultant, advertising agency, vendor, advisor, or staff member;
 4. Makes a payment based on information about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs communicated to a member of the committee or person by the candidate or any agent of the candidate, provided the committee or person uses the information in any way, in whole or in part, either directly or indirectly, to design, prepare, or pay for the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue;
 5. After the last day of the qualifying period prescribed for the candidate, there is a consultation about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs in connection with the candidate's pursuit of election to office and the information is used in any way to plan, create, design, or prepare an independent expenditure or advertising campaign with:
 - o An officer, director, employee, or agent of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party or an affiliated party committee that has made or intends to make expenditures in connection with or contributions to the candidate; or
 - o A person whose professional services have been retained by a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party that has made or intends to make expenditures in connection with or contributions to the candidate;
 6. After the last day of the qualifying period prescribed for the candidate, retains the professional services of any person also providing those services to the candidate in connection with the candidate's pursuit of election to office; or
 7. Arranges, coordinates, or directs the expenditure, in any way, with the candidate or an agent of the candidate.

(Sections [106.011\(12\)](#) and [106.071](#), Fla. Stat.)

(See [Chapter 12: Political Advertising](#) for information about applicable political disclaimers and exceptions.)

(Section [106.071\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Credit Cards

Candidates for **statewide office (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice)** may use a credit card, obtained pursuant to the process outlined in [Chapter 8: Campaign Depositories](#), under the following conditions:

- The card may only be used in making travel-related campaign expenditures to include transportation, lodging, meals, and other travel expenses incurred.
- A copy of the agreement or contract between the candidate and bank, along with a list of all persons authorized to use the card, must be filed with the Division **prior** to being used.
- Each statement received from the issuer of the credit card must be paid upon receipt.

(Section [106.125](#), Fla. Stat.)

Debit Cards

Debit cards obtained pursuant to the process outlined in [Chapter 8: Campaign Depositories](#) may be used in lieu of campaign checks and **are considered bank checks** if the person using the card does not receive cash as part of, or independent of, any transaction for goods or services.

*All debit card receipts **must** contain:*

- Last four digits of the debit card number.
- Exact amount of expenditure.
- Name of payee.
- Signature of campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user.
- Exact purpose of expenditure.

Any of the above listed information, if not included on the receipt, may be handwritten on, or attached to, the receipt by the authorized user before submitting to the campaign treasurer. The debit card user shall be responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the information and for ensuring that such expenditure is authorized.

(Section [106.11](#), Fla. Stat.)

Expenditures for Electioneering Communications

An expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, an electioneering communication shall not be considered a contribution to or on behalf of any candidate and shall not constitute an independent expenditure, nor be subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.

An expenditure for an electioneering communication is made when the earliest of the following occurs:

- A person executes a contract for applicable goods or services;
- A person makes payment, in whole or in part, for the production or public dissemination of applicable goods or services; or
- The electioneering communication is publicly disseminated.

(Sections [106.011\(10\)](#) and [\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 11: Electioneering Communications

Definition

Electioneering communication means a communication publicly distributed by a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone that:

1. Refers to or depicts a clearly identified candidate for office without expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate but that is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate;
2. Is made within 30 days before a primary or special primary election or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate; and
3. Is targeted to the relevant electorate in the geographical area the candidate would represent if elected.

The **exceptions** are:

1. A communication disseminated through a means of communication other than a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, telephone, or statement or depiction by an organization, in existence before the time during which a candidate named or depicted qualifies for that election, made in that organization's newsletter distributed only to members of that organization;
2. A communication in a news story, commentary or editorial distributed through the facilities of any radio station, television station, cable television system, or satellite system unless the facilities are owned or controlled by a political party, political committee, or candidate. A news story distributed through the facilities owned or controlled by a political party, political committee, or candidate may nevertheless be exempt if it represents a bona fide news account communicated through a licensed broadcasting facility and the communication is part of a general pattern of campaign-related news accounts that give reasonably equal coverage to all opposing candidates in the area;

3. A communication that constitutes a public debate or forum that includes at least two opposing candidates for an office or one advocate and one opponent of an issue, or that solely promotes such a debate or forum and is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum, provided that the staging organization:
 - a. Is either a charitable organization that does not make other electioneering communications and does not otherwise support or oppose any political candidate or political party; or a newspaper, radio station, television station, or other recognized news medium; and
 - b. Does not structure the debate to promote or advance one candidate or issue position over another.

An expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, an electioneering communication is not considered a contribution to or on behalf of any candidate and shall not constitute an independent expenditure, nor be subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.

(Section [106.011\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Electioneering Communication Disclaimers

Any electioneering communication, other than a telephone call, shall prominently state: *“Paid electioneering communication paid for by (Name and address of person paying for the communication).”*

(Section [106.1439](#), Fla. Stat.)

Electioneering Communication Telephone Call Disclaimer

Any electioneering communication telephone call shall identify the persons or organizations sponsoring the call by stating either: *“Paid for by (name of persons or organizations sponsoring the call)”* or *“Paid for on behalf of (name of persons or organizations authorizing call).”* This telephone disclaimer does not apply to any telephone call in which the individual making the call is not being paid and the individuals participating in the call know each other prior to the call.

(Section [106.1439](#), Fla. Stat.)

Penalty for Electioneering Communication Disclaimer Violation

Any person who fails to include the disclaimer in any electioneering communication that is required to contain such disclaimer commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Section [775.082](#) or [775.083](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.1439](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 12: Political Advertising

A political advertisement is a paid expression in a communications medium prescribed in Section [106.011\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes, whether radio, television, newspaper, magazine, periodical, campaign literature, direct mail, or display or by means other than the spoken word in direct conversation, which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue.

(Section [106.011\(15\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Candidate Disclaimers

Except as noted below, any political advertisement that is paid for by a **candidate (except a write-in candidate)** and that is published, displayed, or circulated before, or on the day of, any election must prominently state:

“Political advertisement paid for and approved by (name of candidate), (party affiliation), for (office sought)” or “Paid by (name of candidate), (party affiliation), for (office sought).”

Any political advertisement that is paid for by a **write-in candidate** and that is published, displayed, or circulated before, or on the day of, any election must prominently state:

“Political advertisement paid for and approved by (name of candidate), write-in candidate, for (office sought)” or “Paid by (name of candidate), write-in candidate, for (office sought).”

(Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Also, the disclaimer language alternatives provided above must be verbatim as quoted in Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes. Variations are prohibited by law.

Any political advertisement of a candidate running for **partisan office** shall express the name of the political party of which the candidate is seeking nomination or is the nominee.

If the **candidate for partisan office is running as a candidate with no party affiliation**, any advertisement of the candidate must state that the candidate has no party affiliation.

Candidates running for **non-partisan** office may not state the candidate’s political party affiliation in the disclaimer, or in the body of the advertisement. *Exception:* The candidate is not prohibited from stating the candidate’s partisan-related experience.

(Sections [106.143\(3\)](#) and [\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Note: A candidate running for an office that has a district, group, or seat number does not have to indicate the district, group, or seat number in the political advertisement or disclaimer.

Exceptions to Disclaimer Requirements

The disclaimer requirements in Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes, do not apply to any campaign message or political advertisement used by a candidate and the candidate's supporters or by a political committee if the message or advertisement is:

- Designed to be worn by a person.
- Placed as a paid link on an Internet website provided the message or advertisement is no more than 200 characters in length and the link directs the user to another Internet website that complies with the disclaimer requirements in Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes.
- Placed as a graphic or picture link where compliance with the requirements of Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes, is not reasonably practical due to the size of the graphic or picture link and the link directs the user to another Internet website that complies with Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes.
- Placed at no cost on an Internet website for which there is no cost to post content for public users.
- Placed or distributed on an unpaid profile or account which is available to the public without charge or on a social networking Internet website, as long as the source of the message or advertisement is patently clear from the content or format of the message or advertisement. A candidate or political committee may prominently display a statement indicating that the website or account is an official website or account of the candidate or political committee and is approved by the candidate or political committee. A website or account may not be marked as official without prior approval by the candidate or political committee.
- Distributed as a text message or other message via Short Message Service, provided the message is no more than 200 characters in length or requires the recipient to sign up or opt in to receive it.
- Connected with or included in any software application or accompanying function, provided that the user signs up, opts in, downloads, or otherwise accesses the application from or through a website that complies with Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes.
- Sent by a third-party user from or through a campaign or committee's website, provided the website complies with Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes.

- Contained in or distributed through any other technology-related item, service, or device for which compliance with Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes, is not reasonably practical due to the size or nature of such item, service, or device as available, or the means of displaying the message or advertisement makes compliance with Section [106.143\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes, impracticable.

(Section [106.143\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Disclaimer requirements do not apply to individuals seeking a publicly elected position on a political party executive committee.

Examples of Advertisements with Disclaimers

Note: The word “*elect*” or “*re-elect*” is not required to be used in political advertisements. The word “*re-elect*” may not be used if the candidate is not the incumbent for the office sought.

1. Non-incumbent, partisan candidate running for partisan office:

**ELECT
JANE DOE
For State Representative
District 9**

Paid by Jane Doe, Rep., for State Representative

OR

**ELECT
JANE DOE
For State Representative
District 9**

Political advertisement paid for and approved
by Jane Doe, Republican, for State Representative

2. Incumbent, partisan candidate running for partisan office:

**RE-ELECT
JOHN DOE
Sheriff**

Political advertisement paid for
and approved by John Doe,
Democrat, for Sheriff

OR

**RE-ELECT
John Doe
Sheriff**

Paid by John Doe, Democrat,
for Sheriff

3. Non-incumbent, no party affiliation candidate running for partisan office:

**ELECT
John Doe
For State Senate**

Political advertisement paid for and approved by John Doe, NPA, for State Senate

OR

**ELECT
Joe Doe
For State Senate**

Paid by John Doe, No Party Affiliation, for State Senate


4. Non-incumbent candidate running for nonpartisan office:



**ELECT
John Doe
For School Board**

Political advertisement paid for and approved by John Doe for School Board

OR



**ELECT
John Doe
For School Board**

Paid by John Doe for School Board


5. Incumbent candidate running for nonpartisan office:



**RE-ELECT
Jane Doe
School Board**

Political advertisement paid for and approved by Jane Doe for School Board

OR




**RE-ELECT
Jane Doe
School Board**

Paid by Jane Doe for School Board

Disclaimer for Write-in Candidates

Any political advertisement that is paid for by a write-in candidate and that is published, or circulated before, or on the day of, any election **must prominently state:** *“Political advertisement paid for and approved by (name of candidate), write-in candidate, for (office sought)”* **OR** *“Paid by (name of candidate), write-in candidate, for (office sought).”*


Example:



**Elect John Doe
County Commission
District 5**

Political advertisement paid for and approved by John Doe, write-in candidate, for County Commission

OR



**Elect John Doe
County Commission
District 5**

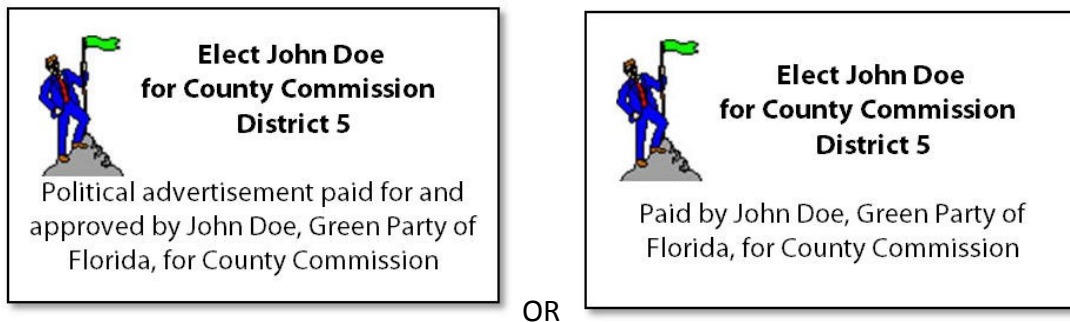
Paid by John Doe, write-in candidate, for County Commission

Non-incumbent Advertisements

Required:

The word “**for**” must be used in the body of such advertisement between the name of the candidate and the office sought. This does not apply to bumper stickers, or if the advertisement satisfies one of the exceptions in Section [106.143\(10\)](#), Florida Statutes.

Example:



Advertisement Provided In-kind

Required:

Political advertisements made as in-kind contributions from a political party **must prominently state**: *“Paid political advertisement paid for by in-kind by (name of political party). Approved by (name of person, party affiliation, and office sought in the political advertisement).”*

(Section [106.143\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Example:



Chapter 13: Other Disclaimers

Any political advertisement not paid for by a candidate that is published, displayed, or circulated prior to, or on the day of, any election **must prominently**:

- Be marked “*paid political advertisement*” or “*pd. pol. adv.*”
- State the name and address of the persons paying for the advertisement.
- State whether the advertisement and cost of production is paid for or provided in-kind by or at the expense of the entity publishing, displaying, broadcasting, or circulating the political advertisement.

(Section [106.143\(1\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Endorsements in Political Advertisements

It is unlawful for any candidate or person on behalf of a candidate to represent that any person or organization supports such candidate, unless the person or organization so represented has given specific approval in writing to the candidate to make such representation. However, this paragraph does not apply to editorial endorsement by any newspaper, radio or television station, or other recognized news medium; and publication by a party committee advocating the candidacy of its nominees.

(Section [106.143\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Example:

Political advertisement for a candidate representing that an organization supports them, paid for in-kind by the organization, with specific approval from the organization in writing:

<p>ELECT John Doe</p> <p>For County Commission, District 1 Democrat <u>Supported by ABC Foundation</u></p> <p>Pd. Pol. Adv. sponsored and paid for in-kind by ABC Foundation, Zero Street, Jupiter, FL 32323 Approved by John Doe, Democrat, For County Commission</p>	<p>ABC Foundation</p> <p>Dear Sir or Madam:</p> <p>Please let this letter serve as our approval of the political advertisement supporting John Doe for County Commission, District 1.</p> <p>The content of this advertisement was reviewed and approved in advance.</p> <p>Sincerely, Mr. Smith</p>
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Independent Expenditure Disclaimers

Any person who makes an independent expenditure for a political advertisement shall provide a written statement that no candidate has approved the advertisement to the newspaper, radio station, television station, or other medium for each such advertisement submitted for publication, display, broadcast, or other distribution. The advertisement must also contain a statement that no candidate has approved the advertisement. This paragraph does not apply to campaign messages used by a candidate and their supporters if those messages are designed to be worn by a person.

(Sections [106.143\(5\)\(b\)](#) and [\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Example:

Independent expenditure political advertisement supporting a partisan candidate running for a partisan office:

ABC Foundation Supports

Jane Doe

**For Public Defender, Fourth Circuit
Democrat**

Paid Political Advertisement paid for by the ABC
Foundation, 444 Robin Lane, Jacksonville, FL 33433
independently of any candidate.
This advertisement was not approved by any
candidate.

ABC Foundation

Dear Sir or Madam:

The enclosed advertisement is an independent expenditure by the ABC Foundation in support of Jane Doe for Public Defender, Fourth Circuit.

This advertisement was not approved by any candidate.

Sincerely,
Mr. Smith

Disclaimers for Other than Independent Expenditures

Any political advertisement, not paid for by a candidate, including those paid for by a political party or affiliated party committee, other than an independent expenditure, offered on behalf of a candidate must be approved in advance by the candidate. Such political advertisement must expressly state that the content of the advertisement was approved by the candidate and must state who paid for the advertisement. The candidate shall provide a written statement of authorization to the newspaper, radio station, television station, or other medium for each such advertisement submitted for publication, display, broadcast, or other distribution. This paragraph does not apply to messages used by a candidate and their supporters if those messages are designed to be worn by a person.

(Sections [106.143\(5\)\(a\)](#) and [\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Example:

Political advertisement, not an independent expenditure, offered on behalf of a nonpartisan candidate:

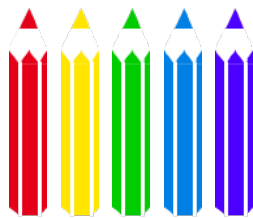
<p>ABC Foundation Supports the Re-Election of Jane Doe Nassau for County Judge</p> <p>Pd. Pol. Adv. by ABC Foundation 111 Jewel Street, Tallahassee, FL 32333 Content approved in advance by Jane Doe, For Nassau County Judge</p>	<p>Dear Sir or Madam:</p> <p>Please let this letter serve as my approval of the political advertisement by the ABC Foundation supporting my candidacy for Nassau County Judge.</p> <p>Sincerely, Jane Doe</p>
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Disclaimers on Novelty Items

None of the requirements of Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes, apply to novelty items having a retail value of \$10 or less which support, but do not oppose, a candidate or issue.

(Section [106.143\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Examples:



Pens/Pencils



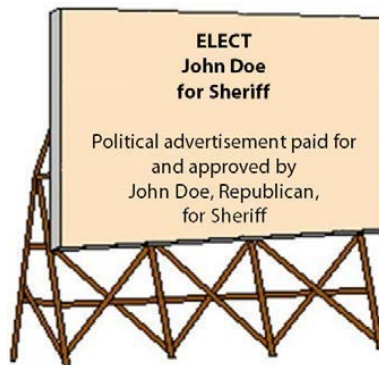
Golf Balls



Balloons

Other Political Disclaimer Examples

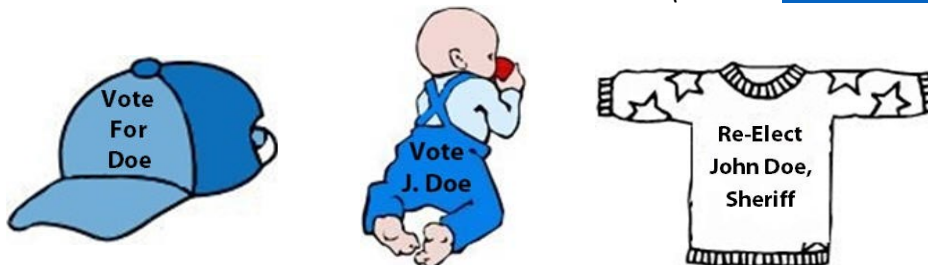
Billboards:



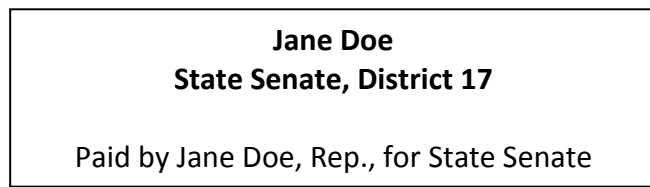
Clothing:

None of the requirements of Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes, to include political disclaimers, apply to campaign messages or political advertisements used by a candidate and the candidate's supporters or by a political committee if the message advertised is designed to be worn by a person.

(Section [106.143\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)



Bumper stickers:



Note: On bumper stickers, there is no requirement to use the word “for” between the candidate’s name and the office being sought in the body of the bumper sticker.

(Section [106.143\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Miscellaneous Advertisements

Any advertisement, other than a political advertisement, independent expenditure, or electioneering communication, on billboards, bumper stickers, radio, or television, or in a newspaper, a magazine, or a periodical, intended to influence public policy or the vote of a public official, shall clearly designate the sponsor of such advertisement by including a clearly readable statement of sponsorship. If the advertisement is broadcast on television, the advertisement shall also contain a verbal statement of sponsorship. This section shall not apply to an editorial endorsement.

(Section [106.1437](#), Fla. Stat.)

Example of an advertisement to influence the vote of a public official:



An expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, a miscellaneous advertisement is not considered to be a contribution to or on behalf of a candidate, and does not constitute an independent expenditure. Such expenditures are not subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.

Electioneering Communications Disclaimers

Any electioneering communication, other than a telephone call, shall prominently state: *“Paid electioneering communication paid for by (Name and address of person paying for the communication).”* For disclaimers on telephone calls, see [Chapter 15: Telephone Solicitation](#). Any person who fails to include the disclaimer in any electioneering communication that is required to contain such disclaimer commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Section [775.082](#) or [775.083](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.1439](#), Fla. Stat.)

Language Other Than English

Any political advertisement which is published, displayed, or produced in a language other than English may provide the information required by Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes, in the language used in the advertisement.

(Section [106.143\(9\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Use of Closed Captioning and Descriptive Narrative in all Television Broadcasts

Each candidate, political party, and political committee must use closed captioning and descriptive narrative in all television broadcasts regulated by the Federal Communications Commission that are on behalf of, or sponsored by, a candidate, political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee or must file a written statement with the qualifying officer setting forth the reasons for not doing so. Failure to file this statement with the qualifying officer constitutes a violation of the [Florida Election Code](#) and is under the jurisdiction of the Florida Elections Commission.

(Section [106.165](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 14: Fund Raisers

A campaign fund raiser is any affair held **to raise funds to be used in a campaign for public office**. Campaign fund raisers may not be held until the candidate has filed [Form DS-DE 9](#).

(Sections [106.011\(1\)](#) and [106.025](#), Fla. Stat.)

Contributions from Fund Raisers

All monies and contributions received with respect to a campaign fund raiser are campaign contributions. All contributions are subject to the contribution limits contained in Section [106.08](#), Florida Statutes, and are to be accounted for and reported as any other contribution.

(Section [106.025](#), Fla. Stat.)

Expenditures for Fund Raisers

All expenditures with respect to a campaign fund raiser which are made or reimbursed by a check drawn on the campaign account of the candidate are campaign expenditures. All expenditures must be accounted for and are subject to the same restrictions as other campaign expenditures.

(Section [106.025](#), Fla. Stat.)

Tickets

Any tickets or advertising for a campaign fund raiser must comply with the requirements of Section [106.143](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.025](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 15: Telephone Solicitation

Disclosure Requirements

- **Any telephone call, including an electioneering communication telephone call**, shall identify the persons or organizations sponsoring the call by stating either: *“Paid for by (name of persons or organizations sponsoring the call)”* or *“Paid for on behalf of (name of persons or organizations authorizing call).”* This telephone disclaimer does not apply to any telephone call in which the individual making the call is not being paid and the individuals participating in the call know each other prior to the call.

(Sections [106.1439\(2\)](#) and [106.147\(1\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

- **Any telephone call conducted for the purpose of polling respondents** concerning a candidate that is a part of a series of like telephone calls that consists of fewer than 1,000 completed calls and averages more than two minutes in duration is presumed to be a political poll and not subject to the provisions of the above paragraph.

(Section [106.147\(1\)\(b\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Prohibitions

- No telephone call shall state or imply that the caller represents any person or organization unless the person or organization so represented has given specific approval in writing to make such representation.

(Section [106.147\(1\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

- No telephone call shall state or imply that the caller represents a nonexistent person or organization.

(Section [106.147\(1\)\(d\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Written Authorization Requirements

Any telephone call, not conducted by independent expenditure, which expressly advocates for or against a candidate, requires prior written authorization by the candidate. A copy of such written authorization must be placed on file with the qualifying officer by the candidate prior to the time the calls commence.

(Section [106.147\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Penalties

Any person who willfully violates any provision of Section [106.147](#), Florida Statutes, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Section [775.082](#) or [775.083](#), Florida Statutes.

The term “person” includes any candidate; any officer of any political committee, affiliated party committee, or political party executive committee; any officer, partner, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity; and any agent or other person acting on behalf of any candidate, political committee, affiliated party committee, political party executive committee, or corporation, partnership, or other business entity.

(Section [106.147\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Registered Agent

Disclosure requirements:

- Any person or organization that conducts any business in this state which consists of making paid telephone calls supporting or opposing any candidate or elected public official must, prior to conducting such business, have and continuously maintain, for at least 180 days following the cessation of such business activities in the state, a registered agent for the purpose of any service of process, notice, or demand required or authorized by law and must file with the Division a notice of such registered agent. Such registered agent must be an individual who is a resident of this state, a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation authorized to do business in this state. However, this section does not apply to any person or organization already lawfully registered to conduct business in this state.
- Conducting business in this state as specified in the preceding paragraph includes both placing telephone calls from a location in this state and placing telephone calls from a location outside this state to individuals located in this state.
- **Form [DS-DE 100](#), Telephone Solicitation, Registered Agent Notice**, shall be filed with the Division and, at a minimum, must elicit all of the following information:
 1. The name, address, and telephone number of the registered agent.
 2. The name, address, and telephone number of the person or organization conducting business in this state as specified.

The Division must be notified *immediately* of any changes in the information required in item 1 listed above.

Violations: Any person or organization that violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Section [775.082](#) or [775.083](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.1475](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 16: Filing Campaign Reports

Each campaign treasurer designated by a candidate shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of such candidate.

The candidate and their campaign treasurer shall certify as to the correctness of each report. Each person so certifying shall bear the responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of each report. Any campaign treasurer or candidate who willfully certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false, or incomplete commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(Section [106.07](#), Fla. Stat.)

Where to File

A campaign treasurer is required to file campaign treasurer's reports with the filing officer before whom the candidate registers (i.e., candidate files [DS-DE 9](#)).

Candidates filing reports with the Division are required to file by means of the [Electronic Filing System](#) (see [Chapter 19: Electronic Filing of Campaign Reports](#)). If the candidate's filing officer is other than the Division, contact the appropriate filing officer to find out the requirements.

The web address for filing online with the Division is efs.dos.state.fl.us.

(Section [106.07\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

When to File

Reports must be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar month from the time the candidate registers (i.e., files [DS-DE 9](#)), except that if the 10th day occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next business day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

A statewide candidate *must* file reports:

1. On the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the general election.
2. On the 10th day immediately preceding the general election, and each day thereafter, with the last daily report being filed the 5th day immediately preceding the general election.

All other candidates must file reports on the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election and bi-weekly 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.

For candidates that file with the Division, see the [Campaign Finance Reporting Dates](#).

An individual seeking a publicly elected position on a political party executive committee who receives a contribution or makes an expenditure must file a single report of all contributions and expenditures on the 4th day immediately preceding the primary election. (See [Chapter 18: Reporting for Individuals Seeking a Publicly Elected Position on a Party Executive Committee](#).)

Unless the electronic filing requirements of Section [106.0705](#), Florida Statutes, apply, reports shall be filed no later than 5 p.m. of the day designated. A report postmarked by the United States Postal Service no later than midnight of the day designated is deemed timely filed. A report received by the filing officer within five days after the designated due date that was delivered by the U.S. Postal Service is deemed timely filed unless it has a postmark indicating the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the U.S. Postal Service at the time of mailing or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due, is proof of mailing in a timely manner.

Reports filed with the Division through the [Electronic Filing System \(EFS\)](#) are due no later than midnight, Eastern Time, of the due date.

*(Sections [106.07](#), [106.0705](#), and [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.;
[Chapter 19: Electronic Filing of Campaign Reports](#))*

Penalty for Late Filing

Any candidate failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine of \$50 per day for the first three 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 the 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.

For a candidate's termination report, the fine shall be \$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. All fines must be paid from the candidate's **personal funds** – not campaign funds.

(Sections [106.07\(2\)](#) and [\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Notice of No Activity

In any reporting period during which a candidate has not received funds or made any expenditures, the filing of the required report for that period is waived. **However, the candidate must notify the filing officer in writing on or before the prescribed reporting date that no report is being filed on that date.** (A notice of no activity filed with the Division must be filed electronically using the [EFS](#).) The next report filed must specify that the report covers the entire period between the last submitted report and the report being filed.

(Section [106.07](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Election Reports

When a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, campaign treasurer reports shall be filed with the filing officer on the dates set by the Florida Department of State pursuant to Section [100.111](#), Florida Statutes. The reports are only to include contributions and expenditures related to the special election.

The candidate must notify the filing officer in writing on or before the prescribed reporting date if no funds were received or no expenditures made during the special election reporting period.

Incomplete Reports

Although the Division's [Electronic Filing System](#) will allow a candidate to file an incomplete report, an incomplete report is not in compliance with the Florida Statutes.

If a candidate or campaign treasurer files a report that is deemed incomplete, they will be notified by the filing officer by certified mail, or by another method using a common carrier that provides a proof of delivery as to why the report is incomplete. The candidate or campaign treasurer must file an addendum to the incomplete report within seven days of notification. The addendum must include all necessary information to complete the report. Failure to file a complete report after notice constitutes a violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.07\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Total Sums

Each campaign treasurer's report required by [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, shall contain the total sums of all loans, in-kind contributions, and other receipts by or for such candidate, and total sums of all expenditures made by such candidate during the reporting period. The reporting forms are designed to elicit separate totals for in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.

(Section [106.07](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Contributions

Each report *must* contain:

1. Full name, address, specific occupation, amount, and date for each person making a contribution. Reports must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted for corporations contributing. **The occupation or principal type of business is not required if the contribution is \$100 or less, or from a relative provided the relationship is reported.**
2. Name, address, amount, and date for each political committee making any transfer of funds.
3. Full name, address, specific occupation, principal place of business of the lender and endorser, amount, and date for each loan.
4. Statement of each contribution, rebate, refund, or other receipts not listed in items 1 through 3 above.

(Sections [106.07\(4\)](#) and [112.312\(21\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Returning Contributions

Contributions ***must be returned*** to the contributor *if*:

- A candidate receives a contribution in excess of the limitations provided by law.
- A candidate with opposition in an election receives a contribution on the day of that election or less than five days prior to the date of that election.
- A candidate receives a contribution once they are elected, defeated, becomes unopposed, or withdraws their candidacy.

If the contribution to be returned has not been deposited into the campaign account, report the contribution as a contribution returned using **Form [DS-DE 2, Contributions Returned](#)**.

If the contribution has been deposited into the campaign account:

1. Report the contribution; and
2. Write a check from the campaign account to the contributor for the amount of the contribution and report this on the itemized contribution report using the contribution type "Refund." This amount is reported as a negative. The candidate may also wish to submit a signed, written explanation to the filing officer.

(Section [106.08](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Expenditures

Each report *must* contain:

1. Full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made along with the amount, date, and clear purpose of the expenditure. Name, address, and office sought by each candidate on whose behalf such expenditure was made.
2. Full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure for personal services, salary, or reimbursed authorized expenses was made along with the amount, date, and clear purpose of the expenditure.
3. Total amount withdrawn and the total amount spent from the petty cash fund. Each expenditure from the petty cash fund need not be individually reported but complete records of petty cash expenditures must be kept.
4. Transaction information for each credit card purchase. Credit cards may be used by statewide (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice) candidates only. (See *Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [05-07](#)*.)
5. Amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the candidate, which relate to the conduct of any political campaign.
6. The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit. Identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located must be identified.
7. The primary purposes of an expenditure made indirectly through a campaign treasurer for goods and services such as communications media placement or procurement services, campaign signs, insurance, and other expenditures that include multiple components as part of the expenditure. The primary purpose of an expenditure shall be that purpose, including integral and directly related components, that comprises 80 percent of such expenditure.
8. Total sum of expenditures during the reporting period.

(Section [106.07](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Other Distributions

Every distribution should be reported during the coverage period when the distribution actually occurred, as is the case with the expenditures and contributions. The related distribution(s) and expenditure can and often do occur in different reporting periods.

Types of distributions:

- Prepaid
- Credit card purchases/payments
- Reimbursements
- In-kind

Reports *must* contain:

1. Full name and address of each person to whom payment for reimbursement was made by check drawn upon the campaign account together with the purpose of such payment.
2. Expenditures made indirectly through a treasurer for goods or services, such as communications media placement or procurement services, campaign signs, insurance or other expenditures that include multiple integral components as part of the expenditure.
3. Distribution of goods and services to a candidate, committee or party.

(Section [106.07](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Requirements for Judicial Retention Candidates

A candidate for retention as a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Judge of a District Court of Appeal who has not received any contributions or made any expenditures, may file a sworn statement on [Form DS-DE 96, Affidavit of Intention](#), at the time of qualifying that they do not anticipate receiving contributions or making expenditures in connection with their candidacy for retention to office.

Such candidate must file a final report within 90 days following the general election for which the candidate's name appeared on the ballot for retention. The candidate may use [Form DS-DE 97, Affidavit of Compliance](#), for this purpose.

A candidate for retention to judicial office who, after filing [Form DS-DE 96](#) receives any contributions or makes any expenditures in connection with their candidacy for retention must immediately file a statement to that effect with the qualifying officer and must begin filing reports as an opposed candidate pursuant to Section [106.07](#), Florida Statutes.

(Sections [105.08\(2\)](#) and [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 17: Termination Reports

Once a candidate withdraws, becomes unopposed, is eliminated, or elected to office, the candidate must dispose of the funds on deposit in their campaign account and file a campaign treasurer's report (termination report) reflecting the disposition of funds. The person may **only** expend funds from the campaign account to:

- Purchase "thank you" advertising for up to 75 days after they withdraw, become unopposed, is eliminated, or elected to office.
- Pay for items which were obligated before they withdrew, became unopposed, were eliminated, or elected to office.
- Pay for expenditures necessary to close down the campaign office and to prepare final campaign reports.
- Dispose of surplus funds as provided in Section [106.141](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.11\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Because individuals who seek election to a political party executive committee are not "candidates," they do not file termination reports.

Prior to Disposing of Surplus Funds

A candidate may be reimbursed by the campaign for any previously reported contributions by the candidate to the campaign, in full or in part.

A candidate who filed an oath stating that they were unable to pay the fee for verification of petition signatures without imposing an undue burden on their personal resources or on resources otherwise available to them, must reimburse the state or local government entity, whichever is applicable, for such waived fee prior to disposing of any funds under the surplus provisions contained in Section [106.141\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.)

Disposing of Surplus Funds

A candidate required to dispose of surplus funds must, at the option of the candidate, dispose of such funds within 90 days by any of the following means, or a combination thereof:

1. Return pro rata to each contributor the funds that have not been spent or obligated.
2. Donate the funds that have not been spent or obligated to a charitable organization or organizations that meet the qualifications of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
3. Give not more than \$25,000 of the funds that have not been spent or obligated to the political party of which such candidate is a member.
4. Give the funds that have not been spent or obligated:
 - a. In the case of a candidate for state office, to the state to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund; or
 - b. In the case of a candidate for office of a political subdivision, to such political subdivision, to be deposited in the general fund thereof.
5. Transfer funds to an office account. (See [Chapter 20: Office Accounts.](#))
6. In the case of a candidate elected to state office, retain up to \$20,000 in the campaign account for re-election to the same office. (See [Chapter 21: Carryover Campaign Funds.](#))

Content of Report

The termination report *must* include:

1. The name and address of each person or unit of government to whom any of the funds were distributed and the amounts thereof;
2. The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure was made together with the amount and purpose; and
3. The amount of such funds transferred to an office account together with the name and address of the bank in which the office account is located.

If a refund check is received after all surplus funds have been disposed of, the check may be endorsed by the candidate and the refund disposed of pursuant to Section [106.141](#), Florida Statutes. An amended termination report must be filed with the filing officer.

All reports must be signed by the candidate and the campaign treasurer and certified as true and correct.

(Section [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.)

Money from Separate Interest-Bearing Account or Certificate of Deposit

A campaign treasurer of any candidate who withdraws, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated, or elected to office, and who has funds on deposit in any interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit must, within seven days, transfer such funds and accumulated interest earned thereon to the primary campaign account for disposal. However, when funds are in an account in which penalties will apply for withdrawal within the seven-day period, the campaign treasurer must transfer such funds and accumulated interest earned thereon as soon as the funds can be withdrawn without penalty, or within 90 days after the candidate becomes unopposed, withdraws their candidacy, or is elected, or eliminated, whichever comes first.

(Section [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.)

Campaign Loans Report

A person elected to office must report all loans, exceeding \$500 in value, made to them and used for campaign purposes, and made in the twelve months preceding their election to office, to the filing officer. The report must be made on **Forms [DS-DE 73](#) and [DS-DE 73A](#), Campaign Loans Report**, within ten days after being elected to office.

Any person who makes a contribution to an individual to pay all or part of a loan incurred in the twelve months preceding the election, to be used for the individual's campaign, may not contribute more than the amount which is allowed in Section [106.08\(1\)](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.075](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 18: Reporting for Individuals Seeking a Publicly Elected Position on a Party Executive Committee

An individual seeking a publicly elected position on a political party executive committee who receives a contribution or makes an expenditure shall file a report of all contributions received and all expenditures made.

(Section [106.0702\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Where to File

The report shall be filed with the [Supervisor of Elections](#) of the appropriate county.

When to File

The report shall be filed on the fourth day immediately preceding the primary election.

Reports shall be filed no later than 5 p.m. of the day designated; however, any report postmarked by the United States Postal Service by the day designated shall be deemed to have been filed in a timely manner. Any report received by the filing officer within five days after the designated due date shall be deemed timely filed unless it has a postmark that indicates that the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the U.S. Postal Service at the time of mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due is proof of mailing in a timely manner.

The report filed must contain information of all contributions received and expenditures made as of the day preceding the designated due date. All such reports must be open to public inspection.

(Section [106.0702\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

A reporting individual may submit the report required under this section through an electronic filing system, if used by the supervisor for other candidates, in order to satisfy the filing requirement. Such reports shall be completed and filed through the electronic filing system not later than midnight on the fourth day immediately preceding the primary election.

(Section [106.0702\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Termination Reports Not Required

Because individuals seeking a publicly elected position on a political party executive committee are not “candidates,” such individuals are not required to file termination reports.

Penalty for Late Filing

Any reporting individual who fails to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine of \$50 per day for the first three 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.

(Section [106.0702\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Incomplete Reports

Although the Division’s [Electronic Filing System](#) will allow a candidate to file an incomplete report, an incomplete report is not in compliance with the Florida Statutes.

If a candidate or campaign treasurer files a report that is deemed incomplete, they will be notified by the filing officer by certified mail, or by another method using a common carrier that provides a proof of delivery as to why the report is incomplete. The candidate or campaign treasurer must file an addendum to the incomplete report within seven days of notification. The addendum must include all necessary information to complete the report. Failure to file a complete report after notice constitutes a violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.07\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Requirements

Each report *must* contain:

- Full name, address, specific occupation, amount, and date for each person making a contribution. Reports must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted for corporations contributing. **The occupation or principal type of business is not required if the contribution is \$100 or less, or from a relative provided the relationship is reported.**
- Full name, address, specific occupation, principal place of business of the lender and endorser, amount, and date for each loan.

- Statement of each contribution, rebate, refund, or other receipts not listed in above.
- Full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made along with the amount, date, and clear purpose of the expenditure. Name, address, and office sought by the reporting individual on whose behalf such expenditure was made.
- Transaction information for each credit card purchase.
- Amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the reporting individual which relate to the conduct of any political campaign.
- The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit. Identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located must be identified.

(Sections [106.0702\(4\)](#) and [112.312\(21\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 19: Electronic Filing of Campaign Reports

The [Electronic Filing System \(EFS\)](#) is an Internet system for recording and reporting campaign finance activity by reporting period. Each candidate required to file reports with the Division pursuant to Section [106.07](#), Florida Statutes, must do so using the Division's [EFS](#).

Reports filed:

- Must be completed and filed through the [EFS](#) not later than 12:00 midnight, Eastern Time, of the due date. Reports not filed by this time are late filed and are subject to the penalties under Section [106.07\(8\)](#) or [106.29\(3\)](#), Florida Statutes, as applicable.
- Are considered to be under oath by the candidate and treasurer, and such persons are subject to provisions of Section [106.07\(5\)](#) or [106.29\(2\)](#), Florida Statutes, as applicable.

(Sections [106.0705](#) and [106.0706](#), Fla. Stat.)

Accessing the EFS

The EFS can be accessed at efs.dos.state.fl.us. The Division provides each candidate an identification number and initial password to gain entry. After logging in using the initial password, the system will prompt the user to change it to a confidential one.

A person given a secure sign-on to the [EFS](#) is responsible for protecting the credentials from disclosure and for all filings using such credentials, unless they have notified the Division that their credentials have been compromised. Contact the Division immediately if your password has been compromised.

Creating Reports

Campaign reports must be entered, saved, reviewed, and filed via the [EFS](#) either by directly entering data into the web application or by uploading data using an approved vendor's software. The Division maintains a list of [software vendors](#) whose programs meet the file specifications for filing campaign reports.

For instructions on uploading reports, see the [Candidates User Guide - PDF \(DS-DE 110A\)](#) located on the Division's website.

Submitting Reports

Reports will be held in pending status until the report is ready to be filed. Each person eligible to file a report will receive a **PIN** (personal identification number) that allows the person to file reports via the [EFS](#). **A person's PIN is considered the same as that person's signature on a filed report.**

Electronic Receipts

The person filing a report via the [EFS](#) may print an electronic receipt verifying the report was filed with the Division. Each report filed via the [EFS](#) is considered to be under oath and such persons filing the report are subject to the provisions of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

Help Line and User Guide

EFS HELP LINE

(850) 245-6280

EFS HELP GUIDE

Candidates User Guide – PDF (DSDE 110A)

(Listed under Electronic Filing System Resources.)

dos.myflorida.com/elections/candidates-committees/campaign-finance/filing-campaign-reports

Note: For further information on the [EFS](#), see [Rule 1S-2.017](#), Florida Administrative Code, *Reporting Requirements for Campaign Treasurer's Reports*.

Chapter 20: Office Accounts

A candidate elected to office or a candidate who will be elected to office by virtue of them being unopposed may, in addition to disposing of all the funds in the campaign account in accordance with Section [106.141\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes, transfer funds from the campaign account to an office account.

Transfer Limits

- \$50,000 for a candidate for statewide office.
- \$10,000 for a candidate for multi-county office.
- \$10,000 multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for legislative office.
- \$5,000 multiplied by the number of years in office for which elected, for a candidate for county office or for a candidate for any election on less than a countywide basis.
- \$6,000 for a candidate for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court.
- \$3,000 for a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal.
- \$3,000 for a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge.

(Section [106.141\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Using the Office Account

The office account must be separate and apart from any other account, including any other type of “office account” such as a legislative account. Any funds so retained by a candidate must be used only for legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate’s public office, which may include:

1. Travel expenses incurred by the officer or staff member;
2. Personal taxes payable on office account funds by the candidate or elected public official;
3. Professional services provided by a certified public accountant or attorney for preparation of the election public official’s financial disclosure filing pursuant to Section [112.3144](#) or [112.3145](#), Florida Statutes;

4. Costs to prepare, print, produce, and mail holiday cards or newsletters about the elected public official's public business to constituents if such correspondence does not constitute a political advertisement, independent expenditure, or electioneering communication as provided in Section [106.011](#), Florida Statutes;
5. Fees or dues to religious, civic, or charitable organizations of which the elected public official is a member;
6. Items of modest value such as flowers, greeting cards, or personal notes given as a substitute for, or in association with, an elected public official's personal attendance at a constituent's special event of family occasion, such as the birth of a child, graduation, wedding, or funeral;
7. Personal expenses incurred by the elected public official in connection with attending a constituent meeting or event where public policy is discussed, if such meetings or events are limited to no more than once a week; or
8. Expenses incurred in the operation of the elected public official's office, including the employment of additional staff.

As the duties and responsibilities of each office are different, what are considered "legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public office" will vary. For additional information, please contact the legal or accounting department for your office.

If a candidate is re-elected to office or elected to another office and has funds remaining in the office account, the candidate may transfer surplus campaign funds to the office account. However, at no time may the total funds in the office account exceed the limitation imposed by Section [106.141\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.141\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Office Account Funds

A candidate is required to file a report on the tenth day following the end of each calendar quarter following the 90-day termination report until the office account is closed.

The officers required to file office account reports with the Division must file reports electronically using the [office account electronic filing system](#).

Unless the county or city has a different process, those candidates required to file with county or city filing officers must file reports using the following forms:

- [Form DS-DE 48](#), Office Account Report.
- [Form DS-DE 48A](#), Office Account Disbursement or Deposit Information.

Upon leaving office, any person who has funds in an office account shall give such funds to:

- A charitable organization or organizations that meet the requirements of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- In the case of a state officer, to the state to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund;
or
- In the case of an officer of a political subdivision, to the political subdivision to be deposited in the general fund thereof.

Such reports shall be signed by the candidate, certified as true and correct, and filed with the officer before whom campaign reports were filed.

*(Sections [106.141\(5\)](#) and [\(9\)](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [06-04](#))*

Chapter 21: Carryover Campaign Funds

A candidate elected to **state office** or a candidate who will be elected to state office by virtue of them being unopposed after candidate qualifying ends, may retain up to \$20,000 in their campaign account, or in an interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, for use in their next campaign for the same office, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsections [106.141 \(4\) and \(5\)](#), Florida Statutes. All requirements applicable to candidate campaign accounts under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, including disclosure requirements applicable to candidate campaign accounts, limitations on expenditures, and limitations on contributions, apply to any retained funds.

The term “**state office**” means Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Senator, State Representative, Justice of the Supreme Court, District Court of Appeal Judge, Circuit Court Judge, State Attorney, and Public Defender.

The term “**same office**” with respect to *legislative office* means an office in the same legislative body, irrespective of district number or designation or geographic boundary.

If a candidate who has retained funds under this subsection does not qualify as a candidate for re-election to the same office, all retained funds shall be disposed of as otherwise required by Section [106.141](#) or [106.11\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes, within 90 days after the last day of candidate qualifying for that office. Requirements in this section applicable to the disposal of surplus funds, including reporting requirements, are applicable to the disposal of retained funds.

(Section [106.141\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 22: Recordkeeping

Contributions

- The campaign treasurer of each candidate shall keep detailed accounts of all contributions received, which shall be current within not more than two days after the date of receiving the contribution.
(Section [106.06](#), Fla. Stat.)
- All funds received by the campaign treasurer of any candidate shall be deposited in the campaign depository prior to the end of the fifth business day following receipt (Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays excluded).
(Section [106.05](#), Fla. Stat.)
- All money and contributions received with respect to a campaign fund raiser are deemed campaign contributions and shall be accounted for and subject to the same restrictions as other campaign contributions.
(Section [106.025](#), Fla. Stat.)
- All deposits shall be accompanied by a bank deposit slip containing the name of each contributor and the amount contributed by each.
(Section [106.05](#), Fla. Stat.)
- The campaign treasurer shall keep detailed accounts of all deposits made in any separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit and of all interest earned.
(Section [106.06](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Contributions deposited in a secondary campaign depository shall be forwarded to the primary campaign depository prior to the end of the first business day following the deposit. A copy of the deposit slip shall accompany the deposit.
(Section [106.05](#), Fla. Stat.)

Expenditures

- The campaign treasurer of each candidate shall keep detailed accounts of all expenditures made, which shall be current within not more than two days after the making of the expenditure.
(Section [106.06](#), Fla. Stat.)
- **Credit Cards for Statewide (Governor, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Justice) Candidates Only** - Receipts for each credit card purchase shall be retained by the treasurer with the records for the campaign account. The treasurer shall require an accounting of actual expenses and reconcile any overpayment or underpayment to the original payee.
(Sections [106.07](#) and [106.125](#), Fla. Stat.)

- Receipts for debit card transactions must contain:
 1. the last four digits of the debit card number;
 2. the exact amount of the expenditure;
 3. the name of the payee;
 4. the signature of the campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user; and
 5. the exact purpose for which the expenditure is authorized.

Any information required but not included on the debit card transaction receipt may be handwritten on, or attached to, the receipt by the authorized user before submission to the treasurer.

(Section [106.11](#), Fla. Stat.)

- All expenditures made with respect to a campaign fund raiser which are made or reimbursed by a check drawn on the campaign account shall be deemed to be campaign expenditures to be accounted for and subject to the same restrictions as other campaign expenditures.

(Section [106.025](#), Fla. Stat.)

- The campaign treasurer shall keep detailed accounts of all withdrawals made from any separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit to the primary depository and of all interest earned.

(Section [106.06](#), Fla. Stat.)

- The campaign treasurer shall retain the records pursuant to Section [106.06](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.07](#), Fla. Stat.)

Preservation of Accounts

Accounts kept by the campaign treasurer of a candidate shall be preserved by such treasurer for a number of years equal to the term of the office to which the candidate seeks election.

(Section [106.06](#), Fla. Stat.)

Inspections

- Accounts kept by the campaign treasurer of a candidate, including separate interest-bearing accounts and certificates of deposit, may be inspected under reasonable circumstances before, during, or after the election to which the accounts refer by any authorized representative of the Division or the Florida Elections Commission. The right of inspection may be enforced by appropriate writ issued by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Section [106.06\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

- Records maintained by the campaign depository shall be subject to inspection by an agent of the Division or the Florida Elections Commission at any time during normal banking hours, and such depository shall furnish certified copies of any such records to the Division or Florida Elections Commission upon request.

(Section [106.07\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

- It is the duty of the Division to make, from time to time, audits and field investigations with respect to reports and statements filed under the provisions of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, and with respect to alleged failures to file any report or statement required under the provisions of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.22\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

- It is the duty of the Division to conduct random audits with respect to reports and statements filed under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, and with respect to alleged failure to file any reports and statements required under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.22\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 23: Recordkeeping Tips

The Division offers the following best practices to help campaign treasurers in setting up a system to record and maintain campaign information.

- Keep a schedule of due dates for campaign treasurer's reports. The Division's website provides each candidate with a calendar of [election](#) and [reporting dates](#).
- Know what period of time each report covers and only report activity occurring during that reporting period.
- If filing with the Division, keep a copy of the electronic receipt for each report filed for your own records. If filing with the local officers, keep the certificate of mailing.
- Record all contributions when received. Make sure to include the name, address, specific occupation, or principal type of business if over \$100, amount, and date of each contribution. Keep contributions itemized by monetary, in-kind, and loans.
- Record all expenditures when they occur. List the name and address of each person to whom the expenditure was made along with the amount, date, and specific purpose.
- Keep a petty cash ledger of all expenditures. These individual listings do not have to be listed on campaign treasurer's reports. However, you must list the total amount withdrawn and total amount spent per reporting period.
- Monitor the cash flow to know how much money is available at all times in the account to avoid any possibility of authorizing an expenditure when money is not available to pay for such expenditure.
- Maintain a listing of all funds currently in the separate interest-bearing account, certificate of deposit or money market account.
- Make sure an authorization for advertising has been obtained from the candidate.

Chapter 24: Florida Elections Commission

The [Florida Elections Commission \(FEC\)](#) is a separate and independent entity from the Division. The FEC consists of nine members appointed by the Governor from lists of names submitted by legislative leaders.

Automatic Fine Appeal Process

Any candidate may appeal or dispute a fine for a late filed campaign treasurer's report. The appeal must be based upon, but not limited to, unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date. The candidate may request and is entitled to a hearing before the FEC, which has the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part.

The appeal must be made within 20 days of the receipt of the notice of payment due. The candidate must, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of their intention to bring the matter before the FEC.

(Section [106.07\(8\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Complaint Process

Any person who has information of a violation of Chapter [104](#) or [106](#), Florida Statutes, shall file a sworn complaint with the FEC by completing a complaint form and addressing it to:

**The Florida Elections Commission
107 West Gaines Street
Suite 224, Collins Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050**

A complaint form ([FEC Form 1](#)) may be obtained from the FEC or downloaded from the FEC's website at www.fec.state.fl.us. For additional information, contact the FEC at **850.922.4539**.

(Sections [106.25](#) and [106.28](#), Fla. Stat.)

Appendices

Appendix A: Legal References and Rules Cited

Constitution

[Constitution of the State of Florida](#)

Florida Election Code

- [Chapter 99](#) Candidates
- [Chapter 103](#) Presidential Electors; Political Parties; Executive Committees and Members
- [Chapter 104](#) Violation; Penalties
- [Chapter 105](#) Nonpartisan Elections
- [Chapter 106](#) Campaign Financing
- [Chapter 287](#) Procurement of Personal Property and Services

Florida Statutes

- [97.012](#) Secretary of State as chief election officer.
- [97.021](#) Definitions.
- [98.015](#) Supervisor of elections; election, tenure of office, compensation, custody of registration-related documents, office hours, successor, seal; appointment of deputy supervisors; duties.
- [99.012](#) Restrictions on individuals qualifying for public office.
- [99.021](#) Form of candidate oath.
- [99.0955](#) Candidates with no party affiliation; name on general election ballot.
- [100.111](#) Filling vacancy.
- [103.091](#) Political parties.
- [103.095](#) Minor political parties.
- [104.271](#) False or malicious charges against, or false statements about, opposing candidates; penalty.
- [104.2715](#) False representations of military service; penalty.
- [105.011](#) Definitions.
- [105.031](#) Qualification; filing fee; candidate's oath; items required to be filed.
- [105.071](#) Candidates for judicial office; limitations on political activity.
- [105.08](#) Campaign contribution and expense; reporting.
- [106.011](#) Definitions.
- [106.021](#) Campaign treasurers; deputies; primary and secondary depositories.
- [106.023](#) Statement of candidate.
- [106.025](#) Campaign fund raisers.
- [106.05](#) Deposit of contributions; statement of campaign treasurer.
- [106.055](#) Valuation of in-kind contributions.
- [106.06](#) Treasurer to keep records; inspections.
- [106.07](#) Reports; certification and filing.
- [106.0701](#) Solicitation of contributions on behalf of s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) organizations; reporting requirements; civil penalty; exemption.
- [106.0702](#) Reporting; political party executive committee candidates.
- [106.0705](#) Electronic filing of campaign treasurer's reports.
- [106.0706](#) Electronic filing of campaign finance reports; public records exemption.
- [106.071](#) Independent expenditures; electioneering communications; reports; disclaimers.
- [106.075](#) Elected officials; report of loans made in year preceding election; limitation on contributions to pay loans.
- [106.08](#) Contributions; limitations on.

- [106.09](#) Cash contributions and contribution by cashier's checks.
- [106.11](#) Expenses of and expenditures by candidates and political committees.
- [106.12](#) Petty cash funds allowed.
- [106.125](#) Credit cards; conditions on use.
- [106.14](#) Utilities; deposits; prior authorization.
- [106.1405](#) Use of campaign funds.
- [106.141](#) Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.
- [106.143](#) Political advertisements circulated prior to election; requirements.
- [106.1437](#) Miscellaneous advertisements.
- [106.1439](#) Electioneering communications; disclaimers.
- [106.147](#) Telephone solicitation; disclosure requirements; prohibitions; exemptions; penalties.
- [106.1475](#) Telephone solicitation; registered agent requirements; penalty.
- [106.15](#) Certain acts prohibited.
- [106.165](#) Use of closed captioning and descriptive narrative in all television broadcasts.
- [106.19](#) Violations by candidates, persons connected with campaigns, and political committees.
- [106.22](#) Duties of the Division of Elections.
- [106.23](#) Powers of the Division of Elections.
- [106.25](#) Reports of alleged violations to Florida Elections Commission; disposition of findings.
- [106.265](#) Civil penalties.
- [106.28](#) Limitation of actions.
- [106.29](#) Reports by political parties and affiliated party committees; restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties.
- [112.312](#) Definitions.
- [112.3144](#) Full and public disclosure of financial interests.
- [112.3145](#) Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.
- [775.082](#) Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.
- [775.083](#) Fines.
- [849.09](#) Lottery prohibited; exceptions.

Florida Administrative Code

Rule [15-2.017](#) Reporting Requirements for Campaign Treasurer's Reports

Forms

- [DS-DE 2](#) Contributions Returned
- [DS-DE 9](#) Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository for Candidates
- [DS-DE 48](#) Office Account Forms
- [DS-DE 48A](#) Office Account Disbursement of Deposit Information
- [DS-DE 73](#) Campaign Loans Report
- [DS-DE 73A](#) Campaign Loans Report Itemized
- [DS-DE 83](#) Statement of Candidate for Judicial Office
- [DS-DE 84](#) Statement of Candidate
- [DS-DE 86](#) Request for Return of Contribution
- [DS-DE 96](#) Affidavit of Intention (Supreme Court & DCA only)
- [DS-DE 97](#) Affidavit of Compliance (Supreme Court & DCA only)
- [DS-DE 100](#) Telephone Solicitation Registered Agent Form
- [DS-DE 102](#) Statement of Solicitation
- [DS-DE 104](#) Candidate Petition Form

Division of Elections Advisory Opinions

- [DE 78-34](#) Judicial Candidates; Attendance at Political Party Functions
- [DE 89-02](#) Anonymous Contributions
- [DE 90-15](#) Cash Contributions and Contributions by Cashier's Checks
- [DE 94-02](#) Use of Money Orders as Campaign Contribution
- [DE 00-03](#) Use of Debit and Credit Cards for Campaign Contributions and Expenditures
- [DE 04-03](#) Candidates; Membership in Political or Civic Groups
- [DE 04-06](#) Section 99.012, Florida Statutes, "Resign to Run;" and section 106.011(3), Florida Statutes, In-kind Contributions
- [DE 05-07](#) Political Party State Executive Committee Reporting Requirements
- [DE 06-04](#) Disposition of Surplus Funds by a Non-Partisan Municipal Candidate; § 106.141(4)(a)3, Florida Statutes.
- [DE 06-10](#) Petty Cash: Definition of the Term "Other Necessities"; and Reimbursement for Campaign Expenses; §§ 106.12(3) and 106.021(3), Florida Statutes
- [DE 09-03](#) Campaign Financing - Soliciting and Receiving Contributions via Pay Pal §§ 106.05 and 106.08(5), Florida Statutes
- [DE 09-08](#) Campaign Financing - In-Kind Contributions and Valuation of Private Aircraft Travel §§ 106.055 and 106.08(2), Florida Statutes
- [DE 16-12](#) Advertising - Political Disclaimers; Meaning of "Expressly Advocates"; Electioneering Communications; §§ 106.011, 106.143, 106.1439, Florida Statutes

Campaign Finance Reporting Guides and System

- [Electronic Filing System](#)
- [EFS User Guide](#) (see specifically *Candidates User Guide - PDF (DS-DE 110A)*)
- [Calendar of Reporting Dates](#) (see *Candidates, Political Committees, Electioneering Communications Organizations - PDF* under Campaign Finance Reporting Dates)
- [Office Accounts](#)

Code of Judicial Conduct

www.floridasupremecourt.org/Opinions/Judicial-Ethics-Advisory-Committee/Code-of-Judicial-Conduct2

Appendix B: Frequently Asked Questions

Candidates

Q1. If I want to be a no party affiliation candidate, can I still be registered to vote as a Republican or Democrat?

No. Any person seeking to qualify for office as a candidate with no party affiliation shall, at the time of subscribing to the oath or affirmation, state in writing that he or she is registered without any party affiliation and that he or she has not been a registered member of any political party for 365 days before the beginning of qualifying preceding the general election for which the person seeks to qualify.

(Section [99.021\(1\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q2. Do I have to designate a campaign treasurer and depository before I make public my intention to run for office?

No. A person must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate a depository prior to qualifying for office, obtaining signatures on petitions, accepting contributions or making expenditures. Nothing in the election laws prohibits a person from announcing their intention to become a candidate prior to designating a treasurer or depository as long as no contributions are received and no expenditures are made in connection with that announcement.

(Section [106.021](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q3. How do I change my campaign treasurer or other officers?

File a reappointment of campaign treasurer ([Form DS-DE 9](#)) with the filing officer along with a copy of the signed letter of resignation or removal.

Q4. How are judges elected in Florida and what are their terms?

Merit Retention

Not all judges in Florida are elected to office. Supreme Court Justices and Judges of the District Court of Appeal are always appointed by the Governor from a list of three to six candidates presented by the Judicial Nominating Commission for that court. The appointed term lasts through the next general election occurring at least one year after the date of appointment and, thereafter, must face a "yes" or "no" vote every six years as to whether they will remain in office. If a judge is not retained, the appointment process starts again. More information can be found from the Florida State Courts website (www.flcourts.org).

Elected Judges

Elected circuit judges and county court judges have six-year terms that begin on the first

Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the general election. They are on the primary and general election ballots the year before the term ends in January. If a judicial candidate receives a majority of the votes at the primary election, the candidate's name will not appear on the general election ballot unless a write-in candidate has qualified for the same office. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes at the primary election, the names of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will appear on the general election ballot. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the general election is elected to office.

Q5. Can a judicial candidate speak at a political party function?

A judicial candidate may attend and speak in their own behalf at political party functions. However, care must be exercised to ensure compliance with the election laws and the Code of Judicial Conduct. (See [Chapter 105, Florida Statutes](#), and [Division of Elections Advisory Opinion 78-34](#).) See also opinions of the [Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee](#).

Q6. I am a county court judge candidate. Where do I file and qualify?

You must file your qualifying papers with the [Supervisor of Elections](#) office in the county where you reside.

(Section [105.031](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q7. When can I start collecting signatures to qualify as a petition candidate?

Before collecting any signatures, all candidates (except federal and special district candidates) must file the Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository ([Form DS-DE 9](#)) with the filing officer. Each petition must be submitted before noon of the 28th day preceding the first day of the qualifying period for the office sought to the [Supervisor of Elections](#) of the county in which such petition was circulated.

Campaign Finance

Q8. Do persons running for a political party executive committee office (e.g. precinct committeeperson) for precinct committeeperson have to file campaign reports?

Only if the person has received a contribution or made an expenditure; if applicable, the person files a single report on the 4th day before the primary election. Although, persons seeking election to political party executive committees are specifically exempt from the definition of "candidate," the political party executive office falls within the definition of "election."

(Sections [103.091](#), [106.011\(3\)](#) and [\(7\)](#), and [106.0702](#) Fla. Stat.)

Q9. May a candidate appoint themselves as campaign treasurer?

Yes.

(Section [106.021\(1\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q10. Must a campaign treasurer be a registered voter in Florida?

No.

(Section [106.021\(1\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q11. How many deputy treasurers may a candidate have?

Candidates for statewide office may appoint up to 15 deputy treasurers. Other candidates may appoint up to 3 deputy treasurers.

(Section [106.021\(1\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q12. Can a deputy treasurer file and submit campaign reports?

Yes. A deputy treasurer may perform all of the duties of a campaign treasurer when specifically authorized to do so by the campaign treasurer.

(Section [106.021\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q13. Who is responsible for keeping tabs on aggregate totals of campaign contributions?

The campaign treasurer is responsible for receiving and reporting all contributions.

(Section [106.06](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q14. May a candidate accept a contribution from a trust fund?

Yes. [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, defines a "person" as an individual, corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, club, organization, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, or other combination of individuals having collective capacity. The term also includes a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee.

(Section [106.011\(14\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q15. Do I have to itemize small contributions of \$5, \$10, \$50, etc.?

Yes. The law provides no exceptions for the reporting of contribution information, regardless of the size of the contribution. The full name and address of the contributor are also required.

(Section [106.07\(4\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q16. Are in-kind contributions subject to the same limitations as monetary contributions?

Yes. In [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, the definition of a "contribution" includes contributions in-kind having an attributable monetary value in any form. Therefore, in-kind contributions are subject to the same limitations set for monetary contributions.

(Sections [106.011\(5\)](#) and [106.08](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q17. How is the value of an in-kind contribution determined?

The contributor must inform the person receiving the contribution of the fair market value at the time it is given.

(Section [106.055](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q18. Can a corporation give to a candidate, political committee or political party?

Yes. A corporation is under the definition of a "person" in [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.011\(14\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q19. I am opposed in the general election, but I have no opposition in the primary election, therefore, my name will not be on the primary election ballot. Must I abide by the prohibition on accepting contributions less than five days prior to the primary election?

No. Only candidates opposed in the primary election are required to comply. However, since you are opposed and your name will appear on the general election ballot, you are required to abide by the prohibition on accepting contributions less than five days prior to the general election.

(Section [106.08\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q20. Can I conduct a raffle to raise money for my campaign?

No. Pursuant to Section [849.09](#), Florida Statutes, it is unlawful for any person in this state to set up, promote, or conduct any lottery for money or anything of value.

Q21. I was given cash at a rally and have no information on who it is from. What do I do?

Report this contribution on your campaign report but do not spend these funds on the campaign. After the campaign is over, dispose of the funds pursuant to Section [106.141](#), Florida Statutes.

(Division of Elections Advisory Opinion [89-02](#))

Q22. What are considered "legitimate office expenses" for purposes of office accounts?

As the duties and responsibilities of each office are different, what are considered legitimate office expenses will vary. For expenses not specifically listed in Section [106.141\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes, please contact your office's legal or accounting department.

Q23. Can I use my leftover campaign funds to help fund my future re-election?

No, unless you have been elected to a state office or will be elected to state office after being unopposed after the end of the qualifying period and you seek re-election to the same office. If the exception applies to you, you may retain up to \$20,000 in your campaign account.

(Section [106.141\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q24. I am an elected official and still have funds in my office account. I am now beginning my re-election campaign. May I place the surplus funds in the office account into my campaign account for re-election?

No. Funds retained by elected officials in their office accounts may only be used for legitimate expenses in connection with their public office.

(Section [106.141\(5\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q25. Do I have to file campaign reports on the [Electronic Filing System \(EFS\)](#)?

If the Division is your filing officer, you are required to file all campaign reports via the [EFS](#). If your filing officer is other than the Division, contact that office to find out its requirements.

(Section [106.0705](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q26. If my treasurer is out of town, can I have an extension to file my report?

No. The election laws do not provide for an extension under these circumstances.

(Sections [106.07\(2\)\(b\)](#) and [\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q27. If I make a mistake on my report can I go back in and correct it on the EFS?

Once the report is submitted to the Division, the [EFS](#) will not permit you to go back and make changes. In order to correct mistakes or add and delete information, you must submit an "amendment." If you add activity to a waiver after the report due date, a fine will be imposed based upon the new filing date in accordance with Section [106.07\(8\)\(b\)](#), Florida Statutes.

Q28. If I am late submitting my report, how is my fine calculated?

\$50 per day for the first three days late and, thereafter, \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25% of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. However, for reports immediately preceding the primary and general election, the fine shall be \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25% of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report.

Q29. If I am late submitting my notification of no activity, is an automatic fine assessed?

No, because you had no receipts or expenditures during the reporting period. However, to avoid potential issues in the future, please note that state law (s. [106.07\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

requires you to file by the dates set out also in law, either a campaign finance report or if applicable, a notification that no reportable activity occurred for the reporting period. Failure to do so may constitute a violation of Sections [106.07\(1\)](#) and [106.19\(1\)\(c\)](#), Florida Statutes. The Division is required to notify the [Florida Elections Commission](#) of any apparent violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, or any failure to file a report or information required by [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes. If a matter is referred to the [Florida Elections Commission](#), the Commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation.

Q30. How long are campaign records kept at the Division of Elections or the supervisor of elections?

Ten years from the date of receipt.

(Sections [98.015\(5\)](#) and [106.22\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Q31. Does the prohibition against accepting contributions five days prior to an election for “candidates” apply to individuals running for political party executive committee positions?

No, because the prohibition in Section [106.08\(3\)\(a\)](#), Florida Statutes, applies only to a “contribution received by a candidate” and persons running for political party executive committee positions are not “candidates.”

Q32. How can I tell if a provision in [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, applies to individuals running for political party executive committee positions?

Aside from the provisions of Section [106.0702](#), Florida Statutes, expressly applying to these individuals, use the following as a general rule:

If the provision in [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, applies only to a “candidate” or “candidates,” and individuals running for political party executive committee positions are not “candidates,” the provision *will not apply*. However, if the provision applies to an “election” without reference to “candidates,” and because selecting a member of a political party executive committee is included in the definition of “election,” the provision *will apply*.

Appendix C: Deadlines for Accepting Contributions

	Other Offices (except Supreme Court)	Justice of the Supreme Court	Judge of a District Court of Appeal	Circuit Judge or County Court Judge
If opposed in the primary election the candidate may accept:	\$1,000 no later than midnight on August 18, 2022			\$1,000 no later than midnight on August 18, 2022
If opposed in the primary and general elections the candidate may accept:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,000 no later than midnight on August 18, 2022; • \$1,000 between August 24 and midnight on November 3, 2022 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,000 no later than midnight on August 18, 2022; • \$1,000 between August 24 and midnight on November 3, 2022
If opposed only in the general election, the candidate may accept:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,000 no later than midnight on August 23, 2022; • \$1,000 between August 24 and midnight on November 3, 2022 			
Considered an opposed candidate but only has one election, the general election, may accept:		\$3,000 no later than midnight on November 3, 2022 ***	\$1,000 no later than midnight on November 3, 2022 ***	

****Contributions may be accepted during the primary election, but must be applied toward the general election limitation.*

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Electioneering Communications Organization Handbook



Florida Department of State
Division of Elections
R. A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
850.245.6280

(Rev11/16/2021)

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Chapter 1: Background

This handbook serves only as a quick reference guide.

This handbook is not a substitute for the [Florida Election Code](#) or applicable constitutional and rule provisions, the text of which controls. Chapters 97-106, Florida Statutes, the [Constitution of the State of Florida](#), Division of Elections' [opinions](#) and [rules](#), Attorney General opinions, county charters, city charters and ordinances, and other sources should be reviewed in their entirety for complete information regarding campaign financing.

All applicable forms and publications are available on the Division of Elections' (Division) website at dos.myflorida.com/elections/forms-publications.

Please direct any questions to either your county [supervisor of elections](#) or the Division at **850.245.6280**. (See also [Appendix B: Frequently Asked Questions](#).)

Other Resources and Websites

Florida Elections Commission

www.fec.state.fl.us

Florida Elected Officials

dos.myflorida.com/elections/contacts/elected-officials

Florida Supervisors of Elections

dos.myflorida.com/elections/contacts/supervisor-of-elections

Florida Association of City Clerks

www.floridaclerks.org

Florida Attorney General

myfloridalegal.com

Federal Election Commission

www.fec.gov

Chapter 2: Campaign Finance

The [Florida Election Code](#) comprises Chapters 97-106, Florida Statutes. [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, regulates campaign financing for all candidates, including judicial candidates, political committees, electioneering communications organizations, and political parties. It does not regulate campaign financing for candidates for federal office.

The Division:

- Oversees the interpretation of and provides guidance on the election laws.
(Section [97.012\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Provides advisory opinions to supervisors of elections, candidates, local officers having election-related duties, political parties, political committees, or other persons or organizations engaged in political activity, relating to any provisions or possible violations of Florida election laws with respect to actions such person or entity has taken or proposes to take.
(Section [106.23\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Prescribes rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.
(Sections [106.22\(9\)](#) and [106.23](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Conducts audits with respect to reports and statements filed under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.
(Section [106.22\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)
- Reports to the Florida Elections Commission any apparent violations of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.
(Section [106.22\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 3: Glossary of Terms

Campaign Fund Raiser: Any affair held to raise funds to be used in a campaign for public office.

(Section [106.011\(1\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Campaign Treasurer: An individual appointed by a candidate or political committee as provided for in [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes (*Section [106.011\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.*). For an electioneering communications organization, this person is officially called “treasurer.”

(Sections [106.03](#) and [106.0703](#), Fla. Stat.)

Candidate: Any person to whom any one or more of the following applies:

- Seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petitioning process;
- Seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate;
- Receives contributions or makes expenditures, or gives their consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bringing about their nomination or election to, or retention in, public office;
- Appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository; or
- Files qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate’s oath as required by law.

This definition does not include an individual seeking a publicly elected position for a political party executive committee.

(Sections [97.021\(7\)](#) and [106.011\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Contribution: (See Section [106.011\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes, and [Chapter 5: Contributions](#).)

Election: Any primary election, special primary election, general election, special election, or municipal election held in this state for the purpose of nominating or electing candidates to public office, choosing delegates to the national nominating conventions of political parties, or submitting an issue to the electors for their approval or rejection.

(Section [106.011\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Electioneering Communication: (See Section [106.011\(8\)](#), Florida Statutes, and [Chapter 10: Electioneering Communications](#).)

Expenditure: (See Section [106.011\(10\)](#), Florida Statutes, and [Chapter 6: Expenditures](#).)

Filing Officer: The person before whom a candidate qualifies or the agency or officer with whom a political committee or an electioneering communications organization registers.

(Section [106.011\(11\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

General Election: An election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county, and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.

(Section [97.021\(17\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

In-Kind Contribution: In-kind contributions are anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election except money, personal services provided without compensation by individual volunteers, independent expenditures, as defined in Section [106.011\(5\)](#), Florida Statutes, or endorsements of three or more candidates by an affiliated party committee or a political party.

Judicial Office: Includes the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, judge of a district court of appeal, judge of a circuit court, and county court judge. A judicial office is a nonpartisan office and a candidate for election or retention thereto is prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for such an office based on party affiliation.

(Section [105.011](#), Fla. Stat.)

Nominal Value: Having a retail value of \$10 or less.

(Section [97.021\(22\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Nonpartisan Office: An office for which a candidate is prohibited from campaigning or qualifying for election or retention in office based on party affiliation.

(Sections [97.021\(23\)](#) and [106.143\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Person: An individual or a corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, club, organization, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, or other combination of individuals having collective capacity. The term includes a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee.

(Section [106.011\(14\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Primary Election: An election held preceding the general election for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county, or district office.

(Section [97.021\(31\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Public Office: Any state, county, municipal, or school or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors.

(Section [106.011\(17\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Election: Called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in the national, state, county, or district office.

(Section [97.021\(36\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Primary Election: A special nomination election designated by the Governor, called for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted on in a general or special election.

(Section [97.021\(37\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Statewide Office: Governor, Cabinet (Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture), and Supreme Court Justice.

Unopposed Candidate: A candidate for nomination or election to an office who, after the last day on which any person, including a write-in candidate, may qualify, is without opposition in the election at which the office is to be filled or who is without such opposition after such date as a result of any primary election or of withdrawal by other candidates seeking the same office. A candidate is not an unopposed candidate if there is a vacancy to be filled under Section [100.111\(3\)](#), Florida Statutes, if there is a legal proceeding pending regarding the right to a ballot position for the office sought by the candidate, or if the candidate is seeking retention as a justice or judge.

(Section [106.011\(18\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 4: Electioneering Communications Organization

An **electioneering communications organization** is any group, other than a political party or political committee whose election-related activities are limited to making expenditures for electioneering communications or accepting contributions for the purpose of making electioneering communications and whose activities would not otherwise require the group to register as a political party or political committee under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes. (See [Appendix C](#) for a comparison chart between an Electioneering Communications Organization and a Political Committee.)

(Section [106.011\(9\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

For information about what constitutes an electioneering communication, refer to Section [106.011\(8\)](#), Florida Statutes, and [Chapter 10: Electioneering Communications](#).

When and What to File

Form DS-DE 103, Electioneering Communications Organization Statement of Organization Each group shall file a statement of organization as an electioneering communications organization within 24 hours after that date on which it makes expenditures for an electioneering communication in excess of \$5,000, if such expenditures are made within the timeframes specified in Section [106.011\(8\)\(a\)2](#), Florida Statutes. If the group makes expenditures for an electioneering communication in excess of \$5,000 before the timeframes specified in Section [106.011\(8\)\(a\)2](#), Florida Statutes, it shall file the statement of organization within 24 hours after the 30th day before a primary or special primary election, or within 24 hours after the 60th day before any other election, whichever is applicable.

Form [DS-DE 103](#) contains 9 major fields of information that must be completed as indicated on the form.

The form is considered “filed” only when the filing officer receives the form **and** determines that the form is complete with *original*, written signatures.

Any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization shall be reported to the agency or officer with whom such organization is required to register within 10 days following the change.

(Section [106.03\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), and [\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Note: The bank account for an electioneering communications organization does not have to be separate from other accounts of the electioneering communications organization.

Form DS-DE 41, Registered Agent Statement of Appointment

Each electioneering communications organization shall have and continuously maintain in this state a registered office and a registered agent. The electioneering communications organization must file Form [DS-DE 41](#) at the same time the organization files the Electioneering Communications Statement of Organization. An electioneering communications organization may change the registered agent appointment by filing Form [DS-DE 41](#) indicating it is a “change of appointment.” A registered agent may also resign their appointment by filing a signed, written statement of resignation with the filing officer. An electioneering communications organization without a registered agent may not make expenditures or accept contributions until Form [DS-DE 41](#) has been filed with the filing officer.

(Section [106.022](#), Fla. Stat.)

Where to File

- **Division:** Organizations supporting or opposing statewide, legislative, multi-county candidates.
- **Supervisor of Elections:** Organizations supporting or opposing countywide or less than countywide candidates (except municipal).
- **Municipal Clerk:** Organizations supporting or opposing only municipal candidates.

Exception: Any electioneering communications organization that would be required to file in two or more locations need only file with the Division.

(Section [106.03\(1\)\(b\)2.](#), Fla. Stat.)

Disbandment/Dissolution

Any organization may voluntarily disband by filing a written statement signed by the treasurer or registered agent with the filing officer. The organization will be closed and must dispose of its funds pursuant to its statement on the Form [DS-DE 103](#), Item 7.

The report due immediately following the organization’s disbandment notice to the filing officer will serve as the organization’s final report.

Cancellation of Registration

The filing officer shall cancel the registration of an electioneering communications organization when:

- The organization fails to maintain a registered office and a registered agent.
- The organization fails to file the appointment of a successor within 10 days after the death, resignation or removal of its treasurer.
- The organization fails to file the appointment of a successor within 10 days after the death, resignation or removal of its chairperson.
- The organization fails to file treasurer's reports for more than six months.
- The organization's aggregate reported financial activity in each of two consecutive calendar years is \$5000 or less.
- The organization has an unpaid fine or civil penalty imposed under [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, which has become final, meaning all appeals regarding the imposition of the fine or civil penalty have been exhausted or the time for such appeals has passed.

*(Section [106.03\(5\) and \(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.,
and Rule [1S-2.021](#), F.A.C.)*

Chapter 5: Contributions

A **contribution** is one or more of the following:

- A gift, subscription, conveyance, deposit, loan, payment or distribution of money or anything of value, including in-kind contributions, made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication.
- A transfer of funds between political committees, between electioneering communication organizations or between any combination of these groups.
- The payment, by any person other than a candidate or political committee, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate without charge to the candidate or political committee for such services.
- The transfer of funds by a treasurer or deputy treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit. The term includes any interest earned on such account or certificate.

The **exceptions** are:

- Services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a political committee including, but not limited to, legal and accounting services.
- Editorial endorsements.

Note: The law provides no exceptions for reporting contribution information, regardless of the size of the contribution.

(Sections [106.011\(5\)](#) and [106.0703\(3\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

In-Kind Contributions

In-kind contributions are anything of value having an attributable monetary value in any form made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election.

The **exceptions** are:

- Money;
- Personal services provided without compensation by individual volunteers;
- Independent expenditures, as defined in Section [106.011\(12\)](#), Florida Statutes; or
- Endorsements of three or more candidates by political parties.

Note: Any person who makes an in-kind contribution shall, at the time of making the contribution, place a fair market value on the contribution. In-kind contributions are subject to contribution limitations.

(Sections [106.011\(5\)](#), [106.021](#), [106.055](#), and [106.08](#), Fla. Stat.)

Loans

Loans are considered contributions and are subject to contribution limitations. Loans to or from each person or political committee must be reported together with names, addresses, occupations and principal places of business, if any, of the lenders and endorsers, including the date and amount of each loan on the treasurer's report.

(Sections [106.011\(5\)](#), [106.0703\(3\)](#), [106.075](#), and [106.08](#), Fla. Stat.)

Money Order, Debit and Credit Card Contributions

An electioneering communications organization may accept contributions via a credit card, debit card, or money order. These contributions are categorized as a "check" for reporting purposes.

*(Section [106.11\(2\)](#), Fla. Stat.;
Division of Elections Advisory Opinions [94-02](#) and [00-03](#))*

Chapter 6: Expenditures

An **expenditure** is a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, transfer of funds by a treasurer or deputy treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication.

An expenditure for an electioneering communication is made when the earliest of the following occurs:

- A person executes a contract for applicable goods or services;
- A person makes payment, in whole or in part, for the production or public dissemination of applicable goods or services; or
- The electioneering communication is publicly disseminated.

(Section [106.011\(10\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Note: An electioneering communications organization cannot use a credit card to make an expenditure.

(Section [106.0703\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 7: Recordkeeping

Bookkeeping

The Division offers the following best practices to help treasurers in setting up a system to record and maintain campaign information.

- Keep a schedule of due dates for treasurer's reports. For a calendar of election and reporting dates, see [Calendar of Reporting Dates](#) on the Division's website.
- Know what period of time each report covers and only report activity that occurred during that reporting period.
- Keep a copy of the electronic receipt for each report filed for your own records if filing with the Division. Keep a certificate of mailing for each report filed if filing with other filing officers.
- Record all contributions when received. Make sure to include the name, address, specific occupation, or principal type of business if over \$100, of the contributor, and the amount and date of each contribution. Keep contributions itemized by monetary, in-kind, and loans.
- Record all expenditures when they occur. List the name and address of each person to whom the expenditure was made along with the amount, date, and specific purpose.
- Keep a petty cash ledger of all expenditures. The individual expenditures do not have to be listed on treasurer's reports. However, you must list the total amount of petty cash withdrawn and total amount spent during the reporting period.
- Monitor the cash flow to know how much money is available at all times in the account to avoid any possibility of authorizing an expenditure when money is not available to pay for such expenditure.
- Maintain a list of all funds currently in the separate interest-bearing account, certificate of deposit, or money market account.

Chapter 8: Filing Campaign Reports

Each treasurer designated by an electioneering communications organization shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of such organization. The treasurer shall certify as to the correctness of each report. Each person so certifying shall bear the responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of each report. Any treasurer who willfully certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false or incomplete commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(Section [106.0703\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Where to File

A treasurer of an electioneering communications organization is required to file treasurer's reports with the filing officer with whom the organization registers.

Organizations filing reports with the Division are required to file by means of the [Electronic Filing System](#) (see [Chapter 9: Electronic Filing of Campaign Reports](#)). If the organization's filing officer is other than the Division, contact the appropriate filing officer to find out their requirements.

(Sections [106.0703](#) and [106.0705](#), Fla. Stat.)

When to File

Reports must be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar month from the time the organization registers, except that if the 10th day occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report shall be filed on the next business day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Electioneering communications organizations required to file campaign reports with the Division must file:

1. On the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the general election.
2. On the 10th day immediately preceding the general election, and every day thereafter, excluding the 4th day immediately preceding the general election, with the last daily report being filed the day before the general election.

Any electioneering communications organizations required to file reports with a filing officer other than the Division must file reports on the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election and bi-weekly 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.

In addition to the previously mentioned reports, an electioneering communications organization that is registered with the Division and that makes a contribution or expenditure to influence the results of a county or municipal election that is not being held at the same time as a state or federal election must file reports with the county or municipal filing officer on the same dates as county or municipal candidates or committees for that election. The electioneering communications organization must also include the expenditure in the next report filed with the Division following the county or municipal election.

(Section [106.0703\(1\)\(e\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Organizations that file with the Division should refer to the [Calendar of Reporting Dates](#) for specific dates. Organizations registered with a county or city should contact the appropriate filing officer for reporting schedules.

Unless the electronic filing requirements of Section [106.0705](#), Florida Statutes, apply, reports shall be filed no later than 5 p.m., Eastern Time, of the day designated. A report postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service no later than midnight of the day designated is deemed timely filed. A report received by the filing officer within five days after the designated due date that was delivered by the U.S. Postal Service is deemed timely filed unless it has a postmark indicating the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the U.S. Postal Service at the time of mailing or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due, is proof of mailing in a timely manner.

Reports required to be filed with the Division through the [Electronic Filing System](#) are due no later than midnight, Eastern Time, of the due date.

(Sections [106.07](#), [106.0703](#), [106.0705](#), and [106.141](#), Fla. Stat.)

Penalty for Late Filing

Any electioneering communications organization failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine of \$50 per day for the first three 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 the 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.

(Section [106.0703\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Report of No Activity

When there has been no reportable activity in the account during a reporting period (no funds expended or received), the treasurer must still file a written report with the filing officer that no activity occurred. This filing must still be made by the prescribed reporting date. Note: *Any activity added to the waived report after the due date is subject to a late filing fine.*

(Section [106.0703\(6\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

All reports filed with the Division must be filed electronically using the Division's [Electronic Filing System \(EFS\)](#).

(Sections [106.0703](#) and [106.0705](#), Fla. Stat.)

Special Election Reports

When a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, all electioneering communications organizations making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of the special election shall file treasurers' reports with the filing officer on the dates set by the Department of State pursuant to Section [100.111](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.0703](#), Fla. Stat.)

Organizations are to include on the special election treasurer's reports only expenditures related to the special election made by the organization during the special election reporting periods. All contributions received and all expenditures made not related to the special election during the current quarter should be filed on the next monthly report. Once an organization has participated in the special election and has filed a special election treasurer's report, all other special election reports remaining must also be filed by the organization, even if there is no further special election activity.

Incomplete Reports

Although the Division's [Electronic Filing System](#) will allow a committee to file an incomplete report, an incomplete report does not comply with the law. If a treasurer files a report that is deemed incomplete, the treasurer will be notified by the filing officer as to why the report is incomplete by certified mail or by another method using a common carrier that provides a proof of delivery as to why the report is incomplete. The treasurer must file an addendum to the incomplete report within seven days of notification. The addendum must include all necessary information to complete the report. The failure to file a complete report after notice constitutes a violation of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.0703\(2\)\(b\)1.](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Total Sums

Each treasurer's report required by [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, shall contain the total sums of all loans, in-kind contributions, and other receipts, and total sums of all expenditures made during the reporting period. The reporting forms shall be designed to elicit separate totals for in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.

Form [DS-DE 12](#), Campaign Treasurer's Report Summary

This form is used to report totals for all contributions, in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.

(Section [106.0703\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Contributions

Each report *must* contain:

1. Full name, address, specific occupation, amount, and date for each person making a contribution. Reports must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted for corporations contributing. The occupation or principal type of business is not required if the contribution is \$100 or less.
2. Name, address, amount, and date for each political committee or organization making any transfer of funds.
3. Full name, address, specific occupation, principal place of business of the lender and endorser, amount, and date for each loan.
4. Statement of each contribution, rebate, refund or other receipts not listed in items 1 through 3 above.

(Section [106.0703\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Expenditures

Each report *must* contain:

1. Full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made, along with the amount, date, and clear purpose of the expenditure.
2. Full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure for personal services, salary, or reimbursement for expenses was made, along with the amount, date, and clear purpose of the expenditure. (See also [Reporting Other Distributions](#).)

3. Amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the organization, which relate to the conduct of any electioneering communication.
4. The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit. Identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located must be identified.
5. The primary purposes of an expenditure made indirectly through an electioneering communications organization for goods and services such as communications media placement or procurement services and other expenditures that include multiple components as part of the expenditure. The primary purpose of an expenditure shall be that purpose, including integral and directly related components, that comprises 80 percent of such expenditure. *(See also [Reporting Other Distributions.](#))*

(Section [106.0703\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Reporting Other Distributions

Every distribution should be reported during the coverage period when distribution actually occurred, as is the case with the expenditures and contributions. The related distribution(s) and expenditure can and often do occur in different reporting periods.

Types of distributions:

- In-Kind
- Prepaid
- Reimbursement

Reports must contain:

1. Full name and address of each person to whom payment was made for which reimbursement was made by check together with the purpose of such payment.
2. Expenditures made indirectly through a treasurer for goods or services, such as communications media placement or procurement services and other expenditures that include multiple integral components as part of the expenditure.

(Section [106.0703\(3\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 9: Electronic Filing of Campaign Reports

The [Electronic Filing System \(EFS\)](#) is an Internet system for recording and reporting campaign finance activity by reporting period. Each electioneering communications organization required to file reports with the Division pursuant to Section [106.0703](#), Florida Statutes, must file such reports with the Division by means of the [EFS](#).

Reports filed:

1. Must be completed and filed through the [EFS](#) no later than midnight, Eastern Time, of the due date. Late filed reports are subject to the penalties under Section [106.0703\(7\)](#), Florida Statutes, as applicable.
2. Are considered to be under oath by the treasurer, and such person is subject to provisions of Section [106.0703\(4\)](#), Florida Statutes. Persons given a secure sign-on to the [EFS](#) are responsible for protecting such from disclosure and are responsible for all filings using such credentials, unless they have notified the Division that their credentials have been compromised.

(Sections [106.0705](#) and [106.0706](#), Fla. Stat.)

Accessing the EFS

The [EFS](#) can be accessed at efs.dos.state.fl.us. The Division provides each person filing a report an identification number and initial password to gain entry. After logging in using the initial password, the system will prompt the user to change it to a confidential one.

A person given a secure sign-on to the [EFS](#) is responsible for protecting the password from disclosure. Contact the Division immediately if your password has been compromised.

Creating Reports

Campaign reports must be entered, saved, reviewed, and filed via the [EFS](#) either by directly entering data into the web application or by uploading data using an approved vendor's software. The Division maintains a list of approved [software vendors](#) whose programs meet the file specifications for filing campaign reports.

For instructions on uploading reports, see the [Electioneering Communications Organizations EFS User Guide - PDF \(DS-DE 110D\)](#) located on the Division's website.

Submitting Reports

Reports will be held in pending status until the report is ready to be filed. Each person eligible to file a report will receive a **PIN** (personal identification number) that allows the person to file reports via the [EFS](#). A person's **PIN** is considered the same as that person's signature on a filed report.

Electronic Receipts

The person filing a report on the [EFS](#) may print an electronic receipt verifying the report was filed with the Division. Each report filed via the [EFS](#) is considered to be under oath and such persons filing the report are subject to the provisions of [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

Help Line and User Guide

EFS HELP LINE

(850) 245-6280

EFS USER GUIDE

EFS Electioneering Communications Organizations User Guide (DS-DE 110D)
(Listed under Electronic Filing System Resources.)

dos.myflorida.com/elections/candidates-committees/campaign-finance/filing-campaign-reports

Note: For further information on the [EFS](#), see Rule [1S-2.017](#), Florida Administrative Code, *Reporting Requirements for Campaign Treasurer's Reports*.

Chapter 10: Electioneering Communications

Definition

Electioneering communication means any communication publicly distributed by a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone that:

1. Refers to or depicts a clearly identified candidate for office without expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate but that is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate;
2. Is made within 30 days before a primary or special primary election or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate; and
3. Is targeted to the relevant electorate in the geographical area the candidate would represent if elected.

The **exceptions** are:

1. A communication disseminated through a means of communication other than a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, telephone, or statement or depiction by an organization, in existence prior to the time during which a candidate named or depicted qualifies for that election, made in that organization's newsletter distributed only to members of that organization;
2. A communication in a news story, commentary or editorial distributed through the facilities of any radio station, television station, cable television system, or satellite system unless the facilities are owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate. A news story distributed through the facilities owned or controlled by any political party, political committee, or candidate may nevertheless be exempt if it represents a bona fide news account communicated through a licensed broadcasting facility and the communication is part of a general pattern of campaign-related news accounts that give reasonably equal coverage to all opposing candidates in the area;
3. A communication that constitutes a public debate or forum that includes at least two opposing candidates for an office or one advocate and one opponent of an issue, or that solely promotes such a debate or forum and is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum, provided that the staging organization:
 - a. Is either a charitable organization that does not make other electioneering communications and does not otherwise support or oppose any political candidate or political party; or a newspaper, radio station, television station, or other recognized news medium; and
 - b. Does not structure the debate to promote or advance one candidate or issue

position over another.

An expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, an electioneering communication shall not be considered a contribution to or on behalf of any candidate and shall not constitute an independent expenditure, nor be subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.

(Section [106.011\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Electioneering Communication Disclaimers

Any electioneering communication, other than a telephone call, shall prominently state *“Paid electioneering communication paid for by (Name and address of person paying for the communication).”*

(Section [106.1439](#), Fla. Stat.)

Electioneering Communication Telephone Call Disclaimer

Any electioneering communication telephone call shall identify the persons or organizations sponsoring the call by stating either: *“Paid for by (name of persons or organizations sponsoring the call)”* or *“Paid for on behalf of (name of persons or organizations authorizing call).”* This telephone disclaimer does not apply to any telephone call in which the individual making the call is not being paid and the individuals participating in the call know each other prior to the call.

(Sections [106.1439](#) and [106.147](#), Fla. Stat.)

Penalty for Electioneering Communication Disclaimer Violation

Any person who fails to include the disclaimer in any electioneering communication that is required to contain such disclaimer commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Section [775.082](#) or [775.083](#), Florida Statutes.

(Sections [106.1439](#) and [106.147](#), Fla. Stat.)

Chapter 11: Florida Elections Commission

The [Florida Elections Commission \(FEC\)](#) is a separate and independent entity from the Division. The FEC consists of nine members appointed by the Governor from lists of names submitted by legislative leaders.

Automatic Fine Appeal Process

The treasurer of an electioneering communications organization may appeal or dispute a fine for a late filed campaign treasurer's report. The appeal must be based upon, but not limited to, unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date. The treasurer may request and is entitled to a hearing before the FEC, which has the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part.

The appeal must be made within 20 days of the receipt of the notice of payment due. The treasurer must, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of their intention to bring the matter before the FEC.

(Section [106.0703\(7\)\(c\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Complaint Process

Any person who has information of a violation of Chapter [104](#) or [106](#), Florida Statutes, shall file a sworn complaint with the FEC by completing a complaint form and addressing it to:

**The Florida Elections Commission
107 West Gaines Street
Suite 224, Collins Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050**

A complaint form ([FEC Form 1](#)) may be obtained from the FEC or downloaded from the FEC's website at www.fec.state.fl.us. For additional information, contact the FEC at **850.922.4539**.

(Sections [106.25](#) and [106.28](#), Fla. Stat.)

Appendices

Appendix A: Legal References and Rules Cited

Constitutions

- [United State Constitution](#)
- [Constitution of the State of Florida](#)

Florida Election Code

- [Chapter 104](#) Election Code: Violations; Penalties
- [Chapter 106](#) Campaign Financing

Florida Statutes

- [97.021](#) Definitions.
- [98.015](#) Supervisor of elections; election, tenure of office, compensation, custody of registration-related documents, office hours, successor, seal; appointment of deputy supervisors; duties.
- [100.111](#) Filling vacancy.
- [100.371](#) Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.
- [105.011](#) Definitions.
- [106.011](#) Definitions.
- [106.021](#) Campaign treasurers; deputies; primary and secondary depositories.
- [106.022](#) Appointment of a registered agent; duties.
- [106.03](#) Registration of political committees and electioneering communications organizations.
- [106.05](#) Deposit of contributions; statement of campaign treasurer.
- [106.055](#) Valuation of in-kind contributions.
- [106.07](#) Reports; certification and filing.
- [106.0703](#) Electioneering communications organizations; reporting requirements; certification and filing; penalties.
- [106.0705](#) Electronic filing of campaign treasurer's reports.
- [106.0706](#) Electronic filing of campaign finance reports; public records exemption.
- [106.071](#) Independent expenditures; electioneering communications; reports; disclaimers.
- [106.075](#) Elected officials; report of loans made in year preceding election; limitation on contributions to pay loans.
- [106.08](#) Contributions; limitations on.
- [106.11](#) Expenses of and expenditures by candidates and political committees.
- [106.125](#) Credit cards; conditions on use.
- [106.141](#) Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.
- [106.143](#) Political advertisements circulated prior to election; requirements.
- [106.1437](#) Miscellaneous advertisements.
- [106.1439](#) Electioneering communications; disclaimers.
- [106.147](#) Telephone solicitation; disclosure requirements; prohibitions; exemptions; penalties.
- [106.22](#) Duties of the Division of Elections.
- [106.23](#) Powers of the Division of Elections.
- [106.25](#) Reports of alleged violations to Florida Elections Commission; disposition of findings.

- [106.265](#) Civil penalties.
- [106.28](#) Limitation of actions.
- [775.082](#) Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.
- [775.083](#) Fines.
- [849.09](#) Lottery prohibited; exceptions.

Florida Administrative Code

- Rule [1S-2.017](#) Reporting Requirements for Campaign Treasurer's Reports
- Rule [1S-2.021](#) Cancellation of Registration of Political Committees and Electioneering Communications Organizations

Forms

- [DS-DE 12](#) Campaign Treasurer's Report Summary
- [DS-DE 41](#) Registered Agent Statement of Appointment
- [DS-DE 103](#) Electioneering Communications Statement of Organization

Division of Elections Advisory Opinions

- [DE 94-02](#) Use of Money Orders as Campaign Contribution
- [DE 00-03](#) Use of Debit and Credit Cards for Campaign Contributions and Expenditures
- [DE 12-08](#) Corporations; Independent Expenditures; Political Committees § 106.011 and 106.071, Florida Statutes
- [DE 14-03](#) Campaign Financing; Political Committees; Contributions; Expenditures - political club activity; § 106.011, Florida Statutes
- [DE 16-12](#) Advertising - Political Disclaimers; Meaning of "Expressly Advocates;" Electioneering Communications; §§ 106.011, 106.143, 106.1439, Florida Statutes

Campaign Finance Reporting Guides and System

- [Electronic Filing System](#)
- [EFS User Guide](#) (see specifically *Electioneering Communications Organizations User Guide - PDF (DS-DE 110D)*)
- [Calendar of Reporting Dates](#) (see specifically *Candidates, Political Committees, Electioneering Communications Organizations - PDF* under Campaign Finance Reporting Dates)

Appendix B: Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is an electioneering communication?

Any communication publicly distributed by a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone that (1) refers to or depicts a clearly identified candidate for office without *expressly advocating* the election or defeat of a candidate but that is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate; (2) is made within 30 days before a primary or special primary election or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate; and (3) is targeted to the relevant electorate in the geographical area the candidate would represent if elected.

(Section [106.011\(8\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

"Expressly advocate" means the communication has words such as "vote for," "vote against" "elect," "support," "cast your ballot for," "(Name) for Mayor," "defeat," or "reject."

(See *Buckley v. Valeo*, 96 S. Ct. 612 (1976); Division of Election Advisory Opinions [14-03](#) and [16-12](#))

2. Do electioneering communications need disclaimers?

Yes. The disclaimer, except for telephone calls, must read:

*"Paid electioneering communication paid for by
(name and address of person paying for the communication)."*

The disclaimer for an electioneering communication telephone call must read:

"Paid for by (name of persons or organizations sponsoring the call)"

OR

"Paid for on behalf of (name of persons or organizations authorizing call)."

(Section [106.1439](#), Fla. Stat.)

3. Who is responsible for keeping tabs on aggregate totals of campaign contributions?

The treasurer is responsible for receiving and reporting all contributions.

(Section [106.0703](#), Fla. Stat.)

4. May an electioneering communications organization accept a contribution from a trust fund?

Yes. [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes, defines a "person" as an individual, corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, club, organization, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, or other combination of individuals having collective capacity. The term also includes a political party or political committee.

(Section [106.011\(14\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

5. Do I have to itemize small contributions of \$5, \$10, \$50, etc.?

Yes. The law provides no exceptions for the reporting of contribution information, regardless of the size of the contribution. The full name and address of the contributor are also required.

(Section [106.0703\(3\)\(a\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

6. How is the value of an in-kind contribution determined?

The contributor must inform the person receiving the contribution of the fair market value at the time it is given.

(Section [106.055](#), Fla. Stat.)

7. Can a corporation give to an electioneering communications organization?

Yes. A corporation is under the definition of a "person" in [Chapter 106](#), Florida Statutes.

(Section [106.011\(14\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

8. Can I conduct a raffle to raise money for my campaign?

No. Pursuant to Section [849.09](#), Florida Statutes, it is unlawful for any person in this state to set up, promote, or conduct any lottery for money or anything of value.

9. Do I have to file campaign reports on the [Electronic Filing System \(EFS\)](#)?

If the Division of Elections is your filing officer, you are required to file all campaign reports via the [EFS](#). If your filing officer is other than the Division, contact that office to find out its requirements.

(Section [106.0705](#), Fla. Stat.)

10. If my treasurer is out of town, can I have an extension to file my report?

No. The election laws do not provide for an extension under these circumstances.

(Section [106.0703\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

11. If I make a mistake on my report, can I go back in and correct it on the [EFS](#)?

Once the report is submitted to the Division of Elections, the [EFS](#) will not permit you to go back and make changes. In order to correct mistakes or add and delete information, you must submit an "amendment."

12. If I am late submitting my report, how is my fine calculated?

\$50 per day for the first three days late and, thereafter, \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25% of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report. However, for reports immediately preceding the primary and general election, the fine shall be \$500 per day for each late day, not to exceed 25% of the total receipts or expenditures, whichever is greater, for the period covered by the late report.

(Section [106.0703\(7\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

13. How long are campaign records kept at the Division of Elections or the supervisor of elections?

Ten years from the date of receipt.

(Sections [98.015\(5\)](#) and [106.22\(4\)](#), Fla. Stat.)

Appendix C: DE Reference Guide 0017 – PCs and ECOs



Political Committees and Electioneering Communications Organizations

DE Reference Guide 0017

These guidelines are for reference only. They are not to be construed as legal advice or representation. For any particular set of facts or circumstances, refer to the applicable state law, federal law, and case law, and/or consult a private attorney before drawing any legal conclusions or relying upon this information.

COMPARISON CHART

	Political Committee (PC)	Electioneering Communication Organization (ECO)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support or oppose any candidate, issue*, PC, ECO, or political party. May make independent expenditures May make electioneering communications (if political committee supports candidates). *A sponsor of a constitutional initiative petition must be a PC. (§ 100.371, F.S.) <p>Independent expenditure = An expenditure made for the purpose of expressly advocating the election/defeat of candidate/issue, which expenditure is not controlled by, coordinated with, or made upon consultation with any candidate, political committee, or agent of such. (§ 106.011(12), F.S.)</p> <p><i>Note about independent expenditures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If made by an individual: No limit on amount of independent expenditures exists, but if \$5000 or more, must file reports as if was a PC. (§ 106.071, F.S.) If made by a corporation or business entity: If independent expenditure is for/against an issue: No limit on the amount of independent expenditures exists, but if \$5000 or more, must file reports as if was a PC. (§ 106.071, F.S.) However, if independent expenditure is for/against a candidate > \$500: no limit, but must register as PC and file reports as PC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Election-related activities are limited to making expenditures for electioneering communications or accepting contributions for the purpose of making electioneering communications and such activities would not otherwise require the organization to register as a political party, or political committee. (§ 106.011(9), F.S.) May not “expressly advocate” the election or defeat of a candidate, but the communication must be susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate. (§ 106.011(8), F.S.) <p>Electioneering communications =</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Communication publicly distributed by TV station, radio station, cable TV system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone; Refers to a clearly identified candidate without expressly advocating election or defeat, but is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate; Is made w/in 30 days before a primary or special primary or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate; and Is targeted to the relevant electorate in the geographic area the candidate would represent if elected. (§ 106.011(8)(a), F.S.)

	(§ 106.011(16)(b)2. , F.S.) -- See Advisory Opinion DE 12-08 .	
Initial Filings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Organization for PC must be filed within 10 days after its organization when PC receives contributions or makes expenditures in excess of \$500 in a calendar year <u>or</u> seeks signatures of voters in support of an initiative. Also, must file immediately when organized within 10 days of any election. (§ 106.03, F.S.) • Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository (§ 106.021, F.S.) • Registered Agent Statement of Appointment (§ 106.022, F.S.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Organization for ECO must be filed within 24 hours when ECO makes expenditures in excess of \$5,000 in a calendar year if made <u>within</u> 30 days before a primary or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate. If made <u>before</u> the 30/60 day timeframe, the statement of organization must then be filed within 24 hours after the 30th day before the primary or within 24 hours after the 60th day before any other election, whichever is applicable. (§ 106.03(1)(b)1., F.S.) • Registered Agent Statement of Appointment (§ 106.022, F.S.)
Limits on Contributions To the Entity	<p>Effective 07/2021 - \$3000 limit to political committees sponsoring or opposing constitutional amendment proposed by initiative (limitation only until the initiative achieves ballot position)</p> <p>No other monetary limit for PC</p>	No monetary limit for ECO
Limits on Contributions By the Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC to a candidate – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$3000 per election for statewide office or Supreme Court Justice ○ \$1000 per election from all other candidates • PC to a political party – no limit • PC to ECO – no limit • PC to PC – no limit other than on constitutional initiatives (see limit above) § 106.08, F.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to making electioneering communications (§ 106.011(9), F.S.) • May not make contributions to candidates (§ 106.011(9), F.S.) • May not make contributions to a political party or a political committee (§ 106.011(9), F.S.) • May make contributions to another ECO
Disposition of Residual Funds in the Event of Dissolution	In accordance with the plans stated in the PC's Statement of Organization (§ 106.03(2)(j) , F.S.)	In accordance with the plans stated in the ECO's Statement of Organization (§ 106.03(2)(j) , F.S.)
Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds may be used only for PC activity and only for the purpose of influencing the results of an election. • Credit cards: PC created to support/oppose a statewide candidate or to support/oppose any statewide issue, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds for its election-related activities may only be used to make electioneering communications. (§ 106.011(9), F.S.) (Thus, ECO may not make expenditures for an ad which is distributed outside the 30/60-day timeframe since the ad would not be an electioneering communication)

	<p>may use credit cards in making travel-related campaign expenditures subject to the conditions in § 106.125, F.S.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not make independent expenditures • May not expressly advocate • May not use credit cards. <p>(§ 106.0703(8), F.S.)</p>
<p>Where to File</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of Elections – if PC supports or opposes statewide, legislative, or multicounty candidates or issues. • Supervisor of Elections – if supports or opposes candidates or issues in a countywide or less than a countywide election, except if supports or opposes <i>only</i> municipal candidates or issues. • Municipal Clerk – if supports or opposes <i>only</i> municipal candidates or issues. <p>Any political committee which would be required under this subsection to file a statement of organization in two or more locations need file only with the Division of Elections.</p> <p>(§ 106.03(3)(d), F.S.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of Elections – if ECO relates to statewide, legislative, or multicounty candidates. • Supervisor of Elections – if relates to candidates in a countywide or less than a countywide election, except if relates <i>only</i> to municipal candidates. • Municipal Clerk – if relates to <i>only</i> municipal candidates. <p>Any electioneering communications organization that would be required to file a statement of organization in two or more locations need only file a statement of organization with the Division of Elections.</p> <p>(§ 106.03(1)(b)2.d., F.S.)</p>
<p>When to File Reports</p>	<p>Monthly; except for additional reports due beginning 60 days before the primary election; thereafter, reports are due as follows for political committees who:</p> <p>1. File with Division of Elections —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEEKLY full reports of contributions and expenditures on the 4th day before the general election; and, • DAILY contribution-only reports beginning on the 10th day before the general election and ending on the 5th day before the general election. <p>2. File with a filing officer other than the Division of Elections—</p> <p>BI-WEEKLY full reports of contributions and expenditures on the 4th day before the general election, with an additional report due on the 25th and 11th days before the primary and general election. (§ 106.07(1), F.S.)</p> <p>See Campaign Finance Reporting Dates on the Division’s web site. For filing date calendars for counties and municipalities, contact the</p>	<p>Monthly; except for additional reports due beginning 60 days before the primary election; thereafter, reports are due for ECOs who:</p> <p>1. File with Division of Elections —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEEKLY full reports of contributions and expenditures on the 4th day before the general election; and, • DAILY contribution-only reports beginning on the 10th day before the general election and ending on the day before the general election (excluding the 4th day before the general election). <p>(§ 106.0703(1)(e), F.S.)</p> <p>2. File with a filing officer other than the Division of Elections—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BI-WEEKLY full reports of contributions and expenditures on the 4th day before the general election, with an additional report due on the 25th and 11th days before the primary and general election. (§ 106.0703(1), F.S.) <p>See Campaign Finance Reporting Dates on the Division’s web site. For filing date calendars</p>

	respective county supervisor of elections and municipal clerk, respectively.	for counties and municipalities, contact the respective county supervisor of elections and municipal clerk, respectively
Political Disclaimers on ads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political advertisements – see § 106.143(1)(c) & (2), F.S. • Independent expenditures – see § 106.071(2), F.S. • Electioneering communication – see § 106.1439, F.S. • Telephone solicitation – see §§ 106.147(1) & 106.1439(2), F.S. • Miscellaneous advertisement – see § 106.1437, F.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electioneering communication – see § 106.1439, F.S. • Electioneering communication telephone solicitation – see §§ 106.1439(2) & 106.147, F.S.
Pros/Cons	<p>Pros as a political committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May accept unlimited contributions, except for committees sponsoring or opposing constitutional amendments proposed by initiative until ballot position is reached. • May communicate with public • May expressly advocate • May contribute to candidate, political party, or any other political organization • May make electioneering communications, which are not considered contributions to the candidate <p>Cons as a political committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot coordinate with the candidate on political advertisements without the political advertisement becoming a contribution to the candidate 	<p>Pros as an ECO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May accept unlimited contributions • May communicate with public • May coordinate with candidates on electioneering communications (not subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures) (§ 106.011(8)(d), F.S.) • Expenditures made for, or in furtherance of, an electioneering communication are not considered a contribution to the candidate (§ 106.011(8)(c), F.S.) <p>Cons as a political committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not expressly advocate • May not contribute to candidates, political parties, affiliated party committees, or political committees • Cannot use credit card

FLORIDA COMMISSION ON ETHICS



GUIDE
to the
SUNSHINE AMENDMENT
and
CODE of ETHICS
for Public Officers and Employees

2022

State of Florida
COMMISSION ON ETHICS

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I. HISTORY OF FLORIDA'S ETHICS LAWS

Florida has been a leader among the states in establishing ethics standards for public officials and recognizing the right of citizens to protect the public trust against abuse. Our state Constitution was revised in 1968 to require a code of ethics, prescribed by law, for all state employees and non-judicial officers prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interests.

Florida's first successful constitutional initiative resulted in the adoption of the Sunshine Amendment in 1976, providing additional constitutional guarantees concerning ethics in government. In the area of enforcement, the Sunshine Amendment requires that there be an independent commission (the Commission on Ethics) to investigate complaints concerning breaches of public trust by public officers and employees other than judges.

The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees is found in Chapter 112 (Part III) of the Florida Statutes. Foremost among the goals of the Code is to promote the public interest and maintain the respect of the people for their government. The Code is also intended to ensure that public officials conduct themselves independently and impartially, not using their offices for private gain other than compensation provided by law. While seeking to protect the integrity of government, the Code also seeks to avoid the creation of unnecessary barriers to public service.

Criminal penalties, which initially applied to violations of the Code, were eliminated in 1974 in favor of administrative enforcement. The Legislature created the Commission on Ethics that year "to serve as guardian of the standards of conduct" for public officials, state and local. Five of the Commission's nine members are appointed by the Governor, and two each are appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. No more than five Commission members may be members of the same political party, and none may be lobbyists, or hold any public employment during their two-year terms of office. A chair is selected from among the members to serve a one-year term and may not succeed himself or herself.

In 2018, Florida's Constitutional Revision Commission proposed, and the voters adopted, changes to Article II, Section 8. The earliest of the changes will take effect December 31, 2020, and will prohibit officials from abusing their position to obtain a disproportionate benefit for themselves or their spouse, child, or employer, or for a business with which the official contracts or is an officer, partner, director, sole proprietor, or in which the official owns an interest. Other changes made to the Constitution place restrictions on lobbying by certain officeholders and employees, and put additional limits on lobbying by former public officers and employees. These changes will become effective December 31, 2022.

II. ROLE OF THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS

In addition to its constitutional duties regarding the investigation of complaints, the Commission:

- Renders advisory opinions to public officials;
- Prescribes forms for public disclosure;
- Prepares mailing lists of public officials subject to financial disclosure for use by Supervisors of Elections and the Commission in distributing forms and notifying delinquent filers;
- Makes recommendations to disciplinary officials when appropriate for violations of ethics and disclosure laws, since it does not impose penalties;
- Administers the Executive Branch Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Law;
- Maintains financial disclosure filings of constitutional officers and state officers and employees; and,
- Administers automatic fines for public officers and employees who fail to timely file required annual financial disclosure.

III. THE ETHICS LAWS

The ethics laws generally consist of two types of provisions, those prohibiting certain actions or conduct and those requiring that certain disclosures be made to the public. The following descriptions of these laws have been simplified in an effort to provide notice of their requirements. Therefore, we suggest that you also review the wording of the actual law. Citations to the appropriate laws are in brackets.

The laws summarized below apply generally to all public officers and employees, state and local, including members of advisory bodies. The principal exception to this broad coverage is the exclusion of judges, as they fall within the jurisdiction of the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Public Service Commission (PSC) members and employees, as well as members of the PSC Nominating Council, are subject to additional ethics standards that are enforced by the Commission on Ethics under Chapter 350, Florida Statutes. Further, members of the governing boards of charter schools are subject to some of the provisions of the Code of Ethics [Sec. 1002.33(26), Fla. Stat.], as are the officers, directors, chief executive officers and some employees of business entities that serve as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of a political subdivision. [Sec. 112.3136, Fla. Stat.].

A. PROHIBITED ACTIONS OR CONDUCT

1. *Solicitation and Acceptance of Gifts*

Public officers, employees, local government attorneys, and candidates are prohibited from soliciting or accepting anything of value, such as a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, that is based on an understanding that their vote, official action, or judgment would be influenced by such gift. [Sec. 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.]

Persons required to file financial disclosure FORM 1 or FORM 6 (see Part III F of this brochure), and state procurement employees, are prohibited from **soliciting** any gift from a political committee, lobbyist who has lobbied the official or his or her agency within the past 12 months, or the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist or from a vendor doing business with the official's agency. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

Persons required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and state procurement employees are prohibited from directly or indirectly **accepting** a gift worth more than \$100 from such a lobbyist, from a partner, firm, employer, or principal of the lobbyist, or from a political committee or vendor doing business with their agency. [Sec.112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

However, notwithstanding Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat., no Executive Branch lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no Executive Branch agency official who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] Typically, this would include gifts valued at less than \$100 that formerly were permitted under Section 112.3148, Fla. Stat. Similar rules apply to members and employees of the Legislature. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.]

Also, persons required to file Form 1 or Form 6, and state procurement employees and members of their immediate families, are prohibited from accepting any gift from a political committee. [Sec. 112.31485, Fla. Stat.]

2. *Unauthorized Compensation*

Public officers or employees, local government attorneys, and their spouses and minor children are prohibited from accepting any compensation, payment, or thing of value when they know, or with the exercise of reasonable care should know, that it is given to influence a vote or other official action. [Sec. 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.]

3. *Misuse of Public Position*

Public officers and employees, and local government attorneys are prohibited from corruptly using or attempting to use their official positions or the resources thereof to obtain a special privilege or benefit for themselves or others. [Sec. 112.313(6), Fla. Stat.]

4. *Abuse of Public Position*

Public officers and employees are prohibited from abusing their public positions in order to obtain a disproportionate benefit for themselves or certain others. [Article II, Section 8(h), Florida Constitution.]

5. *Disclosure or Use of Certain Information*

Public officers and employees and local government attorneys are prohibited from disclosing or using information not available to the public and obtained by reason of their public position, for the personal benefit of themselves or others. [Sec. 112.313(8), Fla. Stat.]

6. *Solicitation or Acceptance of Honoraria*

Persons required to file financial disclosure FORM 1 or FORM 6 (see Part III F of this brochure), and state procurement employees, are prohibited from **soliciting** honoraria related to their public offices or duties. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

Persons required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and state procurement employees, are prohibited from knowingly **accepting** an honorarium from a political committee, lobbyist who has lobbied the person's agency within the past 12 months, or the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist, or from a vendor doing business with the official's agency. However, they may accept the payment of expenses related to an honorarium event from such individuals or entities, provided that the expenses are disclosed. See Part III F of this brochure. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

Lobbyists and their partners, firms, employers, and principals, as well as political committees and vendors, are prohibited from **giving** an honorarium to persons required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6 and to state procurement employees. Violations of this law may result in fines of up to \$5,000 and prohibitions against lobbying for up to two years. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

However, notwithstanding Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat., no Executive Branch or legislative lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no Executive Branch agency official who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] This may include honorarium event related expenses that formerly

were permitted under Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat. Similar rules apply to members and employees of the Legislature. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.]

B. PROHIBITED EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS

1. Doing Business With One's Agency

(a) A public employee acting as a purchasing agent, or public officer acting in an official capacity, is prohibited from purchasing, renting, or leasing any realty, goods, or services for his or her agency from a business entity in which the officer or employee or his or her spouse or child owns more than a 5% interest. [Sec. 112.313(3), Fla. Stat.]

(b) A public officer or employee, acting in a private capacity, also is prohibited from renting, leasing, or selling any realty, goods, or services to his or her own agency if the officer or employee is a state officer or employee, or, if he or she is an officer or employee of a political subdivision, to that subdivision or any of its agencies. [Sec. 112.313(3), Fla. Stat.]

2. Conflicting Employment or Contractual Relationship

(a) A public officer or employee is prohibited from holding any employment or contract with any business entity or agency regulated by or doing business with his or her public agency. [Sec. 112.313(7), Fla. Stat.]

(b) A public officer or employee also is prohibited from holding any employment or having a contractual relationship which will pose a frequently recurring conflict between the official's private interests and public duties or which will impede the full and faithful discharge of the official's public duties. [Sec. 112.313(7), Fla. Stat.]

(c) Limited exceptions to this prohibition have been created in the law for legislative bodies, certain special tax districts, drainage districts, and persons whose professions or occupations qualify them to hold their public positions. [Sec. 112.313(7)(a) and (b), Fla. Stat.]

3. Exemptions—Pursuant to Sec. 112.313(12), Fla. Stat., the prohibitions against doing business with one's agency and having conflicting employment may not apply:

(a) When the business is rotated among all qualified suppliers in a city or county.

(b) When the business is awarded by sealed, competitive bidding and neither the official nor his or her spouse or child have attempted to persuade agency personnel to enter the contract. NOTE:

Disclosure of the interest of the official, spouse, or child and the nature of the business must be filed prior to or at the time of submission of the bid on Commission FORM 3A with the Commission on Ethics or Supervisor of Elections, depending on whether the official serves at the state or local level.

(c) When the purchase or sale is for legal advertising, utilities service, or for passage on a common carrier.

(d) When an emergency purchase must be made to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

(e) When the business entity is the only source of supply within the political subdivision and there is full disclosure of the official's interest to the governing body on Commission FORM 4A.

(f) When the aggregate of any such transactions does not exceed \$500 in a calendar year.

(g) When the business transacted is the deposit of agency funds in a bank of which a county, city, or district official is an officer, director, or stockholder, so long as agency records show that the governing body has determined that the member did not favor his or her bank over other qualified banks.

(h) When the prohibitions are waived in the case of ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS by the appointing person or by a two-thirds vote of the appointing body (after disclosure on Commission FORM 4A).

(i) When the public officer or employee purchases in a private capacity goods or services, at a price and upon terms available to similarly situated members of the general public, from a business entity which is doing business with his or her agency.

(j) When the public officer or employee in a private capacity purchases goods or services from a business entity which is subject to the regulation of his or her agency where the price and terms of the transaction are available to similarly situated members of the general public and the officer or employee makes full disclosure of the relationship to the agency head or governing body prior to the transaction.

4. Additional Exemptions

No elected public officer is in violation of the conflicting employment prohibition when employed by a tax exempt organization contracting with his or her agency so long as the officer is not directly or indirectly compensated as a result of the contract, does not participate in any way in the decision to enter into the contract, abstains from voting on any matter involving the employer, and makes certain disclosures. [Sec. 112.313(15), Fla. Stat.]

5. *Legislators Lobbying State Agencies*

A member of the Legislature is prohibited from representing another person or entity for compensation during his or her term of office before any state agency other than judicial tribunals. [Art. II, Sec. 8(e), Fla. Const., and Sec. 112.313(9), Fla. Stat.]

6. *Employees Holding Office*

A public employee is prohibited from being a member of the governing body which serves as his or her employer. [Sec. 112.313(10), Fla. Stat.]

7. *Professional and Occupational Licensing Board Members*

An officer, director, or administrator of a state, county, or regional professional or occupational organization or association, while holding such position, may not serve as a member of a state examining or licensing board for the profession or occupation. [Sec. 112.313(11), Fla. Stat.]

8. *Contractual Services: Prohibited Employment*

A state employee of the executive or judicial branch who participates in the decision-making process involving a purchase request, who influences the content of any specification or procurement standard, or who renders advice, investigation, or auditing, regarding his or her agency's contract for services, is prohibited from being employed with a person holding such a contract with his or her agency. [Sec. 112.3185(2), Fla. Stat.]

9. *Local Government Attorneys*

Local government attorneys, such as the city attorney or county attorney, and their law firms are prohibited from representing private individuals and entities before the unit of local government which they serve. A local government attorney cannot recommend or otherwise refer to his or her firm legal work involving the local government unit unless the attorney's contract authorizes or mandates the use of that firm. [Sec. 112.313(16), Fla. Stat.]

10. *Dual Public Employment*

Candidates and elected officers are prohibited from accepting public employment if they know or should know it is being offered for the purpose of influence. Further, public employment may not be accepted unless the position was already in existence or was created without the anticipation of the official's interest, was publicly advertised, and the officer had to meet the same qualifications and go through the same hiring process as other applicants. For elected public officers already holding public

employment, no promotion given for the purpose of influence may be accepted, nor may promotions that are inconsistent with those given other similarly situated employees. [Sec. 112.3125, Fla. Stat.]

C. RESTRICTIONS ON APPOINTING, EMPLOYING, AND CONTRACTING WITH RELATIVES

1. Anti-Nepotism Law

A public official is prohibited from seeking for a relative any appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement in the agency in which he or she is serving or over which the official exercises jurisdiction or control. No person may be appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in or to a position in an agency if such action has been advocated by a related public official who is serving in or exercising jurisdiction or control over the agency; this includes relatives of members of collegial government bodies. NOTE: This prohibition does not apply to school districts (except as provided in Sec. 1012.23, Fla. Stat.), community colleges and state universities, or to appointments of boards, other than those with land-planning or zoning responsibilities, in municipalities of fewer than 35,000 residents. Also, the approval of budgets does not constitute “jurisdiction or control” for the purposes of this prohibition. This provision does not apply to volunteer emergency medical, firefighting, or police service providers. [Sec. 112.3135, Fla. Stat.]

2. Additional Restrictions

A state employee of the executive or judicial branch or the PSC is prohibited from directly or indirectly procuring contractual services for his or her agency from a business entity of which a relative is an officer, partner, director, or proprietor, or in which the employee, or his or her spouse, or children own more than a 5% interest. [Sec. 112.3185(6), Fla. Stat.]

D. POST OFFICE HOLDING AND EMPLOYMENT (REVOLVING DOOR) RESTRICTIONS

1. Lobbying by Former Legislators, Statewide Elected Officers, and Appointed State Officers

A member of the Legislature or a statewide elected or appointed state official is prohibited for two years following vacation of office from representing another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was an officer or member. Former members of the Legislature are also prohibited for two years from lobbying the executive branch. [Art. II, Sec. 8(e), Fla. Const. and Sec. 112.313(9), Fla. Stat.]

2. Lobbying by Former State Employees

Certain employees of the executive and legislative branches of state government are prohibited from personally representing another person or entity for compensation before the

agency with which they were employed for a period of two years after leaving their positions, unless employed by another agency of state government. [Sec. 112.313(9), Fla. Stat.] These employees include the following:

(a) Executive and legislative branch employees serving in the Senior Management Service and Selected Exempt Service, as well as any person employed by the Department of the Lottery having authority over policy or procurement.

(b) Persons serving in the following position classifications: the Auditor General; the director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA); the Sergeant at Arms and Secretary of the Senate; the Sergeant at Arms and Clerk of the House of Representatives; the executive director and deputy executive director of the Commission on Ethics; an executive director, staff director, or deputy staff director of each joint committee, standing committee, or select committee of the Legislature; an executive director, staff director, executive assistant, legislative analyst, or attorney serving in the Office of the President of the Senate, the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Majority Party Office, the Senate Minority Party Office, the House Majority Party Office, or the House Minority Party Office; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the State University System; the general counsel to the Board of Regents; the president, vice presidents, and deans of each state university; any person hired on a contractual basis and having the power normally conferred upon such persons, by whatever title; and any person having the power normally conferred upon the above positions.

This prohibition does not apply to a person who was employed by the Legislature or other agency prior to July 1, 1989; who was a defined employee of the State University System or the Public Service Commission who held such employment on December 31, 1994; or who reached normal retirement age and retired by July 1, 1991. It does apply to OPS employees.

PENALTIES: Persons found in violation of this section are subject to the penalties contained in the Code (see PENALTIES, Part V) as well as a civil penalty in an amount equal to the compensation which the person received for the prohibited conduct. [Sec. 112.313(9)(a)5, Fla. Stat.]

3. Additional Restrictions on Former State Employees

A former executive or judicial branch employee or PSC employee is prohibited from having employment or a contractual relationship, at any time after retirement or termination of employment, with any business entity (other than a public agency) in connection with a contract in which the employee participated personally and substantially by recommendation or decision while a public employee. [Sec. 112.3185(3), Fla. Stat.]

A former executive or judicial branch employee or PSC employee who has retired or terminated employment is prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for two years with any business entity (other than a public agency) in connection with a contract for services which was within his or her responsibility while serving as a state employee. [Sec.112.3185(4), Fla. Stat.]

Unless waived by the agency head, a former executive or judicial branch employee or PSC employee may not be paid more for contractual services provided by him or her to the former agency during the first year after leaving the agency than his or her annual salary before leaving. [Sec. 112.3185(5), Fla. Stat.]

These prohibitions do not apply to PSC employees who were so employed on or before Dec. 31, 1994.

4. Lobbying by Former Local Government Officers and Employees

A person elected to county, municipal, school district, or special district office is prohibited from representing another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which he or she was an officer for two years after leaving office. Appointed officers and employees of counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts may be subject to a similar restriction by local ordinance or resolution. [Sec. 112.313(13) and (14), Fla. Stat.]

E. VOTING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

State public officers are prohibited from voting in an official capacity on any measure which they know would inure to their own special private gain or loss. A state public officer who abstains, or who votes on a measure which the officer knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, of the parent organization or subsidiary or sibling of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, of a relative, or of a business associate, must make every reasonable effort to file a memorandum of voting conflict with the recording secretary in advance of the vote. If that is not possible, it must be filed within 15 days after the vote occurs. The memorandum must disclose the nature of the officer's interest in the matter.

No county, municipal, or other local public officer shall vote in an official capacity upon any measure which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss, or which the officer knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, of the parent organization or subsidiary or sibling of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, of a relative, or of a business associate. The officer must publicly announce the nature of his or her interest before the vote and must file a memorandum of voting conflict on Commission Form 8B with the meeting's recording officer within 15 days after the vote occurs disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the matter. However, members of

community redevelopment agencies and district officers elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis are not required to abstain when voting in that capacity.

No appointed state or local officer shall participate in any matter which would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss, the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, of the parent organization or subsidiary or sibling of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, of a relative, or of a business associate, without first disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the matter. The memorandum of voting conflict (Commission Form 8A or 8B) must be filed with the meeting's recording officer, be provided to the other members of the agency, and be read publicly at the next meeting.

If the conflict is unknown or not disclosed prior to the meeting, the appointed official must orally disclose the conflict at the meeting when the conflict becomes known. Also, a written memorandum of voting conflict must be filed with the meeting's recording officer within 15 days of the disclosure being made and must be provided to the other members of the agency, with the disclosure being read publicly at the next scheduled meeting. [Sec. 112.3143, Fla. Stat.]

F. DISCLOSURES

Conflicts of interest may occur when public officials are in a position to make decisions that affect their personal financial interests. This is why public officers and employees, as well as candidates who run for public office, are required to publicly disclose their financial interests. The disclosure process serves to remind officials of their obligation to put the public interest above personal considerations. It also helps citizens to monitor the considerations of those who spend their tax dollars and participate in public policy decisions or administration.

All public officials and candidates do not file the same degree of disclosure; nor do they all file at the same time or place. Thus, care must be taken to determine which disclosure forms a particular official or candidate is required to file.

The following forms are described below to set forth the requirements of the various disclosures and the steps for correctly providing the information in a timely manner.

1. FORM 1 - Limited Financial Disclosure

Who Must File:

Persons required to file FORM 1 include all state officers, local officers, candidates for local elective office, and specified state employees as defined below (other than those officers who are required by law to file FORM 6).

STATE OFFICERS include:

- 1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.

- 2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies; but including judicial nominating commission members; directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and CareerSource Florida, and members of the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; the Executive Director, governors, and senior managers of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; governors and senior managers of Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association, board members of the Northeast Florida Regional Transportation Commission, and members of the board of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc.; members of the board of Florida is for Veterans, Inc.; and members of the Technology Advisory Council within the Agency for State Technology.

- 3) The Commissioner of Education, members of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, local boards of trustees and presidents of state universities, and members of the Florida Prepaid College Board.

LOCAL OFFICERS include:

- 1) Persons elected to office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts) and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.

- 2) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of any county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; a community college or junior college district board of trustees; a board having the power to enforce local code provisions; a planning or zoning board, board of adjustments or appeals, community redevelopment agency board, or other board having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within the political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and similar groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards, except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; a pension board or retirement board empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or to determine entitlement to or amount of a pension or other retirement benefit.

3) Any other appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.

4) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$35,000 for the local governmental unit.

5) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.

6) The officers, directors, and chief executive officer of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity that is serving as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of a political subdivision, and any business entity employee who is acting as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of the political subdivision. [Sec. 112.3136, Fla. Stat.]

SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE includes:

1) Employees in the Office of the Governor or of a Cabinet member who are exempt from the Career Service System, excluding secretarial, clerical, and similar positions.

2) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: secretary or state surgeon general, assistant or deputy secretary, executive director, assistant or deputy executive director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

3) The following positions in each state department or division: director, assistant or deputy director, bureau chief, assistant bureau chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

4) Assistant state attorneys, assistant public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, public counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, judges of compensation claims, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.

5) The superintendent or director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field, or any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.

6) State agency business managers, finance and accounting directors, personnel officers, grant coordinators, and purchasing agents (regardless of title) with power to make a purchase exceeding \$35,000.

7) The following positions in legislative branch agencies: each employee (other than those employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions and legislative assistants exempted by the presiding officer of their house); and each employee of the Commission on Ethics.

What Must Be Disclosed:

FORM 1 requirements are set forth fully on the form. In general, this includes the reporting person's sources and types of financial interests, such as the names of employers and addresses of real property holdings. NO DOLLAR VALUES ARE REQUIRED TO BE LISTED. In addition, the form requires the disclosure of certain relationships with, and ownership interests in, specified types of businesses such as banks, savings and loans, insurance companies, and utility companies.

When to File:

CANDIDATES for elected local office must file FORM 1 together with and at the same time they file their qualifying papers.

STATE and LOCAL OFFICERS and SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES are required to file disclosure by July 1 of each year. They also must file within thirty days from the date of appointment or the beginning of employment. Those appointees requiring Senate confirmation must file prior to confirmation.

Where to File:

Each LOCAL OFFICER files FORM 1 with the Supervisor of Elections in the county in which he or she permanently resides.

A STATE OFFICER or SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE files with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3145, Fla. Stat.]

2. *FORM 1F - Final Form 1 Limited Financial Disclosure*

FORM 1F is the disclosure form required to be filed within 60 days after a public officer or employee required to file FORM 1 leaves his or her public position. The form covers the disclosure period between January 1 and the last day of office or employment within that year.

3. *FORM 2 - Quarterly Client Disclosure*

The state officers, local officers, and specified state employees listed above, as well as elected constitutional officers, must file a FORM 2 if they or a partner or associate of their professional firm represent a client for compensation before an agency at their level of government.

A FORM 2 disclosure includes the names of clients represented by the reporting person or by any partner or associate of his or her professional firm for a fee or commission before agencies at the reporting person's level of government. Such representations do not include appearances in ministerial matters, appearances before judges of compensation claims, or representations on behalf of one's agency in one's official capacity. Nor does the term include the preparation and filing of forms and applications merely for the purpose of obtaining or transferring a license, so long as the issuance of the license does not require a variance, special consideration, or a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

When to File:

This disclosure should be filed quarterly, by the end of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter during which a reportable representation was made. FORM 2 need not be filed merely to indicate that no reportable representations occurred during the preceding quarter; it should be filed ONLY when reportable representations were made during the quarter.

Where To File:

LOCAL OFFICERS file with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which they permanently reside.

STATE OFFICERS and SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES file with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3145(4), Fla. Stat.]

4. *FORM 6 - Full and Public Disclosure*

Who Must File:

Persons required by law to file FORM 6 include all elected constitutional officers and candidates for such office; the mayor and members of the city council and candidates for these offices in Jacksonville; the Duval County Superintendent of Schools; judges of compensation claims (pursuant to Sec. 440.442, Fla. Stat.); members of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation Board and members of expressway authorities, transportation authorities (except the Jacksonville Transportation Authority), bridge authority, or toll authorities created pursuant to Ch. 348 or 343, or 349, or other general law.

What Must be Disclosed:

FORM 6 is a detailed disclosure of assets, liabilities, and sources of income over \$1,000 and their values, as well as net worth. Officials may opt to file their most recent income tax return in lieu of listing sources of income but still must disclose their assets, liabilities, and net worth. In addition, the form requires the disclosure of certain relationships with, and ownership interests in, specified types of businesses such as banks, savings and loans, insurance companies, and utility companies.

When and Where To File:

Incumbent officials must file FORM 6 annually by July 1 with the Commission on Ethics. CANDIDATES must file with the officer before whom they qualify at the time of qualifying. [Art. II, Sec. 8(a) and (i), Fla. Const., and Sec. 112.3144, Fla. Stat.]

Beginning January 1, 2022, all Form 6 disclosures must be filed electronically through the Commission's electronic filing system. These disclosures will be published and searchable on the Commission's website.

5. *FORM 6F - Final Form 6 Full and Public Disclosure*

This is the disclosure form required to be filed within 60 days after a public officer or employee required to file FORM 6 leaves his or her public position. The form covers the disclosure period between January 1 and the last day of office or employment within that year.

6. *FORM 9 - Quarterly Gift Disclosure*

Each person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and each state procurement employee, must file a FORM 9, Quarterly Gift Disclosure, with the Commission on Ethics on the last day of any calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which he or she received a gift worth more than \$100, other than gifts

from relatives, gifts prohibited from being accepted, gifts primarily associated with his or her business or employment, and gifts otherwise required to be disclosed. FORM 9 NEED NOT BE FILED if no such gift was received during the calendar quarter.

Information to be disclosed includes a description of the gift and its value, the name and address of the donor, the date of the gift, and a copy of any receipt for the gift provided by the donor. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

7. FORM 10 - Annual Disclosure of Gifts from Government Agencies and Direct-Support Organizations and Honorarium Event Related Expenses

State government entities, airport authorities, counties, municipalities, school boards, water management districts, and the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, may give a gift worth more than \$100 to a person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and to state procurement employees, if a public purpose can be shown for the gift. Also, a direct-support organization for a governmental entity may give such a gift to a person who is an officer or employee of that entity. These gifts are to be reported on FORM 10, to be filed by July 1.

The governmental entity or direct-support organization giving the gift must provide the officer or employee with a statement about the gift no later than March 1 of the following year. The officer or employee then must disclose this information by filing a statement by July 1 with his or her annual financial disclosure that describes the gift and lists the donor, the date of the gift, and the value of the total gifts provided during the calendar year. State procurement employees file their statements with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

In addition, a person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, or a state procurement employee, who receives expenses or payment of expenses related to an honorarium event from someone who is prohibited from giving him or her an honorarium, must disclose annually the name, address, and affiliation of the donor, the amount of the expenses, the date of the event, a description of the expenses paid or provided, and the total value of the expenses on FORM 10. The donor paying the expenses must provide the officer or employee with a statement about the expenses within 60 days of the honorarium event.

The disclosure must be filed by July 1, for expenses received during the previous calendar year, with the officer's or employee's FORM 1 or FORM 6. State procurement employees file their statements with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

However, notwithstanding Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat., no executive branch or legislative lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no executive branch agency official or employee who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the

purpose of lobbying. This may include gifts or honorarium event related expenses that formerly were permitted under Sections 112.3148 and 112.3149. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] Similar prohibitions apply to legislative officials and employees. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.] In addition, gifts, which include anything not primarily related to political activities authorized under ch. 106, are prohibited from political committees. [Sec. 112.31485 Fla. Stat.]

8. *FORM 30 - Donor's Quarterly Gift Disclosure*

As mentioned above, the following persons and entities generally are prohibited from giving a gift worth more than \$100 to a reporting individual (a person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6) or to a state procurement employee: a political committee; a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, and the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist; and vendors. If such person or entity makes a gift worth between \$25 and \$100 to a reporting individual or state procurement employee (that is not accepted in behalf of a governmental entity or charitable organization), the gift should be reported on FORM 30. The donor also must notify the recipient at the time the gift is made that it will be reported.

The FORM 30 should be filed by the last day of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the gift was made. If the gift was made to an individual in the legislative branch, FORM 30 should be filed with the Lobbyist Registrar. [See page 35 for address.] If the gift was to any other reporting individual or state procurement employee, FORM 30 should be filed with the Commission on Ethics.

However, notwithstanding Section 112.3148, Fla. Stat., no executive branch lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no executive branch agency official or employee who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. This may include gifts that formerly were permitted under Section 112.3148. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] Similar prohibitions apply to legislative officials and employees. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.] In addition, gifts from political committees are prohibited. [Sec. 112.31485, Fla. Stat.]

9. *FORM 1X AND FORM 6X - Amendments to Form 1 and Form 6*

These forms are provided for officers or employees to amend their previously filed Form 1 or Form 6.

IV. AVAILABILITY OF FORMS

LOCAL OFFICERS and EMPLOYEES who must file FORM 1 annually will be sent the form by mail from the Supervisor of Elections in the county in which they permanently reside not later than JUNE 1 of each year. Newly elected and appointed officials or employees should contact the heads of their agencies for copies of the form or download it from www.ethics.state.fl.us, as should those persons who are required to file their final disclosure statements within 60 days of leaving office or employment. The Form 1 will be filed electronically with the Florida Commission on Ethics via the Electronic Financial Disclosure Management System (EFDMS), beginning in 2023.

Beginning January 1, 2022, ELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS and other officials who must file Form 6 annually must file electronically via the Commission's Electronic Financial Disclosure Management System (EFDMS). Paper forms will not be promulgated. Communications regarding the annual filing requirement will be sent via email to filers no later than June 1. Form 6 filers will receive an emailed invitation to register for EFDMS in March 2022. Filers requiring earlier access should contact the Commission to request an invitation. Filers must maintain an updated email address in their User Profile in EFDMS.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS, and SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES who must file Form 1 annually will be sent the forms by mail from the Florida Commission on Ethics by June 1, 2022. Newly elected and appointed officers and employees should contact the head of their agencies for copies of the form or download the form from www.ethics.state.fl.us, as should those persons who are required to file their final financial disclosure statement within 60 days of leaving office or employment.

V. PENALTIES

A. *Non-criminal Penalties for Violation of the Sunshine Amendment and the Code of Ethics*

There are no criminal penalties for violation of the Sunshine Amendment and the Code of Ethics. Penalties for violation of these laws may include: impeachment, removal from office or employment, suspension, public censure, reprimand, demotion, reduction in salary level, forfeiture of no more than one-third salary per month for no more than twelve months, a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000, and restitution of any pecuniary benefits received, and triple the value of a gift from a political committee.

B. *Penalties for Candidates*

CANDIDATES for public office who are found in violation of the Sunshine Amendment or the Code of Ethics may be subject to one or more of the following penalties: disqualification from being on the ballot, public censure, reprimand, or a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000, and triple the value of a gift received from a political committee.

C. Penalties for Former Officers and Employees

FORMER PUBLIC OFFICERS or EMPLOYEES who are found in violation of a provision applicable to former officers or employees or whose violation occurred prior to such officer's or employee's leaving public office or employment may be subject to one or more of the following penalties: public censure and reprimand, a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000, and restitution of any pecuniary benefits received, and triple the value of a gift received from a political committee.

D. Penalties for Lobbyists and Others

An executive branch lobbyist who has failed to comply with the Executive Branch Lobbying Registration law (see Part VIII) may be fined up to \$5,000, reprimanded, censured, or prohibited from lobbying executive branch agencies for up to two years. Lobbyists, their employers, principals, partners, and firms, and political committees and committees of continuous existence who give a prohibited gift or honorarium or fail to comply with the gift reporting requirements for gifts worth between \$25 and \$100, may be penalized by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and a prohibition on lobbying, or employing a lobbyist to lobby, before the agency of the public officer or employee to whom the gift was given for up to two years. Any agent or person acting on behalf of a political committee giving a prohibited gift is personally liable for a civil penalty of up to triple the value of the gift.

Executive Branch lobbying firms that fail to timely file their quarterly compensation reports may be fined \$50 per day per report for each day the report is late, up to a maximum fine of \$5,000 per report.

E. Felony Convictions: Forfeiture of Retirement Benefits

Public officers and employees are subject to forfeiture of all rights and benefits under the retirement system to which they belong if convicted of certain offenses. The offenses include embezzlement or theft of public funds; bribery; felonies specified in Chapter 838, Florida Statutes; impeachable offenses; and felonies committed with intent to defraud the public or their public agency. [Sec. 112.3173, Fla. Stat.]

F. Automatic Penalties for Failure to File Annual Disclosure

Public officers and employees required to file either Form 1 or Form 6 annual financial disclosure are subject to automatic fines of \$25 for each day late the form is filed after September 1, up to a maximum penalty of \$1,500. [Sec. 112.3144 and 112.3145, Fla. Stat.]

VI. ADVISORY OPINIONS

Conflicts of interest may be avoided by greater awareness of the ethics laws on the part of public officials and employees through advisory assistance from the Commission on Ethics.

A. Who Can Request an Opinion

Any public officer, candidate for public office, or public employee in Florida who is in doubt about the applicability of the standards of conduct or disclosure laws to himself or herself, or anyone who has the power to hire or terminate another public employee, may seek an advisory opinion from the Commission about himself or herself or that employee.

B. How to Request an Opinion

Opinions may be requested by letter presenting a question based on a real situation and including a detailed description of the situation. Opinions are issued by the Commission and are binding on the conduct of the person who is the subject of the opinion, unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request for the opinion. Published opinions will not bear the name of the persons involved unless they consent to the use of their names; however, the request and all information pertaining to it is a public record, made available to the Commission and to members of the public in advance of the Commission's consideration of the question.

C. How to Obtain Published Opinions

All of the Commission's opinions are available for viewing or download at its website:
www.ethics.state.fl.us.

VII. COMPLAINTS

A. Citizen Involvement

The Commission on Ethics cannot conduct investigations of alleged violations of the Sunshine Amendment or the Code of Ethics unless a person files a sworn complaint with the Commission alleging such violation has occurred, or a referral is received, as discussed below.

If you have knowledge that a person in government has violated the standards of conduct or disclosure laws described above, you may report these violations to the Commission by filing a sworn complaint on the form prescribed by the Commission and available for download at

www.ethics.state.fl.us. The Commission is unable to take action based on learning of such misdeeds through newspaper reports, telephone calls, or letters.

You can obtain a complaint form (FORM 50), by contacting the Commission office at the address or phone number shown on the inside front cover of this booklet, or you can download it from the Commission's website:
www.ethics.state.fl.us.

B. Referrals

The Commission may accept referrals from: the Governor, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, a State Attorney, or a U.S. Attorney. A vote of six of the Commission's nine members is required to proceed on such a referral.

C. Confidentiality

The complaint or referral, as well as all proceedings and records relating thereto, is confidential until the accused requests that such records be made public or until the matter reaches a stage in the Commission's proceedings where it becomes public. This means that unless the Commission receives a written waiver of confidentiality from the accused, the Commission is not free to release any documents or to comment on a complaint or referral to members of the public or press, so long as the complaint or referral remains in a confidential stage.

A COMPLAINT OR REFERRAL MAY NOT BE FILED WITH RESPECT TO A CANDIDATE ON THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, OR WITHIN THE 30 CALENDAR DAYS PRECEDING THE ELECTION DATE, UNLESS IT IS BASED ON PERSONAL INFORMATION OR INFORMATION OTHER THAN HEARSAY.

D. How the Complaint Process Works

Complaints which allege a matter within the Commission's jurisdiction are assigned a tracking number and Commission staff forwards a copy of the original sworn complaint to the accused within five working days of its receipt. Any subsequent sworn amendments to the complaint also are transmitted within five working days of their receipt.

Once a complaint is filed, it goes through three procedural stages under the Commission's rules. The first stage is a determination of whether the allegations of the complaint are legally sufficient: that is, whether they indicate a possible violation of any law over which the Commission has jurisdiction. If the complaint is found not to be legally sufficient, the Commission will order that the complaint be dismissed without investigation, and all records relating to the complaint will become public at that time.

In cases of very minor financial disclosure violations, the official will be allowed an opportunity to correct or amend his or her disclosure form. Otherwise, if the complaint is found to be legally sufficient, a preliminary investigation will be undertaken by the investigative staff of the Commission. The second stage of the Commission's proceedings involves this preliminary investigation and a decision by the Commission as to whether there is probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of any of the ethics laws. If the Commission finds no probable cause to believe there has been a violation of the ethics laws, the complaint will be dismissed and will become a matter of public record. If the Commission finds probable cause to believe there has been a violation of the ethics laws, the complaint becomes public and usually enters the third stage of proceedings. This stage requires the Commission to decide whether the law was actually violated and, if so, whether a penalty should be recommended. At this stage, the accused has the right to request a public hearing (trial) at which evidence is presented, or the Commission may order that such a hearing be held. Public hearings usually are held in or near the area where the alleged violation occurred.

When the Commission concludes that a violation has been committed, it issues a public report of its findings and may recommend one or more penalties to the appropriate disciplinary body or official.

When the Commission determines that a person has filed a complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations, the complainant will be liable for costs plus reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the person complained against. The Department of Legal Affairs may bring a civil action to recover such fees and costs, if they are not paid voluntarily within 30 days.

E. Dismissal of Complaints At Any Stage of Disposition

The Commission may, at its discretion, dismiss any complaint at any stage of disposition should it determine that the public interest would not be served by proceeding further, in which case the Commission will issue a public report stating with particularity its reasons for the dismissal. [Sec. 112.324(12), Fla. Stat.]

F. Statute of Limitations

All sworn complaints alleging a violation of the Sunshine Amendment or the Code of Ethics must be filed with the Commission within five years of the alleged violation or other breach of the public trust. Time starts to run on the day AFTER the violation or breach of public trust is committed. The statute of limitations is tolled on the day a sworn complaint is filed with the Commission. If a complaint is filed and the statute of limitations has run, the complaint will be dismissed. [Sec. 112.3231, Fla. Stat.]

VIII. EXECUTIVE BRANCH LOBBYING

Any person who, for compensation and on behalf of another, lobbies an agency of the executive branch of state government with respect to a decision in the area of policy or procurement may be required to register as an executive branch lobbyist. Registration is required before lobbying an agency and is renewable annually. In addition, each lobbying firm must file a compensation report with the Commission for each calendar quarter during any portion of which one or more of the firm's lobbyists were registered to represent a principal. As noted above, no executive branch lobbyist or principal can make, directly or indirectly, and no executive branch agency official or employee who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 can knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.]

Paying an executive branch lobbyist a contingency fee based upon the outcome of any specific executive branch action, and receiving such a fee, is prohibited. A violation of this prohibition is a first degree misdemeanor, and the amount received is subject to forfeiture. This does not prohibit sales people from receiving a commission. [Sec. 112.3217, Fla. Stat.]

Executive branch departments, state universities, community colleges, and water management districts are prohibited from using public funds to retain an executive branch (or legislative branch) lobbyist, although these agencies may use full-time employees as lobbyists. [Sec. 11.062, Fla. Stat.]

Online registration and filing is available at www.floridalobbyist.gov. Additional information about the executive branch lobbyist registration system may be obtained by contacting the Lobbyist Registrar at the following address:

Executive Branch Lobbyist Registration
Room G-68, Claude Pepper Building
111 W. Madison Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1425
Phone: 850/922-4987

IX. WHISTLE-BLOWER'S ACT

In 1986, the Legislature enacted a "Whistle-blower's Act" to protect employees of agencies and government contractors from adverse personnel actions in retaliation for disclosing information in a sworn complaint alleging certain types of improper activities. Since then, the Legislature has revised this law to afford greater protection to these employees.

While this language is contained within the Code of Ethics, the Commission has no jurisdiction or authority to proceed against persons who violate this Act. Therefore, a person who has disclosed

information alleging improper conduct governed by this law and who may suffer adverse consequences as a result should contact one or more of the following: the Office of the Chief Inspector General in the Executive Office of the Governor; the Department of Legal Affairs; the Florida Commission on Human Relations; or a private attorney. [Sec. 112.3187 - 112.31895, Fla. Stat.]

X. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As mentioned above, we suggest that you review the language used in each law for a more detailed understanding of Florida's ethics laws. The "Sunshine Amendment" is Article II, Section 8, of the Florida Constitution. The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees is contained in Part III of Chapter 112, Florida Statutes.

Additional information about the Commission's functions and interpretations of these laws may be found in Chapter 34 of the Florida Administrative Code, where the Commission's rules are published, and in The Florida Administrative Law Reports, which until 2005 published many of the Commission's final orders. The Commission's rules, orders, and opinions also are available at www.ethics.state.fl.us.

If you are a public officer or employee concerned about your obligations under these laws, the staff of the Commission will be happy to respond to oral and written inquiries by providing information about the law, the Commission's interpretations of the law, and the Commission's procedures.

XI. TRAINING

Constitutional officers, elected municipal officers, and commissioners of community redevelopment agencies (CRAs) are required to receive a total of four hours training, per calendar year, in the area of ethics, public records, and open meetings. The Commission on Ethics does not track compliance or certify providers.

Visit the training page on the Commission's website for up-to-date rules, opinions, audio/video training, and opportunities for live training conducted by Commission staff. A comprehensive online training course addressing Florida's Code of Ethics, as well as Sunshine Law, and Public Records Act is available via a link on the Commission's homepage.

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19-0449

ORDINANCE NO. 2000-06

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO CAMPAIGN ETHICS; CREATING SECTION 11-4, ARTICLE 1, OF CHAPTER 11, BROWARD COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES; CREATING THE BROWARD COUNTY ETHICAL CAMPAIGN PRACTICES ACT; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; DEFINING THE TERM "CANDIDATE"; PROVIDING FOR VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN ETHICAL CAMPAIGN PRACTICES; REQUIRING FILING OF EXECUTED STATEMENT WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME PERIOD; PROVIDING A STATEMENT OF ETHICAL CAMPAIGN PRACTICES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

(Sponsored by Commissioner Lori Nance Parrish)

(Underlining Omitted)

Section 1. Section 11-4 is added to Article 1 of Chapter 11, Broward County Code of Ordinances, to read:

Sec. 11-4. Ethical campaign practices.

(a) This section may be cited as the "Broward County Ethical Campaign Practices Act."

(b) Applicability. The Broward County Ethical Campaign Practices Act shall apply to any candidate for elected public office whose constituency resides, in whole or in part, within Broward County, or when the boundaries of the public office sought are located, in whole or in part, within the County.

(c) As used in this section, "candidate" means any person to whom any one or more of the following applies:

1 (1) Any person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the
2 petitioning process;

3 (2) Any person who seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate;

4 (3) Any person who receives contributions or makes expenditures, with a view to
5 bringing about his or her nomination or election to, or retention in, public office;

6 (4) Any person who appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository; or

7 (5) Any person who files qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate's oath as
8 required by law.

9 (d) Ethical Campaign Practices. Upon becoming a candidate for an elected public
10 office, a candidate shall obtain from the officer before whom the candidate qualifies the
11 statement described in subsection (e) for the purpose of voluntarily executing said statement
12 and agreeing to abide by the ethical campaign practices established in this section. A
13 candidate's decision regarding whether to execute the statement is strictly voluntary.

14 (e) Statement of Ethical Campaign Practices. In accordance with subsection (d), the
15 following statement of Ethical Campaign Practices shall be provided to each candidate for
16 elected public office in Broward County:

17
18 STATEMENT OF ETHICAL CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

19 As a candidate for public office in Broward County, I believe that political issues
20 can be freely debated without appealing to racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, or
21 other prejudices. I recognize that such negative appeals serve only to divide
22 this community and create long-term moral, social, and economic problems.

23 Therefore:
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1. I shall not make my race, color, religion, gender, national origin, physical disability, or sexual orientation an issue in my campaign.
2. I shall not make my opponent's race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, marital status, familial status, physical disability, or sexual orientation an issue in my campaign.
3. I will condemn any appeal to prejudice based on race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, marital status, familial status, physical disability, or sexual orientation.
4. I shall not attack or question my opponent's patriotism.
5. I shall not publish, display, or circulate any anonymous campaign literature or political advertisement nor shall I tolerate or permit members of my campaign organization to engage in such activities.
6. I shall not tolerate nor permit members of my campaign organization to engage in activities designed to destroy or remove campaign materials or signs lawfully displayed on public or private property.
7. I shall not tolerate my supporters engaging in these activities which I condemn nor shall I accept their continued support if they engage in such activities. I will not permit any member of my campaign organization to engage in these activities and will immediately and publicly repudiate the support of any other

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individual or group which resorts to the methods and tactics that I hereby condemn.

8. I shall run a positive campaign emphasizing my qualifications for office and my positions on issues of public concerns and I will limit my attacks on an opponent to legitimate challenges to that person's record, qualifications, and positions.

9. I will neither use nor permit the use of malicious untruths or innuendoes about an opponent's personal life, nor will I make or condone unfounded accusations discrediting an opponent's credibility.

10. I will not use or permit the use of campaign material that falsifies, distorts, or misrepresents facts.

Executed on this day _____ of _____, _____.

WITNESSES:

BY CANDIDATE:

Signature

(Print Name)

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STATE OF FLORIDA)
) SS.
COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day
of _____, _____, by _____, who is personally
known to me or who has produced _____ as
identification and who did/did not take an oath.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this ____ day of _____, _____.

(NOTARY SEAL) _____
(Signature of person taking acknowledgment)

(Name of officer taking acknowledgment)
typed, printed, or stamped

My commission expires:

(f) A candidate executing the statement of ethical campaign practices in subsection
(e) shall file the original and a copy of the executed statement, bearing the candidate's
signature, with the officer before whom the candidate qualifies within five (5) days after
becoming a candidate for the elected public office.

Section 2. SEVERABILITY. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this
Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then
said holding shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

1 Section 3. INCLUSION IN CODE.

2 It is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners that the provisions of this
3 Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Broward County Code; and that the
4 sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered and the word "ordinance" may
5 be changed to "section," "article," or such other appropriate word or phrase in order to
6 accomplish such intentions.

7 Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

8 This Ordinance shall become effective upon filing with the Department of State.

9
10 ENACTED January 25, 2000

11 FILED WITH DEPARTMENT OF STATE February 1, 2000

12 EFFECTIVE February 1, 2000
13

14 PURPOSE:

15 The purpose of this ordinance is to provide standards of ethical campaign practices to which
16 persons seeking elected public office would voluntarily adhere, thereby improving our system
17 of republican democracy, restoring the public faith in the electoral system, and enhancing the
18 positive public perception of public office candidates and officeholders.
19

20 STATE OF FLORIDA
21 COUNTY OF BROWARD

22 I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and
foregoing is a true and correct copy of
Ordinance No. 2000-06
as recorded in Board of County Commission
records.

23 WITNESS my hand and official seal this
7th day of February A.D. 2000
County Administrator

24 EGL/gf
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99-449

-6-

BY W. Morgan D.C.

ORDINANCE NO. 2015-55

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING SECTION 1-19 OF THE BROWARD COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES ("CODE") RELATING TO THE BROWARD COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIAL CODE OF ETHICS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY, INCLUSION IN THE CODE, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

(Sponsored by the Board of County Commissioners)

WHEREAS, on November 4, 2008, Broward County's voters approved an amendment to the Broward County Charter creating the Broward County Ethics Commission (the "Ethics Commission"), which was charged with drafting a code of ethics governing the Board of County Commissioners (the "Board") and presenting the drafted code to the Board by March 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Board was required to either enact the ethics code as drafted by the Ethics Commission, or place the drafted code on the November 2010 general election ballot for consideration by the County's voters; and

WHEREAS, on August 10, 2010, the Board enacted the code drafted by the Ethics Commission as Ordinance No. 2010-22; and

WHEREAS, as enacted, the code applied to County Commissioners, their specified relatives, their office staff, and certain other individuals; and

WHEREAS, on October 11, 2011, through enactment of Ordinance No. 2011-19, the code was expanded to also apply to municipal elected officials, their specified relatives, and their office staff (as expanded, the "Elected Official Code of Ethics"); and

WHEREAS, it became evident soon after enactment that the code contained certain problematic provisions, which provisions created difficulties in applying and

enforcing the code, potentially chilled legitimate actions and speech, and resulted in other unintended adverse consequences; and

WHEREAS, despite the manifestation of these problems, the Board determined that it would delay consideration of amendments to address these problems until, through years of experience in applying the code, the Board had the opportunity to identify the appropriate and required amendments; and

WHEREAS, County Commissioners have now been subject to the Elected Official Code of Ethics for more than five (5) years, and municipal elected officials have been subject to the code for more than four (4) years; and

WHEREAS, applying the code for that extended period has allowed the Board to identify appropriate and required amendments; and

WHEREAS, the provisions to be amended have been identified in coordination with the Broward League of Cities and through discussions with the Broward Office of the Inspector General; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that amending the code to address legally problematic provisions, including provisions that may potentially chill legitimate actions and speech, and provisions creating other unintended adverse consequences, greatly strengthens the code by enhancing its clarity, transparency, and enforceability,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA:

Section 1. Section 1-19 of the Broward County Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1-19. Code of ethics for elected officials.

(a) Statement of Policy. It is the policy of Broward County that the Board of County Commissioners work for the benefit of the citizens of the County and elected officials of municipalities work for the benefit of the citizens of their respective municipalities. County Commissioners and elected municipal officials shall not receive any personal economic or financial benefit resulting from their service on their local governing bodies beyond legally authorized direct compensation. It is the responsibility of each County Commissioner and elected municipal official to act in a manner that promotes public trust and confidence in government with complete transparency and honesty in their services, and to avoid even the appearance or perception of impropriety.

(b) Definitions. For purposes of this ~~code of ethics (the "Broward County Elected Official Code of Ethics")~~:

1. "*Contractor*" means any person or entity ~~having a~~ currently under contract with the applicable local governmental entity.
2. "*Covered Individual*" means (i) any member of the Board of County Commissioners; (ii) any member of a governing body of any municipality within Broward County; and (iii) any municipal mayor; For purposes of the prohibition on lobbying under section (c)(2) below, "Covered Individual" also includes (iv) any member of a final decision-making body under the jurisdiction of the Board of County Commissioners or under the jurisdiction of the governing body of any municipality within Broward County; ~~(v)~~ (i) any individual directly appointed to a County or municipal employment position by the Board of County Commissioners, by a

governing body of any municipality within Broward County, or by a municipal mayor; (viii) any individual serving on a contractual basis as a municipality's chief legal counsel or chief administrative officer, when such individual is acting in his or her official capacity; (ivii) any member of a selection, evaluation, or procurement committee that ranks or makes recommendations to any final decision-making authority regarding a County or municipal procurement; (viii) any employee, any official, or any member of a committee of Broward County or of any municipality within Broward County that has authority to make a final decision regarding a public procurement; ~~and (vix) the head of any department, division, or office of Broward County or of any municipal government who makes final recommendations to a final decision-making authority regarding items that will be decided by the final decision-making authority; and (vii) For purposes of the prohibition on lobbying under section (c)(2) below, "Covered Individual" also includes~~ members of other local governmental entities within Broward County, including taxing authorities, quasi-judicial boards, appointed boards, and commissions.

3. "*Elected Official*" means any member of the Board of County Commissioners and any Municipal Official as defined below.
4. "*Filed for Public Inspection*" means either (a) that the form is completed legibly and is filed with the applicable governmental entity's chief administrative official or clerk, with a copy of the form or all information contained thereon subsequently inputted into the applicable governmental entity's database, which database shall be searchable by internet; or (b)

all required information, including an input date and electronic signature, is directly inputted into the database, which database is searchable by internet. For any municipality that does not maintain a website sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph, the form or information may be inputted into a database maintained by the Broward League of Cities, provided that database is searchable by internet.

5. "*Final Decision-Making Authority*" means (i) the Board of County Commissioners; (ii) the governing body of any municipality within Broward County; (iii) municipal mayors; (iv) final decision-making bodies under the jurisdiction of the Board of County Commissioners or under the jurisdiction of the governing body of any municipality within Broward County; and (v) any employee, official, or committee of Broward County or of any municipality within Broward County that has authority to make a final decision to select a vendor or provider in connection with a public procurement. For purposes of the prohibition of lobbying under section (c)(2) below, "Final Decision-Making Authority" also includes other local governmental entities within Broward County, including taxing authorities, quasi-judicial boards, appointed boards, and commissions.
6. "*Immediate Family Member*" means a parent, spouse, child, sibling, or registered domestic partner.
7. "Lobby," "Lobbying," or "*Lobbying Activities*" means a communication, by any means, from a lobbyist to a covered individual regarding any item that will foreseeably be decided by a final decision-making authority, which communication seeks to influence, convince, or persuade the covered

individual to support or oppose the item. "Lobbying" does not include communications:

- a. Made on the record at a duly-noticed public meeting or hearing; or
- b. From an attorney to an attorney representing Broward County or any municipality within Broward County regarding a pending or imminent judicial or adversarial administrative proceeding against Broward County or against any municipality within Broward County.

8. "*Lobbyist*" means a person who is retained, with or without compensation, for the purpose of lobbying, or a person who is employed by another person or entity, on a full-time or part-time basis, principally to lobby on behalf of that other person or entity. "Lobbyist" does not include a person who is:

- a. An Elected Official, employee, or appointee of Broward County or of any municipality within Broward County communicating in his or her official capacity;
- b. An individual who communicates on his or her own behalf, or on behalf of a person or entity employing the individual on a full-time or part-time basis, unless the individual is principally employed by that person or entity to lobby;
- c. Any employee, officer, or board member of a homeowners' association, condominium association, or neighborhood association when addressing, in his or her capacity as an employee, officer, or board member of such association, an issue impacting the association or its members; or

- d. Any employee, an officer, or a board member of a nonprofit public interest entity (e.g., Sierra Club, NAACP, ACLU) when addressing an issue impacting a constituent of that entity.
9. "*Municipal Official*" means any individual serving as a member of the governing body of a municipality within Broward County or serving as a municipal mayor within Broward County.
10. "*Outside or Concurrent Employment*" means providing services for any person or entity, other than the Elected Official's governmental employer, in exchange for remuneration. For purposes of disclosing outside or concurrent employment and remuneration therefrom, the Elected Official's employer is the person or entity that pays the salary, wages, or other compensation, not the individual clients or customers of that person or entity.
11. "*Relative*" shall have the meaning stated in Section 112.3135, Florida Statutes.
12. "*Remuneration*" means the monetary payment received in return for services provided in connection with outside or concurrent employment, including salary, wages, commissions, tips, and bonuses (collectively, "wages"). "Remuneration" also includes (a) profit and other distributions received from a person or entity that has paid wages during the applicable disclosure period; and (b) direct employer contributions into retirement plans (including pensions, 401K, and deferred compensation plans). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary stated above, remuneration does not include gifts, business expense reimbursements, paid training

(including travel incident thereto), direct employer contributions toward insurance and other employee benefits (other than retirement plan contributions), and return of capital or payment of interest related to a return of one's capital contribution.

40. 13. "*Vendor*" means ~~an actual or potential supplier of~~ person or entity that is currently supplying any goods or services to the applicable local governmental entity, that has supplied any goods or services to the applicable local governmental entity within the current or prior two (2) calendar years, or that has, by submitting a response to a currently-open competitive solicitation, expressed an interest in supplying any goods or services to the applicable governmental entity. Commencing January 1, 2017, "Vendor" shall also include a person or entity that submitted a response to a competitive solicitation during the current or prior two (2) calendar years.

All operative words or terms used in this Elected Official Code of Ethics but not defined herein shall be as defined, in order of priority in the event of inconsistency, by Part III of ~~Florida Statutes~~ Chapter 112, Florida Statutes, the Broward County Code of Ordinances, and the Broward County Administrative Code. ~~The term "relative" shall be as defined in Florida Statutes section 112.3135.~~

(c) Standards of Conduct. In addition to the provisions of ~~Florida Statutes~~ Chapter 112, Part III, Florida Statutes, Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees; ~~Florida Statutes~~ Chapters 838 and 839, Florida Statutes; Title 18, Chapter 63 of the United States Code; and Chapter 26, Article V of the Broward County

Code of Ordinances, sec. 26-67 et seq., the following Standards of Conduct shall apply to each Elected Official.

(1) Acceptance of Gifts.

- a. No Elected Officials, their spouses or relative, registered domestic partners, their other relatives, and their County or municipal or governmental office staff of any Elected Official, shall not accept any gifts, directly or indirectly, regardless of value with a value in excess of \$5.00, from lobbyists registered with the governmental entity on whose behalf they (or their spouse, registered domestic partner, or relative) serve, or from any principal or employer of any such registered lobbyist, or from vendors or contractors of such governmental entity. In order to effectuate this provision, no lobbyist shall engage in any lobbying activity prior to registering as a lobbyist with the applicable governmental entity. For purposes of this paragraph, neither Broward County, any municipality within Broward County, or any other governmental entity shall be considered a registered lobbyist, a principal or employer of a registered lobbyist, or a vendor or contractor of any governmental entity within Broward County.
- b. Elected Officials may accept gifts from other sources given to them in their official capacity, where not otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of ~~Florida Statutes~~ Chapter 112, Part III, Florida Statutes, up to a maximum value of \$50.00 per occurrence. Gifts given to an Elected Official in his or her official capacity up to \$50.00 in value are deemed to be *de minimis*. A governmental entity giving a gift to its own Elected Official shall not be

considered a gift from an "other source" for purposes of the \$50.00 limitation.

- c. The \$50.00 limitation does not apply to gifts given to Elected Officials in their personal (~~non-official~~ nonofficial) capacity. Such gifts are still subject to the reporting requirements of ~~Florida Statutes~~ Section 112.3148, Florida Statutes.
- d. When not otherwise permitted by this part (c)(1), "Acceptance of Gifts," the following items may be accepted to the full extent permissible under state law:
 1. Items customarily given to express condolences or sympathy, such as flowers, food items, or cards, given to an Elected Official in connection with the death or significant injury or illness of the Elected Official or an immediate family member of the Elected Official;
 2. Training, including the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection therewith, provided the training relates to the Elected Official's public service. The receipt of such training is deemed to directly benefit the public on whose behalf the Elected Official serves;
 3. Nonalcoholic beverages; and
 4. Admission tickets to charitable events available to the public, provided that any Elected Official or governmental office staff of the Elected Official who receives such tickets shall:

- a. Within fifteen (15) days after receiving such tickets, files for public inspection a disclosure form stating the name of the donor, the value of the tickets received, and the date and location of the event; and
- b. Within thirty (30) days after the event, reimburses the donor for the value of the food and beverages consumed by the person(s) using the tickets.

(2) Outside/Concurrent employment.

- a. ~~Elected Officials shall not be employed as a lobbyist or engage in lobbying activities before any member of the governing body of the County or any municipality within Broward County, before any municipal mayor, or before any member of any other local governmental entities within Broward County, including taxing authorities, quasi-judicial boards, appointed boards, and commissions lobby any covered individual. This form of employment and activity~~ Such lobbying is deemed to be in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of an Elected Official's duties in the public interest.
- b. Elected Officials may engage in other employment consistent with their public duties and where not otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of ~~Florida Statutes~~ Chapter 112, Part III, Florida Statutes. All outside or concurrent employment by an Elected Official, including employment pursuant to contract, as well as any remuneration received from that employment, must be disclosed on

a form created by the Broward County Attorney's Office of the County Attorney, which form shall provide the option of disclosing an exact remuneration amount or one (1) of the following amount ranges: Under \$1,000; \$1,001 - \$5,000; \$5,001 - \$10,000; \$10,001 - \$25,000; \$25,001 - \$50,000; \$50,000 - \$100,000; Over \$100,000. Remuneration in the form of direct employer contributions into retirement plans may be disclosed in the reported exact remuneration amount or by checking the box on the applicable form indicating that such remuneration has been received. The disclosure of remuneration from outside or concurrent employment, if any, referenced in the preceding sentence shall be done quarterly by County Commissioners and annually by Municipal Officials. The required disclosure form must be filed for public inspection within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter for County Commissioners, and, for Municipal Officials, must be filed by July 1 of the year after the calendar year in which the outside or concurrent employment occurred. To the extent complying with the disclosure requirement contained in this paragraph would violate any written agreement to which a Municipal Official is a party, the Municipal Official shall file, for public inspection, a statement, under oath, from the Municipal Official's employer or other person or entity paying such outside remuneration, specifying how such violation would result from the required disclosure. Upon filing such statement, the Municipal Official shall not be required to comply

~~with that portion of the disclosure requirement that would result in a violation of the written agreement for the balance of the Municipal Official's current term of office as of the effective date of this Ordinance (such disclosure requirement shall apply in full upon commencement of a new term of office after the effective date hereof, even if such new term results from the re-election of a currently-serving Municipal Official).~~

- c. ~~A spouse or registered domestic partner, No immediate family members, and or County or municipal office staff of an Elected Official shall not lobby any member of the governing body of the County or any municipality within Broward County, or before any municipal mayor, or before members of other local governmental entities within Broward County, including taxing authorities, quasi-judicial boards, appointed boards and commissions, covered individual or, ~~otherwise~~ except as permitted in the sentence immediately below, conduct business as a vendor or contractor with the local governmental entity served by the Elected Official. An immediate family member of an Elected Official may conduct business as a vendor or contractor with the local governmental entity served by the Elected Official where such activity is permissible under state law, provided that the Elected Official attests in writing, on a form filed for public inspection within fifteen (15) days after such attestation, that such immediate family member and the Elected Official do not share a primary residence,~~

the immediate family member is not listed as a dependent on the Elected Official's most recently filed federal tax return, and that the Elected Official is not listed as a dependent on the immediate family member's most recently filed federal tax return. Any conduct of business as a vendor or contractor in violation of this paragraph shall be deemed to provide a prohibited financial benefit to the Elected Official.

d. ~~The prohibitions on Municipal Officials, their spouses or registered domestic partners, and their immediate family members stated in paragraphs a. and c. above shall not apply for the balance of the Municipal Official's current term of office as of the effective date of this Ordinance. The prohibitions shall apply for any new term of office that begins after the effective date hereof, even if such new term results from a re-election of a currently serving Municipal Official.~~

(3) Lobbyists.

a. Elected Officials should avoid even the appearance of impropriety in their interaction and dealings with lobbyists registered under their local governmental entity's lobbyist registration system and with the principals or employers of such lobbyists.

b. The changes to this section (c)(3) shall take effect April 1, 2016. To promote full and complete transparency, lobbyists and their principals or employers who intend to meet or otherwise communicate with lobby an Elected Official for the purpose of

~~engaging in lobbying activities, either at the Elected Official's offices or elsewhere on the local government's premises, must, contemporaneously with the lobbying activity or as soon thereafter as is practicable (but in any event within three (3) business days after the lobbying activity occurs), legibly complete a contact log listing each Elected Official with whom the lobbyist, principal, or employer meets or intends on meeting or communicating. which contains the following information:~~

- ~~1. The information stated on the contact log shall include the lobbyist's name;~~
- ~~2. †The name of the entity by which the lobbyist is employed;~~
- ~~3. †The name of the person or entity for whom or which ~~he or she~~ the lobbyist is lobbying;~~
- ~~4. †The name of each Elected Official ~~with whom he or she is meeting or communicating~~ lobbied by the lobbyist;~~
- ~~5. The name of each person attending or participating in any portion of the meeting or communication during which the lobbying activity occurred;~~
- ~~6. †The date and time of ~~each such~~ the meeting or other communication during which the lobbying activity occurred;~~
- ~~7. The location of the meeting and mode of communication, as applicable (e.g., in person, by telephone, by email exchange); and~~

- ~~8. and [The specific purpose and subject matter of each discussed in such meeting or communication.~~
 - ~~2. The contact log shall be completed contemporaneously with the meeting(s) and shall be filed for public inspection.~~
- c. ~~To further promote full and complete transparency, Elected Officials must disclose any and all lobbying activity that knowingly occurs between themselves and individual lobbyists or their principals or employers outside of their governmental offices/premises. This shall include communicating by any form of telephonic or electronic media.~~
- ~~1. The disclosure shall include the lobbyist's name; the name of the entity by which the lobbyist is employed; the name of the person or entity for whom or which he or she is lobbying; the date, time, and location of the meeting; and the specific purpose and subject matter of the meeting.~~
 - ~~2. The disclosure shall be made within ten (10) business days of the lobbying activity, but must, in any event, be made prior to any vote on a matter that was the subject of the lobbying activity. The obligation to complete the contact log referenced in paragraph (b) above applies regardless of the location of the lobbying activity and applies whether the activity occurs in person, by telephone, by electronic communication, by video conference, or in writing.~~

3. d. The ~~disclosure~~ contact log referenced in paragraph (b) above shall be filed for public inspection.

e. By April 1, 2016, the County and each municipality covered by this code shall create and maintain an online contact log system accessible by registered lobbyists. In lieu of creating and maintaining its own online contact log system, any municipality may utilize any such system maintained by the Broward League of Cities, provided such municipality provides a link to such system on the municipality's website. For any municipality that fails to create an online contact log system by April 1, 2016, or fails to maintain the system thereafter, and further fails to use, by April 1, 2016, any such system maintained by the Broward League of Cities, any lobbyist disclosure required by this section (c)(3) shall be required to be filed by the lobbied Elected Official.

(4) Honest Services.

a. An Elected Official may not engage in a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the material intangible right of honest services or any activity in contravention of his or her duty to provide loyal service and honest governance for the residents of the governmental entity that he or she serves.

b. This section shall be construed, to the extent possible, in accordance with the standards and intent set forth under 18 U.S.C. s. 1346, as may be amended, and ~~Florida Statutes Chapter 838,~~ Florida Statutes.

(5) Solicitation and Receipt of Contributions.

a. Charitable Contribution Fundraising.

1. The solicitation of funds by an Elected Official for a ~~non-profit~~ nonprofit charitable organization, as defined under the Internal Revenue Code, is permissible so long as there is no quid pro quo or other special consideration, including any direct or indirect benefit between the parties to the solicitation.
2. To promote the full and complete transparency of any such solicitation, an Elected Official shall disclose, on a form created by the ~~Broward County Attorney's Office~~ of the County Attorney, the name of the charitable organization, the event for which the funds were solicited, and the name of any individual or entity that ~~may have promoted the~~ requested that the Elected Official engage in the charitable fundraising solicitation. The form shall be filed for public inspection within fifteen (15) days after the solicitation of funds by the Elected Official.
3. An Elected Official may not use staff or other resources of his or her governmental entity in the solicitation of charitable contributions.
4. The requirements and prohibitions of this subpart shall not apply to actions of an Elected Official in connection with

charities or fundraising events ~~sponsored~~ formally approved by the official's governmental entity.

5. Salary received by a Municipal Official from a ~~non-profit~~ nonprofit charitable organization employing the Municipal Official shall not be considered a quid pro quo or other special consideration for purposes of paragraph 1 above. Additionally, the disclosure requirement contained in paragraph 2 above shall not apply to Municipal Officials who are employed by a ~~non-profit~~ nonprofit charitable organization when soliciting charitable contributions on behalf of that organization.

b. Campaign Contribution Fundraising.

1. It is the intent of this Code to promote the full and complete transparency of campaign contributions received by Elected Officials, consistent with the disclosure requirements provided by state statute.
2. Any campaign finance disclosure that an Elected Official must submit to the Supervisor of Elections, or to the appropriate municipal election official, in accordance with the provisions of ~~Florida Statutes~~ Chapter 106, Florida Statutes, shall, contemporaneously, be filed for public inspection. Where such disclosure forms are inputted into a separately maintained searchable-by-internet public database, the "filed for public inspection" requirement shall be deemed met by

providing a link to that separate database on the governmental website on which the other disclosure forms filed by Elected Officials of that governmental entity may be accessed.

3. Elected Officials who solicit campaign contributions for other candidates for public office shall disclose, on a form created by the ~~Broward County Attorney's Office~~ of the County Attorney, the name of the candidate for whom they are soliciting, the location and date of any associated event, and both the name and contribution amounts of any individual who provided contributions, directly or indirectly, to the Elected Officials for subsequent delivery to the candidate. The form shall be filed for public inspection within fifteen (15) days after the solicitation of funds by the Elected Officials.
 4. An Elected Official may not use any staff or other resources of his or her governmental entity in the solicitation or receipt of campaign contributions.
 5. Campaign or political contributions may not be made, solicited, or accepted in any government-owned building.
- c. The Board of County Commissioners shall be prohibited from waiving the provisions of Section 18.63 of the Broward County Administrative Code as it pertains to the County's acceptance of donations.

(6) Procurement Selection Committees.

- a. It shall be a conflict of interest for any Elected Official to serve as a voting member of a Selection/Evaluation Committee in connection with any prospective procurement by the Elected Official's governmental entity. Elected Officials shall not be included as members on any Selection/Evaluation Committee and shall not participate or interfere in any manner at Committee meetings or in the selection of Committee members, which members shall be appointed by the County Administrator or appropriate municipal staff, as relevant. Upon the completion of the selection process by the Committee, Elected Officials may inquire into any and all aspects of the selection process and express any concerns they may have to their Purchasing Director or, where applicable, other employee with responsibility to oversee the procurement process.
- b. The prohibitions stated in the preceding paragraph shall not apply to strong mayors with a charter-prescribed strong mayor form of government or to Elected Officials who, under their charter, are required to participate in the procurement process in a manner that would be inconsistent with such prohibitions. The prohibitions stated in the preceding paragraph shall also not apply to the hiring (or contractual procurement, in lieu of hiring) of individuals who report directly to a local governing body. Additionally, the prohibitions stated in the preceding paragraph shall not be interpreted as prohibiting any Elected Official from attending any

Selection/Evaluation Committee meeting provided the Elected Official does not actively participate or otherwise interfere in the meeting.

(7) Financial Disclosure.

- a. Each County Commissioner, contemporaneously with the annual filing of the Form 6 Disclosure of Financial Interest with the State of Florida Commission on Ethics, shall file such form for public inspection. Each Municipal Official, contemporaneously with the annual filing of the Form 1 Statement of Financial Interests with the ~~State of Florida Commission on Ethics~~ Broward County Supervisor of Elections, shall file such form for public inspection. Where such disclosure forms are inputted into a separately maintained searchable-by-internet public database, the "filed for public inspection" requirement shall be deemed met by providing a link to that separate database on the governmental website on which the other disclosure forms filed by Elected Officials of that governmental entity may be accessed.

(8) Advisory Opinions.

- a. Any Elected Official may request an advisory opinion about how the Broward County Elected Official Code of Ethics applies to his or her own situation. Requests for opinions from County Commissioners shall be made to the Broward County Attorney or to the County Attorney's designee. Requests for opinions from Municipal Officials shall be made to the municipality's chief attorney or to that

attorney's designee. ~~Requests for opinions shall be considered only if in writing and signed by the Elected Official or by his or her office staff.~~ Requests for opinions shall state all material facts necessary for the advising attorney to understand the circumstances and render a complete and correct opinion, and such facts shall be recited in the issued opinion. If at any time after receipt of a request, the advising attorney believes that additional information is needed, the Elected Official requesting the opinion shall ~~be notified and shall~~ furnish such additional information promptly upon request from the advising attorney.

- b. Until amended or revoked, an advisory opinion rendered pursuant to this section shall be binding on the conduct of the Elected Official covered by the opinion unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request for the advisory opinion. If the Elected Official acts in accordance with a binding advisory opinion, the Elected Official's action may not be found to be in violation of the Broward County Elected Official Code of Ethics. However, any opinion rendered under this section shall not be binding as to whether the Elected Official's action complies with state or federal ethics requirements.
- c. The Elected Official shall ensure that, within fifteen (15) days after he or she receives an advisory opinion, the opinion is sent in searchable "pdf" format to ethicsadvisoryopinions@broward.org for

inclusion in the searchable database of advisory opinions to be maintained by the County.

- (d) Training and Education.
- (1) Newly Elected Officials Training Requirement. In addition to meeting the annual training requirement referenced in paragraph (d)(2) below, Newly Elected Officials shall, within one hundred twenty (120) days after taking office, receive a minimum of four (4) hours of training from their governmental entity's attorney (or as directed by that attorney) on the topics of the Sunshine Law, public records, and public service ethics, and shall certify ~~or acknowledge his or her~~ their participation in this training in a form filed ~~with the entity's chief administrative official or clerk.~~ Such training shall be completed within one hundred twenty (120) days after taking office. The four (4) hours of training shall count towards the eight (8) hour training referenced in the paragraph immediately below for public inspection within fifteen (15) days after the completion of such training. At least two (2) hours of this training shall be received in an interactive setting (group or individual). Additional training for ~~n~~Newly Elected Officials offered by the Florida Association of Counties or the Florida League of Cities is strongly encouraged. For purposes of this paragraph, Newly Elected Officials are those Elected Officials who did not occupy an office that was subject to this code at any time within the one-year period prior to their current election to office.
- (2) Annual Training Requirement. Each Elected Official shall, on an annual basis, attend or participate in a minimum of ~~eight (8)~~ four (4) hours of

continuing education training on the topics of Sunshine Law, public records, and public service ethics. These programs may be available through regional universities, municipal or local government organizations, or ~~the~~ through state or regional Bar associations. The four (4) hour annual training requirement shall be met on a term-year basis, and at least two (2) hours of annual training during each term year shall be received in an interactive setting (group or individual). Each Elected Official shall annually certify ~~or acknowledge~~ that he or she has met this requirement in a form filed ~~with the entity's chief administrative official or clerk~~ for public inspection within thirty (30) days after the end of each term year.

(3) The revisions made to paragraph (2) above shall become effective (a) for County Commissioners, on the first day of their term years commencing in November 2015; and (b) for Municipal Officials, on the first day of their applicable term years which commence in or after November 2015.

(4) The certifications referenced in this section (d) shall provide the date of each training session, the number of hours completed during each session, and the mode of each session (i.e., live individual training, live group training, online training, or watching/listening to recorded materials).

Section 2. RESTRICTIONS ON AMENDMENT.

Except as to any amendments required as a result of changes in governing law:

(a) The Board of County Commissioners may at any time strengthen or supplement the restrictions and protections provided under this Code, but the restrictions and protections hereof may be weakened or removed, in whole or in part, only by citizen initiative as referenced in Section 7.01 of the Broward County Charter.

(b) If any Court determines that the above-provided requirement of a citizen initiative is inconsistent with applicable law, then, to the full extent permitted under applicable law, the restrictions and protections of this Code may be weakened or removed, in whole or in part, only by an affirmative vote of a majority plus one (1) member of the full Board of County Commissioners.

Section 3. SEVERABILITY.

If any portion of this Ordinance is determined by any Court to be invalid, the invalid portion shall be stricken, and such striking shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Ordinance. If any Court determines that this Ordinance, or any portion hereof, cannot be legally applied to any individual(s), group(s), entity(ies), property(ies), or circumstance(s), such determination shall not affect the applicability hereof to any other individual, group, entity, property, or circumstance.

Section 4. INCLUSION IN CODE.

It is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners that the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Broward County Code; and that the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," or such other appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intentions.

Section 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall become effective as provided by law.

ENACTED December 8, 2015

FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE December 10, 2015

EFFECTIVE December 10, 2015

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:
Joni Armstrong Coffey, County Attorney

By /s/ Andrew J. Meyers 12/10/15
Andrew J. Meyers (date)
Chief Deputy County Attorney

AJM/mm
12/10/15
Elected Official Code of Ethics
15-432

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Select Year:

The 2021 Florida Statutes

Title IX
ELECTORS AND ELECTIONS

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CHAPTER 106
CAMPAIGN FINANCING

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

- (1) “Campaign fund raiser” means an affair held to raise funds to be used in a campaign for public office.
- (2) “Campaign treasurer” means an individual appointed by a candidate or political committee as provided in this chapter.
- (3) “Candidate” means a person to whom any of the following applies:
 - (a) A person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election by means of the petitioning process.
 - (b) A person who seeks to qualify for election as a write-in candidate.
 - (c) A person who receives contributions or makes expenditures, or consents for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bring about his or her nomination or election to, or retention in, public office.
 - (d) A person who appoints a treasurer and designates a primary depository.
 - (e) A person who files qualification papers and subscribes to a candidate's oath as required by law.

However, this definition does not include any candidate for a political party executive committee. Expenditures related to potential candidate polls as provided in s. 106.17 are not contributions or expenditures for purposes of this subsection.

(4) “Communications media” means broadcasting stations, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising facilities, printers, direct mail, advertising agencies, the Internet, and telephone companies; but with respect to telephones, an expenditure is deemed to be an expenditure for the use of communications media only if made for the costs of telephones, paid telephonists, or automatic telephone equipment to be used by a candidate or a political committee to communicate with potential voters but excluding the costs of telephones incurred by a volunteer for use of telephones by such volunteer; however, with respect to the Internet, an expenditure is deemed an expenditure for use of communications media only if made for the cost of creating or disseminating a message on a computer information system accessible by more than one person but excluding internal communications of a campaign or of any group.

(5) “Contribution” means:

(a) A gift, subscription, conveyance, deposit, loan, payment, or distribution of money or anything of value, including contributions in kind having an attributable monetary value in any form, made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication.

(b) A transfer of funds between political committees, between electioneering communications organizations, or between any combination of these groups.

(c) The payment, by a person other than a candidate or political committee, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate or political committee without charge to the candidate or committee for such services.

(d) The transfer of funds by a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, and the term includes interest earned on such account or certificate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing meanings of “contribution,” the term may not be construed to include services, including, but not limited to, legal and accounting services, provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate or political committee or editorial endorsements.

(6) “Division” means the Division of Elections of the Department of State.

(7) “Election” means a primary election, special primary election, general election, special election, or municipal election held in this state for the purpose of nominating or electing candidates to public office, choosing delegates to the national nominating conventions of political parties, selecting a member of a political party executive committee, or submitting an issue to the electors for their approval or rejection.

(8)(a) “Electioneering communication” means a text message or communication that is publicly distributed by a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, or telephone which:

1. Refers to or depicts a clearly identified candidate for office without expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate but that is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate;

2. Is made within 30 days before a primary or special primary election or 60 days before any other election for the office sought by the candidate; and

3. Is targeted to the relevant electorate in the geographic area the candidate would represent if elected.

(b) The term “electioneering communication” does not include:

1. A communication disseminated through a means of communication other than a television station, radio station, cable television system, satellite system, newspaper, magazine, direct mail, telephone, or statement or depiction by an organization, in existence before the time during which a candidate named or depicted qualifies for that election, made in that organization’s newsletter, which newsletter is distributed only to members of that organization.

2. A communication in a news story, commentary, or editorial distributed through the facilities of a radio station, television station, cable television system, or satellite system, unless the facilities are owned or controlled by a political party, political committee, or candidate. A news story distributed through the facilities owned or controlled by a political party, political committee, or candidate may nevertheless be exempt if it represents a bona fide news account communicated through a licensed broadcasting facility and the communication is part of a general pattern of campaign-related news accounts that give reasonably equal coverage to all opposing candidates in the area.

3. A communication that constitutes a public debate or forum that includes at least two opposing candidates for an office or one advocate and one opponent of an issue, or that solely promotes such a debate or forum and is made by or on behalf of the person sponsoring the debate or forum, provided that:

a. The staging organization is either:

(I) A charitable organization that does not make other electioneering communications and does not otherwise support or oppose any political candidate or political party; or

(II) A newspaper, radio station, television station, or other recognized news medium; and

b. The staging organization does not structure the debate to promote or advance one candidate or issue position over another.

(c) For purposes of this chapter, an expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, an electioneering communication is not considered a contribution to or on behalf of any candidate.

(d) For purposes of this chapter, an electioneering communication does not constitute an independent expenditure and is not subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.

(9) “Electioneering communications organization” means any group, other than a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee, whose election-related activities are limited to making expenditures for electioneering communications or accepting contributions for the purpose of making electioneering communications and whose activities would not otherwise require the group to register as a political party or political committee under this chapter.

(10)(a) “Expenditure” means a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, transfer of funds by a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer between a primary depository and a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election or making an electioneering communication. However, “expenditure” does not include a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, or gift of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing the results of an election when made by an organization, in existence before the time during which a candidate qualifies or an issue is placed on the ballot for that election, for the purpose of printing or distributing such organization’s newsletter, containing a statement by such organization in support of or opposition to a candidate or issue, which newsletter is distributed only to members of such organization.

(b) As used in this chapter, an “expenditure” for an electioneering communication is made when the earliest of the following occurs:

1. A person enters into a contract for applicable goods or services;

2. A person makes payment, in whole or in part, for the production or public dissemination of applicable goods or services; or

3. The electioneering communication is publicly disseminated.

(11) “Filing officer” means the person before whom a candidate qualifies or the agency or officer with whom a political committee or an electioneering communications organization registers.

(12)(a) “Independent expenditure” means an expenditure by a person for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue, which expenditure is not controlled by, coordinated with, or made upon consultation with, any candidate, political committee, or agent of such candidate or committee. An expenditure for such purpose by a person having a contract with the candidate, political committee, or agent of such candidate or committee in a given election period is not an independent expenditure.

(b) An expenditure for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate which is made by the national, state, or county executive committee of a political party, including any subordinate committee of the political party, an affiliated party committee, a political committee, or any other person is not considered an independent expenditure if the committee or person:

1. Communicates with the candidate, the candidate's campaign, or an agent of the candidate acting on behalf of the candidate, including a pollster, media consultant, advertising agency, vendor, advisor, or staff member, concerning the preparation of, use of, or payment for, the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue;
2. Makes a payment in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or pursuant to a general or particular understanding with the candidate, the candidate's campaign, a political committee supporting the candidate, or an agent of the candidate relating to the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue;
3. Makes a payment for the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of a broadcast or a written, graphic, or other form of campaign material prepared by the candidate, the candidate's campaign, or an agent of the candidate, including a pollster, media consultant, advertising agency, vendor, advisor, or staff member;
4. Makes a payment based on information about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs communicated to a member of the committee or person by the candidate or an agent of the candidate, provided the committee or person uses the information in any way, in whole or in part, either directly or indirectly, to design, prepare, or pay for the specific expenditure or advertising campaign at issue;
5. After the last day of the qualifying period prescribed for the candidate, consults about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs in connection with the candidate's pursuit of election to office and the information is used in any way to plan, create, design, or prepare an independent expenditure or advertising campaign, with:
 - a. An officer, director, employee, or agent of a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party or an affiliated party committee that has made or intends to make expenditures in connection with or contributions to the candidate; or
 - b. A person whose professional services have been retained by a national, state, or county executive committee of a political party or an affiliated party committee that has made or intends to make expenditures in connection with or contributions to the candidate;
6. After the last day of the qualifying period prescribed for the candidate, retains the professional services of a person also providing those services to the candidate in connection with the candidate's pursuit of election to office; or
7. Arranges, coordinates, or directs the expenditure, in any way, with the candidate or an agent of the candidate.

(13) "Issue" means a proposition that is required by the State Constitution, by law or resolution of the Legislature, or by the charter, ordinance, or resolution of a political subdivision of this state to be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at an election, or a proposition for which a petition is circulated in order to have such proposition placed on the ballot at an election.

(14) "Person" means an individual or a corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint venture, joint stock company, club, organization, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, or other combination of individuals having collective capacity. The term includes a political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee.

(15) "Political advertisement" means a paid expression in a communications medium prescribed in subsection (4), whether radio, television, newspaper, magazine, periodical, campaign literature, direct mail, or display or by means other than the spoken word in direct conversation, which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue. However, political advertisement does not include:

- (a) A statement by an organization, in existence before the time during which a candidate qualifies or an issue is placed on the ballot for that election, in support of or opposition to a candidate or issue, in that organization's newsletter, which newsletter is distributed only to the members of that organization.
 - (b) Editorial endorsements by a newspaper, a radio or television station, or any other recognized news medium.
- (16)(a) "Political committee" means:

1. A combination of two or more individuals, or a person other than an individual, that, in an aggregate amount in excess of \$500 during a single calendar year:

a. Accepts contributions for the purpose of making contributions to any candidate, political committee, affiliated party committee, or political party;

b. Accepts contributions for the purpose of expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of an issue;

c. Makes expenditures that expressly advocate the election or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of an issue; or

d. Makes contributions to a common fund, other than a joint checking account between spouses, from which contributions are made to any candidate, political committee, affiliated party committee, or political party;

2. The sponsor of a proposed constitutional amendment by initiative who intends to seek the signatures of registered electors.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the following entities are not considered political committees for purposes of this chapter:

1. National political parties, the state and county executive committees of political parties, and affiliated party committees regulated by chapter 103.

2. Corporations regulated by chapter 607 or chapter 617 or other business entities formed for purposes other than to support or oppose issues or candidates, if their political activities are limited to contributions to candidates, political parties, affiliated party committees, or political committees or expenditures in support of or opposition to an issue from corporate or business funds and if no contributions are received by such corporations or business entities.

3. Electioneering communications organizations as defined in subsection (9).

(17) “Public office” means a state, county, municipal, or school or other district office or position that is filled by vote of the electors.

(18) “Unopposed candidate” means a candidate for nomination or election to an office who, after the last day on which a person, including a write-in candidate, may qualify, is without opposition in the election at which the office is to be filled or who is without such opposition after such date as a result of a primary election or of withdrawal by other candidates seeking the same office. A candidate is not an unopposed candidate if there is a vacancy to be filled under s. 100.111(3), if there is a legal proceeding pending regarding the right to a ballot position for the office sought by the candidate, or if the candidate is seeking retention as a justice or judge.

History.—s. 1, ch. 73-128; s. 1, ch. 74-200; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 39, ch. 77-175; s. 2, ch. 79-157; ss. 6, 17, ch. 79-365; s. 1, ch. 79-378; s. 22, ch. 81-304; s. 34, ch. 84-302; s. 4, ch. 85-226; s. 2, ch. 89-256; s. 1, ch. 89-537; s. 24, ch. 90-315; s. 9, ch. 91-107; s. 636, ch. 95-147; s. 2, ch. 97-13; s. 7, ch. 99-355; s. 1, ch. 2002-197; s. 2, ch. 2004-252; s. 1, ch. 2006-300; s. 19, ch. 2010-167; ss. 4, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 52, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 5, ch. 2012-5; s. 3, ch. 2013-37; s. 9, ch. 2014-17; s. 1, ch. 2021-49.

106.021 Campaign treasurers; deputies; primary and secondary depositories.—

(1)(a) Each candidate for nomination or election to office and each political committee shall appoint a campaign treasurer. Each person who seeks to qualify for nomination or election to, or retention in, office shall appoint a campaign treasurer and designate a primary campaign depository before qualifying for office. Any person who seeks to qualify for election or nomination to any office by means of the petitioning process shall appoint a treasurer and designate a primary depository on or before the date he or she obtains the petitions. At the same time a candidate designates a campaign depository and appoints a treasurer, the candidate shall also designate the office for which he or she is a candidate. If the candidate is running for an office that will be grouped on the ballot with two or more similar offices to be filled at the same election, the candidate must indicate for which group or district office he or she is running. This subsection does not prohibit a candidate, at a later date, from changing the designation of the office for which he or she is a candidate. However, if a candidate changes the designated office for which he or she is a candidate, the candidate must notify all contributors in writing of the intent to seek a different office and offer to return pro rata, upon their request, those contributions given in support of the original office sought. This notification shall be given within 15 days after the filing of the change of designation and shall include a standard form developed by the Division of Elections for requesting the return of contributions.

The notice requirement does not apply to any change in a numerical designation resulting solely from redistricting. If, within 30 days after being notified by the candidate of the intent to seek a different office, the contributor notifies the candidate in writing that the contributor wishes his or her contribution to be returned, the candidate shall return the contribution, on a pro rata basis, calculated as of the date the change of designation is filed. Up to a maximum of the contribution limits specified in s. 106.08, a candidate who runs for an office other than the office originally designated may use any contribution that a donor does not request be returned within the 30-day period for the newly designated office, provided the candidate disposes of any amount exceeding the contribution limit pursuant to the options in s. 106.11(5)(b) and (c) or s. 106.141(4)(a)1., 2., or 4.; notwithstanding, the full amount of the contribution for the original office shall count toward the contribution limits specified in s. 106.08 for the newly designated office. A person may not accept any contribution or make any expenditure with a view to bringing about his or her nomination, election, or retention in public office, or authorize another to accept such contributions or make such expenditure on the person's behalf, unless such person has appointed a campaign treasurer and designated a primary campaign depository. A candidate for an office voted upon statewide may appoint not more than 15 deputy campaign treasurers, and any other candidate or political committee may appoint not more than 3 deputy campaign treasurers. The names and addresses of the campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurers so appointed shall be filed with the officer before whom such candidate is required to qualify or with whom such political committee is required to register pursuant to s. 106.03.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d), each candidate and each political committee shall also designate one primary campaign depository for the purpose of depositing all contributions received, and disbursing all expenditures made, by the candidate or political committee. The candidate or political committee may also designate one secondary depository in each county in which an election is held in which the candidate or committee participates. Secondary depositories shall be for the sole purpose of depositing contributions and forwarding the deposits to the primary campaign depository. Any bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to transact business in this state may be designated as a campaign depository. The candidate or political committee shall file the name and address of each primary and secondary depository so designated at the same time that, and with the same officer with whom, the candidate or committee files the name of his, her, or its campaign treasurer pursuant to paragraph (a). In addition, the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer may deposit any funds which are in the primary campaign depository and which are not then currently needed for the disbursement of expenditures into a separate interest-bearing account in any bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to transact business in this state. The separate interest-bearing account shall be designated “_(name of candidate or committee)_ separate interest-bearing campaign account.” In lieu thereof, the campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer may purchase a certificate of deposit with such unneeded funds in such bank, savings and loan association, or credit union. The separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit shall be separate from any personal or other account or certificate of deposit. Any withdrawal of the principal or earned interest or any part thereof shall only be made from the separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit for the purpose of transferring funds to the primary account and shall be reported as a contribution.

(c) Any campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer appointed pursuant to this section shall, before such appointment may become effective, have accepted appointment to such position in writing and filed such acceptance with the officer before whom the candidate is required to qualify or with the officer with whom the political committee is required to file reports. An individual may be appointed and serve as campaign treasurer of a candidate and a political committee or two or more candidates and political committees. A candidate may appoint herself or himself as campaign treasurer.

(d) Any political committee which deposits all contributions received in a national depository from which the political committee receives funds to contribute to state and local candidates shall not be required to designate a campaign depository in the state.

(2) A candidate or political committee may remove his, her, or its campaign treasurer or any deputy treasurer. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of a campaign treasurer before compliance with all obligations of a campaign treasurer under this chapter, the candidate or political committee shall appoint a successor and certify

the name and address of the successor in the manner provided in the case of an original appointment. No resignation shall be effective until it has been submitted to the candidate or committee in writing and a copy thereof has been filed with the officer before whom the candidate is required to qualify or the officer with whom the political committee is required to file reports. No treasurer or deputy treasurer shall be deemed removed by a candidate or political committee until written notice of such removal has been given to such treasurer or deputy treasurer and has been filed with the officer before whom such candidate is required to qualify or with the officer with whom such committee is required to file reports.

(3) No contribution or expenditure, including contributions or expenditures of a candidate or of the candidate's family, shall be directly or indirectly made or received in furtherance of the candidacy of any person for nomination or election to political office in the state or on behalf of any political committee except through the duly appointed campaign treasurer of the candidate or political committee, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) Independent expenditures;

(b) Reimbursements to a candidate or any other individual for expenses incurred in connection with the campaign or activities of the political committee by a check drawn upon the campaign account and reported pursuant to s. 106.07(4). The full name of each person to whom the candidate or other individual made payment for which reimbursement was made by check drawn upon the campaign account shall be reported pursuant to s. 106.07(4), together with the purpose of such payment;

(c) Expenditures made indirectly through a treasurer for goods or services, such as communications media placement or procurement services, campaign signs, insurance, or other expenditures that include multiple integral components as part of the expenditure and reported pursuant to s. 106.07(4)(a)13.; or

(d) Expenditures made directly by any affiliated party committee or political party regulated by chapter 103 for obtaining time, space, or services in or by any communications medium for the purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates, and any such expenditure may not be considered a contribution or expenditure to or on behalf of any such candidates for the purposes of this chapter.

(4) A deputy campaign treasurer may exercise any of the powers and duties of a campaign treasurer as set forth in this chapter when specifically authorized to do so by the campaign treasurer and the candidate, in the case of a candidate, or the campaign treasurer and chair of the political committee, in the case of a political committee.

(5) For purposes of appointing a campaign treasurer and designating a campaign depository, candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be considered a single candidate.

History.—s. 2, ch. 73-128; s. 2, ch. 74-200; s. 1, ch. 75-139; s. 39, ch. 77-175; s. 2, ch. 79-378; s. 56, ch. 79-400; s. 23, ch. 81-304; s. 35, ch. 84-302; s. 3, ch. 89-256; s. 25, ch. 90-315; s. 10, ch. 91-107; s. 637, ch. 95-147; s. 9, ch. 97-13; s. 28, ch. 2002-17; s. 14, ch. 2004-252; s. 41, ch. 2007-30; s. 28, ch. 2008-95; ss. 5, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 53, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 4, ch. 2013-37.

106.022 Appointment of a registered agent; duties.—

(1) Each political committee or electioneering communications organization shall have and continuously maintain in this state a registered office and a registered agent and must file with the filing officer a statement of appointment for the registered office and registered agent. The statement of appointment must:

(a) Provide the name of the registered agent and the street address and phone number for the registered office;

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

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

(d) Include the entity's undertaking to inform the filing officer of any change in such designated address;

(e) Provide for the registered agent's acceptance of the appointment, which must confirm that the registered agent is familiar with and accepts the obligations of the position as set forth in this section; and

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

(2) An entity may change its appointment of registered agent and registered office under this section by executing a written statement of change and filing it with the filing officer. The statement must satisfy all of the requirements of subsection (1).

(3) A registered agent may resign his or her appointment as registered agent by executing a written statement of resignation and filing it with the filing officer. An entity without a registered agent may not make expenditures or accept contributions until it files a written statement of change as required in subsection (2).

History.—s. 67, ch. 2005-277; s. 2, ch. 2006-300; s. 20, ch. 2010-167; ss. 6, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 54, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 5, ch. 2013-37.

106.023 Statement of candidate.—

(1) Each candidate must file a statement with the qualifying officer within 10 days after filing the appointment of campaign treasurer and designation of campaign depository, stating that the candidate has read and understands the requirements of this chapter. Such statement shall be provided by the filing officer and shall be in substantially the following form:

STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE

I, _____, candidate for the office of _____, have been provided access to read and understand the requirements of Chapter 106, Florida Statutes.

(Signature of candidate)

(Date)

Willful failure to file this form is a violation of ss. 106.19(1)(c) and 106.25(3), F.S.

(2) The execution and filing of the statement of candidate does not in and of itself create a presumption that any violation of this chapter or chapter 104 is a willful violation.

History.—s. 26, ch. 90-315; s. 638, ch. 95-147; s. 15, ch. 2004-252; s. 15, ch. 2008-4; s. 55, ch. 2011-40.

106.025 Campaign fund raisers.—

(1)(a) No campaign fund raiser may be held unless the person for whom such funds are to be so used is a candidate for public office.

(b) All money and contributions received with respect to such a campaign fund raiser shall be deemed to be campaign contributions, and shall be accounted for, and subject to the same restrictions, as other campaign contributions. All expenditures made with respect to such a campaign fund raiser which are made or reimbursed by a check drawn on the campaign depository of the candidate for whom the funds are to be used and shall be deemed to be campaign expenditures to be accounted for, and subject to the same restrictions, as other campaign expenditures.

(c) Any tickets or advertising for a campaign fund raiser must comply with the requirements of s. 106.143.

(d) Any person or candidate who holds a campaign fund raiser, or consents to a campaign fund raiser being held, in violation of the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) This section shall not apply to any campaign fund raiser held on behalf of a political party by the state or county executive committee or an affiliated party committee of such party, provided that the proceeds of such campaign fund raiser are reported pursuant to s. 106.29.

History.—s. 40, ch. 77-175; s. 51, ch. 81-259; s. 24, ch. 81-304; s. 27, ch. 83-217; s. 4, ch. 89-256; ss. 7, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 56, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 6, ch. 2013-37.

106.03 Registration of political committees and electioneering communications organizations.—

(1)(a) Each political committee that receives contributions or makes expenditures during a calendar year in an aggregate amount exceeding \$500 or that seeks the signatures of registered electors in support of an initiative shall file a statement of organization as provided in subsection (3) within 10 days after its organization. If a political committee is organized within 10 days of any election, it shall immediately file the statement of organization required by this section.

(b)1. Each group shall file a statement of organization as an electioneering communications organization within 24 hours after the date on which it makes expenditures for an electioneering communication in excess of \$5,000, if such expenditures are made within the timeframes specified in s. 106.011(8)(a)2. If the group makes expenditures

for an electioneering communication in excess of \$5,000 before the timeframes specified in s. 106.011(8)(a)2., it shall file the statement of organization within 24 hours after the 30th day before a primary or special primary election, or within 24 hours after the 60th day before any other election, whichever is applicable.

2.a. In a statewide, legislative, or multicounty election, an electioneering communications organization shall file a statement of organization with the Division of Elections.

b. In a countywide election or any election held on less than a countywide basis, except as described in sub-subparagraph c., an electioneering communications organization shall file a statement of organization with the supervisor of elections of the county in which the election is being held.

c. In a municipal election, an electioneering communications organization shall file a statement of organization with the officer before whom municipal candidates qualify.

d. Any electioneering communications organization that would be required to file a statement of organization in two or more locations need only file a statement of organization with the Division of Elections.

(2) The statement of organization shall include:

(a) The name, mailing address, and street address of the committee or electioneering communications organization;

(b) The names, street addresses, and relationships of affiliated or connected organizations, including any affiliated sponsors;

(c) The area, scope, or jurisdiction of the committee or electioneering communications organization;

(d) The name, mailing address, street address, and position of the custodian of books and accounts;

(e) The name, mailing address, street address, and position of other principal officers, including the treasurer and deputy treasurer, if any;

(f) The name, address, office sought, and party affiliation of:

1. Each candidate whom the committee is supporting;

2. Any other individual, if any, whom the committee is supporting for nomination for election, or election, to any public office whatever;

(g) Any issue or issues the committee is supporting or opposing;

(h) If the committee is supporting the entire ticket of any party, a statement to that effect and the name of the party;

(i) A statement of whether the committee is a continuing one;

(j) Plans for the disposition of residual funds which will be made in the event of dissolution;

(k) A listing of all banks, safe-deposit boxes, or other depositories used for committee or electioneering communications organization funds;

(l) A statement of the reports required to be filed by the committee or the electioneering communications organization with federal officials, if any, and the names, addresses, and positions of such officials; and

(m) A statement of whether the electioneering communications organization was formed as a newly created organization during the current calendar quarter or was formed from an organization existing prior to the current calendar quarter. For purposes of this subsection, calendar quarters end the last day of March, June, September, and December.

(3)(a) A political committee which is organized to support or oppose statewide, legislative, or multicounty candidates or issues to be voted upon on a statewide or multicounty basis shall file a statement of organization with the Division of Elections.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a political committee which is organized to support or oppose candidates or issues to be voted on in a countywide election or candidates or issues in any election held on less than a countywide basis shall file a statement of organization with the supervisor of elections of the county in which such election is being held.

(c) A political committee which is organized to support or oppose only candidates for municipal office or issues to be voted on in a municipal election shall file a statement of organization with the officer before whom municipal candidates qualify.

(d) Any political committee which would be required under this subsection to file a statement of organization in two or more locations need file only with the Division of Elections.

(4) Any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization shall be reported to the agency or officer with whom such committee or electioneering communications organization is required to register within 10 days following the change.

(5) Any committee which, after having filed one or more statements of organization, disbands or determines it will no longer receive contributions or make expenditures during the calendar year in an aggregate amount exceeding \$500 shall so notify the agency or officer with whom such committee is required to file the statement of organization.

(6) If the filing officer finds that a political committee has filed its statement of organization consistent with the requirements of subsection (2), it shall notify the committee in writing that it has been registered as a political committee. If the filing officer finds that a political committee's statement of organization does not meet the requirements of subsection (2), it shall notify the committee of such finding and shall state in writing the reasons for rejection of the statement of organization.

(7) The Division of Elections shall adopt rules to prescribe the manner in which committees and electioneering communications organizations may be dissolved and have their registration canceled. Such rules shall, at a minimum, provide for:

(a) Notice which shall contain the facts and conduct which warrant the intended action, including but not limited to failure to file reports and limited activity.

(b) Adequate opportunity to respond.

(c) Appeal of the decision to the Florida Elections Commission. Such appeals shall be exempt from the confidentiality provisions of s. 106.25.

History.—s. 3, ch. 73-128; s. 3, ch. 74-200; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 41, ch. 77-175; s. 18, ch. 79-365; s. 25, ch. 81-304; s. 1, ch. 82-143; s. 36, ch. 84-302; s. 5, ch. 89-256; s. 27, ch. 90-315; s. 3, ch. 2006-300; s. 21, ch. 2010-167; ss. 8, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 57, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 7, ch. 2013-37.

106.05 Deposit of contributions; statement of campaign treasurer.—All funds received by the campaign treasurer of any candidate or political committee shall, prior to the end of the 5th business day following the receipt thereof, Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays excluded, be deposited in a campaign depository designated pursuant to s. 106.021, in an account that contains the name of the candidate or committee. Except for contributions to political committees made by payroll deduction, all deposits shall be accompanied by a bank deposit slip containing the name of each contributor and the amount contributed by each. If a contribution is deposited in a secondary campaign depository, the depository shall forward the full amount of the deposit, along with a copy of the deposit slip accompanying the deposit, to the primary campaign depository prior to the end of the 1st business day following the deposit.

History.—s. 5, ch. 73-128; s. 1, ch. 76-88; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 43, ch. 77-175; s. 7, ch. 89-256; s. 29, ch. 90-315; s. 8, ch. 2013-37.

106.055 Valuation of in-kind contributions.—Any person who makes an in-kind contribution shall, at the time of making such contribution, place a value on such contribution, which valuation shall be the fair market value of such contribution. Travel conveyed upon private aircraft shall be valued at the actual cost of per person commercial air travel for the same or a substantially similar route.

History.—s. 44, ch. 77-175; s. 43, ch. 2007-30.

106.06 Treasurer to keep records; inspections.—

(1) The campaign treasurer of each candidate and the campaign treasurer of each political committee shall keep detailed accounts, current within not more than 2 days after the date of receiving a contribution or making an expenditure, of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of the candidate or political committee that are required to be set forth in a statement filed under this chapter. The campaign treasurer shall also keep detailed accounts of all deposits made in any separate interest-bearing account or

certificate of deposit and of all withdrawals made therefrom to the primary depository and of all interest earned thereon.

(2) Accounts, including separate interest-bearing accounts and certificates of deposit, kept by the campaign treasurer of a candidate or political committee may be inspected under reasonable circumstances before, during, or after the election to which the accounts refer by any authorized representative of the Division of Elections or the Florida Elections Commission. The right of inspection may be enforced by appropriate writ issued by any court of competent jurisdiction. The campaign treasurer of a political committee supporting a candidate may be joined with the campaign treasurer of the candidate as respondent in such a proceeding.

(3) Accounts kept by a campaign treasurer of a candidate shall be preserved by the campaign treasurer for a number of years equal to the term of office of the office to which the candidate seeks election. Accounts kept by a campaign treasurer of a political committee shall be preserved by such treasurer for at least 2 years after the date of the election to which the accounts refer.

History.—s. 6, ch. 73-128; s. 45, ch. 77-175; s. 3, ch. 79-378; s. 8, ch. 89-256; s. 30, ch. 90-315.

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.

(a) A statewide candidate or a political committee required to file reports with the division must file reports:

1. On the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the general election.

2. On the 10th day immediately preceding the general election, and each day thereafter, with the last daily report being filed the 5th day immediately preceding the general election.

(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 day immediately preceding 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.

(c) Following the last day of qualifying for office, any unopposed candidate need only file a report within 90 days after the date such candidate became unopposed. Such report shall contain all previously unreported contributions and expenditures as required by this section and shall reflect disposition of funds as required by s. 106.141.

(d)1. When a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, all political committees making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of such special election or the preceding special primary election shall file campaign treasurers' reports with the filing officer on the dates set by the Department of State pursuant to s. 100.111.

2. When an election is called for an issue to appear on the ballot at a time when no candidates are scheduled to appear on the ballot, all political committees making contributions or expenditures in support of or in opposition to such issue shall file reports on the 18th and 4th days before such election.

(e) The filing officer shall provide each candidate with a schedule designating the beginning and end of reporting periods as well as the corresponding designated due dates.

(2)(a)1. All reports required of a candidate by this section shall be filed with the officer before whom the candidate is required by law to qualify. All candidates who file with the Department of State shall file their reports pursuant to s. 106.0705. Except as provided in s. 106.0705, reports shall be filed not later than 5 p.m. of the day designated; however, any report postmarked by the United States Postal Service no later than midnight of the day

designated is deemed to have been filed in a timely manner. Any report received by the filing officer within 5 days after the designated due date that was delivered by the United States Postal Service is deemed timely filed unless it has a postmark that indicates that the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the United States Postal Service at the time of mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due, suffices as proof of mailing in a timely manner. Reports other than daily reports must contain information on all previously unreported contributions received and expenditures made as of the preceding Friday, except that the report filed on the Friday immediately preceding the election must contain information on all previously unreported contributions received and expenditures made as of the day preceding that designated due date; daily reports must contain information on all previously unreported contributions received as of the preceding day. All such reports are open to public inspection.

2. This subsection does not prohibit the governing body of a political subdivision, by ordinance or resolution, from imposing upon its own officers and candidates electronic filing requirements not in conflict with s. 106.0705. Expenditure of public funds for such purpose is deemed to be for a valid public purpose.

(b)1. Any report that is deemed to be incomplete by the officer with whom the candidate qualifies must be accepted on a conditional basis. The campaign treasurer shall be notified by certified mail or by another method using a common carrier that provides a proof of delivery of the notice as to why the report is incomplete and within 7 days after receipt of such notice must file an addendum to the report providing all information necessary to complete the report in compliance with this section. Failure to file a complete report after such notice constitutes a violation of this chapter.

2. Notice is deemed complete upon proof of delivery of a written notice to the mailing or street address of the campaign treasurer or registered agent of record with the filing officer.

(3) Reports required of a political committee shall be filed with the agency or officer before whom such committee registers pursuant to s. 106.03(3) and shall be subject to the same filing conditions as established for candidates' reports. Incomplete reports by political committees shall be treated in the manner provided for incomplete reports by candidates in subsection (2).

(4)(a) Except for daily reports, to which only the contributions provisions below apply, and except as provided in paragraph (b), each report required by this section must contain:

1. The full name, address, and occupation, if any, of each person who has made one or more contributions to or for such committee or candidate within the reporting period, together with the amount and date of such contributions. For corporations, the report must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted by the corporation. However, if the contribution is \$100 or less or is from a relative, as defined in s. 112.312, provided that the relationship is reported, the occupation of the contributor or the principal type of business need not be listed.

2. The name and address of each political committee from which the reporting committee or the candidate received, or to which the reporting committee or candidate made, any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all transfers.

3. Each loan for campaign purposes to or from any person or political committee within the reporting period, together with the full names, addresses, and occupations, and principal places of business, if any, of the lender and endorsers, if any, and the date and amount of such loans.

4. A statement of each contribution, rebate, refund, or other receipt not otherwise listed under subparagraphs 1. through 3.

5. The total sums of all loans, in-kind contributions, and other receipts by or for such committee or candidate during the reporting period. The reporting forms shall be designed to elicit separate totals for in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.

6. The full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made by or on behalf of the committee or candidate within the reporting period; the amount, date, and purpose of each such expenditure; and the name and address of, and office sought by, each candidate on whose behalf such expenditure was made. However, expenditures made from the petty cash fund provided by s. 106.12 need not be reported individually.

7. The full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure for personal services, salary, or reimbursement for authorized expenses as provided in s. 106.021(3) has been made and which is not otherwise reported, including the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure. However, expenditures made from the petty cash fund provided for in s. 106.12 need not be reported individually. Receipts for reimbursement for authorized expenditures shall be retained by the treasurer along with the records for the campaign account.

8. The total amount withdrawn and the total amount spent for petty cash purposes pursuant to this chapter during the reporting period.

9. The total sum of expenditures made by such committee or candidate during the reporting period.

10. The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the committee or candidate, which relate to the conduct of any political campaign.

11. Transaction information for each credit card purchase. Receipts for each credit card purchase shall be retained by the treasurer with the records for the campaign account.

12. The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit and identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located.

13. The primary purposes of an expenditure made indirectly through a campaign treasurer pursuant to s. 106.021(3) for goods and services such as communications media placement or procurement services, campaign signs, insurance, and other expenditures that include multiple components as part of the expenditure. The primary purpose of an expenditure shall be that purpose, including integral and directly related components, that comprises 80 percent of such expenditure.

(b) Multiple uniform contributions from the same person, aggregating no more than \$250 per calendar year, collected by an organization that is the affiliated sponsor of a political committee, may be reported by the political committee in an aggregate amount listing the number of contributors together with the amount contributed by each and the total amount contributed during the reporting period. The identity of each person making such uniform contribution must be reported to the filing officer as provided in subparagraph (a)1. by July 1 of each calendar year, or, in a general election year, no later than the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election.

(c) The filing officer shall make available to any candidate or committee a reporting form which the candidate or committee may use to indicate contributions received by the candidate or committee but returned to the contributor before deposit.

(5) The candidate and his or her campaign treasurer, in the case of a candidate, or the political committee chair and campaign treasurer of the committee, in the case of a political committee, shall certify as to the correctness of each report; and each person so certifying shall bear the responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of each report. Any campaign treasurer, candidate, or political committee chair who willfully certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false, or incomplete commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(6) The records maintained by the campaign depository with respect to any campaign account regulated by this chapter are subject to inspection by an agent of the Division of Elections or the Florida Elections Commission at any time during normal banking hours, and such depository shall furnish certified copies of any of such records to the Division of Elections or Florida Elections Commission upon request.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, in any reporting period during which a candidate or political committee has not received funds, made any contributions, or expended any reportable funds, the filing of the required report for that period is waived. However, the next report filed must specify that the report covers the entire period between the last submitted report and the report being filed, and any candidate or political committee not reporting by virtue of this subsection on dates prescribed elsewhere in this chapter shall notify the filing officer in writing on the prescribed reporting date that no report is being filed on that date.

(8)(a) Any candidate or political committee failing to file a report on the designated due date is subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day, and, in the case of a candidate, such fine shall be paid only from personal funds of the candidate. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer and the moneys collected shall be deposited:

1. In the General Revenue Fund, in the case of a candidate for state office or a political committee that registers with the Division of Elections; or
2. In the general revenue fund of the political subdivision, in the case of a candidate for an office of a political subdivision or a political committee that registers with an officer of a political subdivision.

No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

(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 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.

(c) Any candidate or chair of a political committee may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon, but not limited to, unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. The Florida Elections Commission must consider the mitigating and aggravating circumstances contained in s. 106.265(2) when determining the amount of a fine, if any, to be waived. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the candidate or chair of the political committee shall, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.

(d) The appropriate filing officer shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the repeated late filing by a candidate or political committee, the failure of a candidate or political committee to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed. The commission shall investigate only those alleged late filing violations specifically identified by the filing officer and as set forth in the notification. Any other alleged violations must be separately stated and reported by the division to the commission under s. 106.25(2).

History.—s. 7, ch. 73-128; ss. 5, 15, 17, ch. 74-200; ss. 1, 2, ch. 75-8; s. 2, ch. 75-139; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 46, ch. 77-175; s. 23, ch. 79-164; ss. 7, 8, ch. 79-365; s. 4, ch. 79-378; s. 58, ch. 79-400; s. 52, ch. 81-259; s. 27, ch. 81-304; s. 2, ch. 82-143; s. 11, ch. 83-251; s. 37, ch. 84-302; s. 6, ch. 85-226; s. 1, ch. 86-134; s. 13, ch. 87-224; s. 9, ch. 89-256; s. 31, ch. 90-315; s. 2, ch. 90-338; s. 18, ch. 90-502; s. 7, ch. 91-107; s. 2, ch. 95-140; s. 640, ch. 95-147; s. 15, ch. 95-280; s. 7, ch. 97-13; s. 6, ch. 2001-75; s. 29, ch. 2002-17; s. 2, ch. 2002-197; s. 8, ch. 2003-1; ss. 17, 18, ch. 2004-252; s. 24, ch. 2005-286; ss. 5, 10, ch. 2006-300; s. 29, ch. 2008-95; s. 59, ch. 2011-40; s. 6, ch. 2012-5; s. 9, ch. 2013-37; s. 2, ch. 2020-4.

106.0701 Solicitation of contributions on behalf of s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) organizations; reporting requirements; civil penalty; exemption.—

(1) The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, state legislators, or candidates for such offices who directly or indirectly solicit, cause to be solicited, or accept any contribution on behalf of an organization that is exempt from taxation under s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, which such individuals, in whole or in part, establish, maintain, or control, shall file a statement with the division within 5 days after commencing such activity on behalf of the organization. The statement shall contain the following information:

- (a) The name of the person acting on behalf of the organization.
- (b) The name and type of the organization.
- (c) A description of the relationship between the person and the organization.

(2) Failure to timely file the statement shall subject the person to a civil penalty of \$50 per day for each late day, payable from the personal funds of the violator.

(3) Upon filing a statement with the division, an individual subject to the requirements of subsection (1) shall promptly create a public website that contains a mission statement and the names of persons associated with the organization. The address of the website shall be reported to the division within 5 business days after the website is created.

(4) All contributions received shall be disclosed on the website within 5 business days after deposit, together with the name, address, and occupation of the donor. All expenditures by the organization shall be individually disclosed on the website within 5 business days after being made.

(5) The filing requirements of subsection (1) do not apply to an individual acting on behalf of his or her own campaign, a political party, or an affiliated party committee of which the individual is a member.

*History.—*s. 6, ch. 2006-300; ss. 10, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session.

106.0702 Reporting; political party executive committee candidates.—

(1) An individual seeking a publicly elected position on a political party executive committee who receives a contribution or makes an expenditure shall file a report of all contributions received and all expenditures made. The report shall be filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the primary election.

(2)(a) The report shall be filed with the supervisor of elections of the appropriate county. Reports shall be filed no later than 5 p.m. of the day designated; however, any report postmarked by the United States Postal Service by the day designated shall be deemed to have been filed in a timely manner. Any report received by the filing officer within 5 days after the designated due date shall be deemed timely filed unless it has a postmark that indicates that the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the United States Postal Service at the time of mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due is proof of mailing in a timely manner. The report filed must contain information of all contributions received and expenditures made as of the day preceding the designated due date. All such reports must be open to public inspection.

(b) A reporting individual may submit the report required under this section through an electronic filing system, if used by the supervisor for other candidates, in order to satisfy the filing requirement. Such reports shall be completed and filed through the electronic filing system not later than midnight on the 4th day immediately preceding the primary election.

(3)(a) A report that is deemed to be incomplete by the supervisor shall be accepted on a conditional basis. The supervisor shall send a notice to the reporting individual by certified mail or by another method using a common carrier that provides proof of delivery as to why the report is incomplete. Within 7 days after receipt of such notice, the reporting individual must file an addendum to the report providing all information necessary to complete the report in compliance with this section. Failure to file a complete report after such notice constitutes a violation of this chapter.

(b) Notice is deemed complete upon proof of delivery of a written notice to the mailing or street address that is on record with the supervisor.

(4)(a) Each report required by this section must contain:

1. The full name, address, and occupation of each person who has made one or more contributions to or for the reporting individual within the reporting period, together with the amount and date of such contributions. For corporations, the report must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted by the corporations. However, if the contribution is \$100 or less or is from a relative, as defined in s. 112.312, provided that the relationship is reported, the occupation of the contributor or the principal type of business need not be listed.

2. The name and address of each political committee from which the reporting individual has received, or to which the reporting individual has made, any transfer of funds within the reporting period, together with the amounts and dates of all transfers.

3. Each loan for campaign purposes from any person or political committee within the reporting period, together with the full name, address, and occupation, and principal place of business, if any, of the lender and endorser, if any, and the date and amount of such loans.

4. A statement of each contribution, rebate, refund, or other receipt not otherwise listed under subparagraphs 1.-3.

5. The total sums of all loans, in-kind contributions, and other receipts by or for such reporting individual during the reporting period. The reporting forms shall be designed to elicit separate totals for in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.

6. The full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made by or on behalf of the reporting individual within the reporting period; the amount, date, and purpose of each such expenditure; and the name and address of, and office sought by, each reporting individual on whose behalf such expenditure was made.

7. The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the reporting individual which relate to the conduct of any political campaign.

8. Transaction information for each credit card purchase. Receipts for each credit card purchase shall be retained by the reporting individual.

9. The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit and identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located.

(b) The supervisor shall make available to any reporting individual a reporting form that the reporting individual may use to indicate contributions received by the reporting individual but returned to the contributor before deposit.

(5) The reporting individual shall certify as to the correctness of the report and shall bear the responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of each report. Any reporting individual who willfully certifies the correctness of the report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false, or incomplete commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the filing of the required report is waived if the reporting individual has not received contributions or expended any reportable funds.

(7)(a) A reporting individual who fails to file a report on the designated due date is subject to a fine, and such fine shall be paid only from personal funds of the reporting individual. The fine shall be \$50 per day for the first 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. The fine shall be assessed by the supervisor, and the moneys collected shall be deposited into the general revenue fund of the political subdivision.

(b) The supervisor shall determine the amount of the fine due based upon the earliest of the following:

1. When the report is actually received by the supervisor;
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; or
5. When the report is completed and filed through the electronic filing system, if applicable.

Such fine shall be paid to the supervisor 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 supervisor. Such fine may not be an allowable campaign expenditure and shall be paid only from personal funds of the reporting individual.

(c) A reporting individual may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon, but not limited to, unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and is entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which has the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. The Florida Elections Commission must consider the mitigating and aggravating circumstances contained in s. 106.265(2) when determining the amount of a fine, if any, to be waived. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the reporting individual must, within 20 days after receipt of the notice, notify the supervisor in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.

(d) The appropriate supervisor shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the late filing by a reporting individual, the failure of a reporting individual to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed. The commission shall investigate only those alleged late filing violations specifically identified by the supervisor and as set forth in the notification. Any other alleged violations must be separately stated and reported by the division to the commission under s. 106.25(2).

History.—s. 10, ch. 2013-37.

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

(1)(a) Each electioneering communications organization shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by or on behalf of the organization. Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), reports must be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar month from the time the organization is registered. However, if the 10th day following the end of a calendar month occurs on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report must be filed on the next following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Monthly reports must include all contributions received and expenditures made during the calendar month that have not otherwise been reported pursuant to this section.

(b) For an electioneering communications organization required to file reports with the division, reports must be filed:

1. On the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election, and each week thereafter, with the last weekly report being filed on the 4th day immediately preceding the general election.

2. On the 10th day immediately preceding the general election, and every day thereafter excluding the 4th day immediately preceding the general election, with the last daily report being filed the day before the general election.

(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 day immediately preceding 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.

(d) When a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, all electioneering communications organizations making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of the special election shall file reports with the filing officer on the dates set by the Department of State pursuant to s. 100.111.

(e) In addition to the reports required by paragraph (a), an electioneering communications organization that is registered with the Department of State and that makes a contribution or expenditure to influence the results of a county or municipal election that is not being held at the same time as a state or federal election must file reports with the county or municipal filing officer on the same dates as county or municipal candidates or committees for that election. The electioneering communications organization must also include the expenditure in the next report filed with the Division of Elections pursuant to this section following the county or municipal election.

(f) The filing officer shall make available to each electioneering communications organization a schedule designating the beginning and end of reporting periods as well as the corresponding designated due dates.

(2)(a) Except as provided in s. 106.0705, the reports required of an electioneering communications organization shall be filed with the filing officer not later than 5 p.m. of the day designated. However, any report postmarked by the United States Postal Service no later than midnight of the day designated is deemed to have been filed in a timely manner. Any report received by the filing officer within 5 days after the designated due date that was delivered by the United States Postal Service is deemed timely filed unless it has a postmark that indicates that the report was mailed after the designated due date. A certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the United States Postal Service at the time of mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the date on which the report is due, suffices as proof of mailing in a timely manner. Reports other than daily reports must contain information on all previously unreported contributions received and expenditures made as of the preceding Friday, except that the report filed on the Friday immediately preceding the election must contain information on all previously unreported contributions received and expenditures made as of the day preceding the designated due date; daily reports must contain information on all previously unreported contributions received as of the preceding day. All such reports are open to public inspection.

(b)1. Any report that is deemed to be incomplete by the officer with whom the electioneering communications organization files shall be accepted on a conditional basis. The treasurer of the electioneering communications organization shall be notified, by certified mail or other common carrier that can establish proof of delivery for the notice, as to why the report is incomplete. Within 7 days after receipt of such notice, the treasurer must file an addendum to the report providing all information necessary to complete the report in compliance with this section. Failure to file a complete report after such notice constitutes a violation of this chapter.

2. Notice is deemed sufficient upon proof of delivery of written notice to the mailing or street address of the treasurer or registered agent of the electioneering communication organization on record with the filing officer.

(3)(a) Except for daily reports, to which only the contribution provisions below apply, each report required by this section must contain:

1. The full name, address, and occupation, if any, of each person who has made one or more contributions to or for such electioneering communications organization within the reporting period, together with the amount and date of such contributions. For corporations, the report must provide as clear a description as practicable of the principal type of business conducted by the corporation. However, if the contribution is \$100 or less, the occupation of the contributor or the principal type of business need not be listed.

2. The name and address of each political committee from which or to which the reporting electioneering communications organization made any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all transfers.

3. Each loan for electioneering communication purposes to or from any person or political committee within the reporting period, together with the full names, addresses, and occupations and principal places of business, if any, of the lender and endorsers, if any, and the date and amount of such loans.

4. A statement of each contribution, rebate, refund, or other receipt not otherwise listed under subparagraphs 1.-3.

5. The total sums of all loans, in-kind contributions, and other receipts by or for such electioneering communications organization during the reporting period. The reporting forms shall be designed to elicit separate totals for in-kind contributions, loans, and other receipts.

6. The full name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made by or on behalf of the electioneering communications organization within the reporting period and the amount, date, and purpose of each expenditure.

7. The full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure for personal services, salary, or reimbursement for expenses has been made and that is not otherwise reported, including the amount, date, and purpose of the expenditure.

8. The total sum of expenditures made by the electioneering communications organization during the reporting period.

9. The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the electioneering communications organization that relate to the conduct of any electioneering communication.

10. Transaction information for each credit card purchase. Receipts for each credit card purchase shall be retained by the electioneering communications organization.

11. The amount and nature of any separate interest-bearing accounts or certificates of deposit and identification of the financial institution in which such accounts or certificates of deposit are located.

12. The primary purposes of an expenditure made indirectly through an electioneering communications organization for goods and services, such as communications media placement or procurement services and other expenditures that include multiple components as part of the expenditure. The primary purpose of an expenditure shall be that purpose, including integral and directly related components, that comprises 80 percent of such expenditure.

(b) The filing officer shall make available to any electioneering communications organization a reporting form which the electioneering communications organization may use to indicate contributions received by the electioneering communications organization but returned to the contributor before deposit.

(4) The treasurer of the electioneering communications organization shall certify as to the correctness of each report, and each person so certifying shall bear the responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of each report. Any treasurer who willfully certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false, or incomplete commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(5) The electioneering communications organization depository shall provide statements reflecting deposits and expenditures from the account to the treasurer, who shall retain the records pursuant to s. 106.06. The records maintained by the depository with respect to the account shall be subject to inspection by an agent of the Division of Elections or the Florida Elections Commission at any time during normal banking hours, and such depository shall furnish certified copies of any such records to the Division of Elections or the Florida Elections Commission upon request.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, in any reporting period during which an electioneering communications organization has not received funds, made any contributions, or expended any reportable funds, the treasurer shall file a written report with the filing officer by the prescribed reporting date that no reportable contributions or expenditures were made during the reporting period.

(7)(a) Any electioneering communications organization failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer, and the moneys collected shall be deposited:

1. In the General Revenue Fund, in the case of an electioneering communications organization that registers with the Division of Elections; or

2. In the general revenue fund of the political subdivision, in the case of an electioneering communications organization that registers with an officer of a political subdivision.

No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

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

(c) The treasurer of an electioneering communications organization may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon, but not limited to, unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. The Florida Elections Commission must consider the mitigating and aggravating circumstances contained in s. 106.265(2) when determining the amount of a fine, if any, to be waived. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the treasurer of the electioneering communications organization shall, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.

(d) The appropriate filing officer shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the repeated late filing by an electioneering communications organization, the failure of an electioneering communications organization to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed. The commission shall investigate only those alleged late filing violations specifically identified by the filing officer and as set forth in the notification. Any other alleged violations must be stated separately and reported by the division to the commission under s. 106.25(2).

(8) Electioneering communications organizations shall not use credit cards.

History.—s. 7, ch. 2006-300; s. 23, ch. 2010-167; ss. 11, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 60, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 7, ch. 2012-5; s. 11, ch. 2013-37; s. 10, ch. 2014-17.

106.0705 Electronic filing of campaign treasurer's reports.—

(1) As used in this section, “electronic filing system” means an Internet system for recording and reporting campaign finance activity by reporting period.

(2)(a) Each individual who is required to file reports with the division pursuant to s. 106.07 or s. 106.141 must file such reports by means of the division's electronic filing system.

(b) Each political committee, electioneering communications organization, affiliated party committee, or state executive committee that is required to file reports with the division under s. 106.07, s. 106.0703, or s. 106.29, as applicable, must file such reports with the division by means of the division's electronic filing system.

(c) Each person or organization that is required to file reports with the division under s. 106.071 must file such reports by means of the division's electronic filing system.

(3) Reports filed pursuant to this section shall be completed and filed through the electronic filing system not later than midnight of the day designated. Reports not filed by midnight of the day designated are late filed and are subject to the penalties under s. 106.07(8), s. 106.0703(7), or s. 106.29(3), as applicable.

(4) Each report filed pursuant to this section is considered to be under oath by the candidate and treasurer, the chair and treasurer, the treasurer under s. 106.0703, or the leader and treasurer under s. 103.092, whichever is applicable, and such persons are subject to the provisions of s. 106.07(5), s. 106.0703(4), or s. 106.29(2), as applicable. Persons given a secure sign-on to the electronic filing system are responsible for protecting such from disclosure and are responsible for all filings using such credentials, unless they have notified the division that their credentials have been compromised.

(5) The electronic filing system developed by the division must:

- (a) Be based on access by means of the Internet.
- (b) Be accessible by anyone with Internet access using standard web-browsing software.
- (c) Provide for direct entry of campaign finance information as well as upload of such information from campaign finance software certified by the division.
- (d) Provide a method that prevents unauthorized access to electronic filing system functions.

(6) The division shall adopt rules to administer this section and provide for the reports required to be filed pursuant to this section. Such rules shall, at a minimum, provide:

(a) Alternate filing procedures in case the division's electronic filing system is not operable.

(b) For the issuance of an electronic receipt to the person submitting the report indicating and verifying that the report has been filed.

History.—s. 19, ch. 2004-252; s. 45, ch. 2005-278; s. 8, ch. 2006-300; s. 24, ch. 2010-167; ss. 12, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 61, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 12, ch. 2013-37.

106.0706 Electronic filing of campaign finance reports; public records exemption.—

(1) All user identifications and passwords held by the Department of State pursuant to s. 106.0705 are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(2)(a) Information entered in the electronic filing system for purposes of generating a report pursuant to s. 106.0705 is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(b) Information entered in the electronic filing system is no longer exempt once the report is generated and filed with the Division of Elections.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2004-253; s. 16, ch. 2008-4; s. 1, ch. 2009-149.

106.071 Independent expenditures; electioneering communications; reports; disclaimers.—

(1) Each person who makes an independent expenditure with respect to any candidate or issue, and each individual who makes an expenditure for an electioneering communication which is not otherwise reported pursuant to this chapter, which expenditure, in the aggregate, is in the amount of \$5,000 or more, shall file periodic reports of such expenditures in the same manner, at the same time, subject to the same penalties, and with the same officer as a political committee supporting or opposing such candidate or issue. The report shall contain the full name and address of the person making the expenditure; the full name and address of each person to whom and for whom each such expenditure has been made; the amount, date, and purpose of each such expenditure; a description of the services or goods obtained by each such expenditure; the issue to which the expenditure relates; and the name and address of, and office sought by, each candidate on whose behalf such expenditure was made.

(2) Any political advertisement, other than a text message or a telephone call, paid for by an independent expenditure must prominently state “Paid political advertisement paid for by (Name and address of person paying for advertisement) independently of any (candidate or committee).”

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to novelty items having a retail value of \$10 or less which support, but do not oppose, a candidate or issue.

(4) Any person who fails to include the disclaimer prescribed in subsection (2) in any political advertisement that is required to contain such disclaimer commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 47, ch. 77-175; s. 10, ch. 89-256; s. 4, ch. 2004-252; s. 25, ch. 2010-167; ss. 13, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 2, ch. 2021-49.

106.072 Social media deplatforming of political candidates.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Candidate” has the same meaning as in s. 106.011(3)(e).

(b) “Deplatform” has the same meaning as in s. 501.2041.

(c) “Social media platform” has the same meaning as in s. 501.2041.

(d) “User” has the same meaning as in s. 501.2041.

(2) A social media platform may not willfully deplatform a candidate for office who is known by the social media platform to be a candidate, beginning on the date of qualification and ending on the date of the election or the date the candidate ceases to be a candidate. A social media platform must provide each user a method by which the user may be identified as a qualified candidate and which provides sufficient information to allow the

social media platform to confirm the user's qualification by reviewing the website of the Division of Elections or the website of the local supervisor of elections.

(3) Upon a finding of a violation of subsection (2) by the Florida Elections Commission, in addition to the remedies provided in ss. 106.265 and 106.27, the social media platform may be fined \$250,000 per day for a candidate for statewide office and \$25,000 per day for a candidate for other offices.

(4) A social media platform that willfully provides free advertising for a candidate must inform the candidate of such in-kind contribution. Posts, content, material, and comments by candidates which are shown on the platform in the same or similar way as other users' posts, content, material, and comments are not considered free advertising.

(5) This section may only be enforced to the extent not inconsistent with federal law and 47 U.S.C. s. 230(e) (3), and notwithstanding any other provision of state law.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2021-32.

106.075 Elected officials; report of loans made in year preceding election; limitation on contributions to pay loans.—

(1) A person who is elected to office must report all loans, exceeding \$500 in value, made to him or her and used for campaign purposes, and made in the 12 months preceding his or her election to office, to the filing officer. The report must be made, in the manner prescribed by the Department of State, within 10 days after being elected to office.

(2) Any person who makes a contribution to an individual to pay all or part of a loan incurred, in the 12 months preceding the election, to be used for the individual's campaign, may not contribute more than the amount which is allowed in s. 106.08(1).

History.—s. 11, ch. 89-256; s. 32, ch. 90-315; s. 12, ch. 91-107; s. 641, ch. 95-147; s. 34, ch. 2013-37.

106.08 Contributions; limitations on.—

(1)(a) Except for political parties or affiliated party committees, no person or political committee may, in any election, make contributions in excess of the following amounts:

1. To a candidate for statewide office or for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court or to a political committee that is the sponsor of or is in opposition to a constitutional amendment proposed by initiative, \$3,000. However, the limitation on contributions to such political committees no longer applies once the Secretary of State has issued a certificate of ballot position and a designating number for the proposed amendment that the political committee is sponsoring or opposing. Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket are considered a single candidate for the purpose of this section.

2. To a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal; a candidate for legislative office; a candidate for multicounty office; a candidate for countywide office or in any election conducted on less than a countywide basis; or a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge, \$1,000.

(b) The contribution limits provided in this subsection do not apply to contributions made by a state or county executive committee of a political party or affiliated party committee regulated by chapter 103 or to amounts contributed by a candidate to his or her own campaign.

(c) The contribution limits of this subsection apply to each election. For purposes of this subsection, the primary election and general election are separate elections so long as the candidate is not an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011. However, for the purpose of contribution limits with respect to candidates for retention as a justice or judge, there is only one election, which is the general election.

(2)(a) A candidate may not accept contributions from a county executive committee of a political party whose contributions in the aggregate exceed \$50,000, or from the national or state executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of such political party or affiliated party committees, whose contributions in the aggregate exceed \$50,000.

(b) A candidate for statewide office may not accept contributions from national, state, or county executive committees of a political party, including any subordinate committee of the political party, or affiliated party committees, which contributions in the aggregate exceed \$250,000. Polling services, research services, costs for

campaign staff, professional consulting services, and telephone calls are not contributions to be counted toward the contribution limits of paragraph (a) or this paragraph. Any item not expressly identified in this paragraph as nonallocable is a contribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the item and must be counted as allocable toward the contribution limits of paragraph (a) or this paragraph. Nonallocable, in-kind contributions must be reported by the candidate under s. 106.07 and by the political party or affiliated party committee under s. 106.29.

(3)(a) Any contribution received by a candidate with opposition in an election or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of such a candidate on the day of that election or less than 5 days before the day of that election must be returned by him or her to the person or committee contributing it and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

(b) Any contribution received by a candidate or by the campaign treasurer or a deputy campaign treasurer of a candidate after the date at which the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy, or after the date the candidate is defeated, becomes unopposed, or is elected to office must be returned to the person or committee contributing it and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate.

(4) Any contribution received by the chair, campaign treasurer, or deputy campaign treasurer of a political committee supporting or opposing a candidate with opposition in an election or supporting or opposing an issue on the ballot in an election on the day of that election or less than 5 days before the day of that election may not be obligated or expended by the committee until after the date of the election.

(5)(a) A person may not make any contribution through or in the name of another, directly or indirectly, in any election.

(b) Candidates, political committees, affiliated party committees, and political parties may not solicit contributions from any religious, charitable, civic, or other causes or organizations established primarily for the public good.

(c) Candidates, political committees, affiliated party committees, and political parties may not make contributions, in exchange for political support, to any religious, charitable, civic, or other cause or organization established primarily for the public good. It is not a violation of this paragraph for:

1. A candidate, political committee, affiliated party committee, or political party executive committee to make gifts of money in lieu of flowers in memory of a deceased person;

2. A candidate to continue membership in, or make regular donations from personal or business funds to, religious, political party, affiliated party committee, civic, or charitable groups of which the candidate is a member or to which the candidate has been a regular donor for more than 6 months; or

3. A candidate to purchase, with campaign funds, tickets, admission to events, or advertisements from religious, civic, political party, affiliated party committee, or charitable groups.

(6)(a) A political party or affiliated party committee may not accept any contribution that has been specifically designated for the partial or exclusive use of a particular candidate. Any contribution so designated must be returned to the contributor and may not be used or expended by or on behalf of the candidate. Funds contributed to an affiliated party committee may not be designated for the partial or exclusive use of a leader as defined in s. 103.092.

(b)1. A political party or affiliated party committee may not accept any in-kind contribution that fails to provide a direct benefit to the political party or affiliated party committee. A "direct benefit" includes, but is not limited to, fundraising or furthering the objectives of the political party or affiliated party committee.

2.a. An in-kind contribution to a state political party may be accepted only by the chairperson of the state political party or by the chairperson's designee or designees whose names are on file with the division in a form acceptable to the division before the date of the written notice required in sub-subparagraph b. An in-kind contribution to a county political party may be accepted only by the chairperson of the county political party or by the county chairperson's designee or designees whose names are on file with the supervisor of elections of the respective county before the date of the written notice required in sub-subparagraph b. An in-kind contribution to an affiliated party committee may be accepted only by the leader of the affiliated party committee as defined in

s. 103.092 or by the leader's designee or designees whose names are on file with the division in a form acceptable to the division before the date of the written notice required in sub-subparagraph b.

b. A person making an in-kind contribution to a state or county political party or affiliated party committee must provide prior written notice of the contribution to a person described in sub-subparagraph a. The prior written notice must be signed and dated and may be provided by an electronic or facsimile message. However, prior written notice is not required for an in-kind contribution that consists of food and beverage in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$1,500 which is consumed at a single sitting or event if such in-kind contribution is accepted in advance by a person specified in sub-subparagraph a.

c. A person described in sub-subparagraph a. may accept an in-kind contribution requiring prior written notice only in a writing that is dated before the in-kind contribution is made. Failure to obtain the required written acceptance of an in-kind contribution to a state or county political party or affiliated party committee constitutes a refusal of the contribution.

d. A copy of each prior written acceptance required under sub-subparagraph c. must be filed at the time the regular reports of contributions and expenditures required under s. 106.29 are filed by the state executive committee, county executive committee, and affiliated party committee. A state executive committee and an affiliated party committee must file with the division. A county executive committee must file with the county's supervisor of elections.

e. An in-kind contribution may not be given to a state or county political party or affiliated party committee unless the in-kind contribution is made as provided in this subparagraph.

(7)(a) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or accepts no more than one contribution in violation of subsection (1) or subsection (5), or any person who knowingly and willfully fails or refuses to return any contribution as required in subsection (3), commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If any corporation, partnership, or other business entity or any political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, or electioneering communications organization is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, or of a political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, electioneering communications organization, or organization exempt from taxation under s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or accepts two or more contributions in violation of subsection (1) or subsection (5) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If any corporation, partnership, or other business entity or any political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, or electioneering communications organization is convicted of knowingly and willfully violating any provision punishable under this paragraph, it shall be fined not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. If it is a domestic entity, it may be ordered dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction; if it is a foreign or nonresident business entity, its right to do business in this state may be forfeited. Any officer, partner, agent, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, or of a political committee, political party, affiliated party committee, or electioneering communications organization, or organization exempt from taxation under s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, who aids, abets, advises, or participates in a violation of any provision punishable under this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(8) Except when otherwise provided in subsection (7), any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this section shall, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by this chapter, pay to the state a sum equal to twice the amount contributed in violation of this chapter. Each campaign treasurer shall pay all amounts contributed in violation of this section to the state for deposit in the General Revenue Fund.

(d) Any funds not distributed to the state or county executive committee pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

(2)(a) Any political committee that accepts the use of public funds, equipment, personnel, or other resources to collect dues from its members agrees not to make independent expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official. However, expenditures may be made for the sole purpose of jointly endorsing three or more candidates.

(b) Any political committee that violates this subsection 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.

History.—s. 5, ch. 97-13; s. 14, ch. 99-6; s. 19, ch. 2013-37.

106.088 Independent expenditures; contribution limits; restrictions on affiliated party committees.—

(1) As a condition of receiving a rebate of party assessments under s. 103.121(1)(b), the leader or treasurer of an affiliated party committee as defined in s. 103.092 shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in writing. During the qualifying period for state candidates and prior to distribution of such funds, a printed copy of the oath or affirmation shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be substantially in the following form:

State of Florida

County of

Before me, an officer authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared _(name)_, to me well known, who, being sworn, says that he or she is the _(title)_ of the _(name of party)_ _(name of chamber)_ affiliated party committee; that the affiliated party committee has not made, either directly or indirectly, an independent expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official in the prior 6 months; that the affiliated party committee will not make, either directly or indirectly, an independent expenditure in support of or opposition to a candidate or elected public official, through and including the upcoming general election; and that the affiliated party committee will not violate the contribution limits applicable to candidates under s. 106.08(2), Florida Statutes.

(Signature of committee officer)

(Address)

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

(Signature and title of officer administering oath)

(2)(a) Any affiliated party committee found to have violated the provisions of the oath or affirmation prior to receiving funds shall be ineligible to receive the rebate for that general election year.

(b) Any affiliated party committee found to have violated the provisions of the oath or affirmation after receiving funds shall be ineligible to receive the rebate from candidates qualifying for the following general election cycle.

(3) Any funds not distributed to the affiliated party committee pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

History.—ss. 15, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session.

106.09 Cash contributions and contribution by cashier's checks.—

(1)(a) A person may not make an aggregate cash contribution or contribution by means of a cashier's check to the same candidate or committee in excess of \$50 per election.

(b) A person may not accept an aggregate cash contribution or contribution by means of a cashier's check from the same contributor in excess of \$50 per election.

(2)(a) Any person who makes or accepts a contribution in violation of subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or accepts a contribution in excess of \$5,000 in violation of subsection (1) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

History.—s. 9, ch. 73-128; s. 48, ch. 77-175; s. 2, ch. 2002-281; s. 45, ch. 2007-30; s. 63, ch. 2011-40.

106.11 Expenses of and expenditures by candidates and political committees.—Each candidate and each political committee which designates a primary campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021(1) shall make expenditures from funds on deposit in such primary campaign depository only in the following manner, with the exception of expenditures made from petty cash funds provided by s. 106.12:

(1)(a) The campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer of a candidate or political committee shall make expenditures from funds on deposit in the primary campaign depository only by means of a bank check drawn upon the campaign account of the candidate or political committee. The campaign account shall be separate from any personal or other account and shall be used only for the purpose of depositing contributions and making expenditures for the candidate or political committee.

(b) The checks for such account shall contain, as a minimum, the following information:

1. The name of the campaign account of the candidate or political committee.
2. The account number and the name of the bank.
3. The exact amount of the expenditure.
4. The signature of the campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer.
5. The exact purpose for which the expenditure is authorized.
6. The name of the payee.

(2)(a) For purposes of this section, debit cards are considered bank checks, if:

1. Debit cards are obtained from the same bank that has been designated as the candidate's or political committee's primary campaign depository.
2. Debit cards are issued in the name of the treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user and contain the name of the campaign account of the candidate or political committee.
3. No more than three debit cards are requested and issued.
4. The person using the debit card does not receive cash as part of, or independent of, any transaction for goods or services.
5. All receipts for debit card transactions contain:
 - a. The last four digits of the debit card number.
 - b. The exact amount of the expenditure.
 - c. The name of the payee.
 - d. The signature of the campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user.
 - e. The exact purpose for which the expenditure is authorized.

Any information required by this subparagraph but not included on the debit card transaction receipt may be handwritten on, or attached to, the receipt by the authorized user before submission to the treasurer.

(b) Debit cards are not subject to the requirements of paragraph (1)(b).

(3) The campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or authorized user who signs the check shall be responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the information on such check and for insuring that such expenditure is an authorized expenditure.

(4) No candidate, campaign manager, treasurer, deputy treasurer, or political committee or any officer or agent thereof, or any person acting on behalf of any of the foregoing, shall authorize any expenses, nor shall any campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer sign a check drawn on the primary campaign account for any purpose, unless there are sufficient funds on deposit in the primary depository account of the candidate or political committee to pay the full amount of the authorized expense, to honor all other checks drawn on such account, which checks are outstanding, and to meet all expenses previously authorized but not yet paid. However, an expense may be incurred for the purchase of goods or services if there are sufficient funds on deposit in the primary depository account to pay the full amount of the incurred expense, to honor all checks drawn on such account, which checks are outstanding, and to meet all other expenses previously authorized but not yet paid, provided that payment for such goods or services is made upon final delivery and acceptance of the goods or services; and an expenditure from petty cash pursuant to the provisions of s. 106.12 may be authorized, if there is a sufficient amount of money in the petty cash fund to pay for such expenditure. Payment for credit card

purchases shall be made pursuant to s. 106.125. Any expense incurred or authorized in excess of such funds on deposit shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, constitute a violation of this chapter. As used in this subsection, the term “sufficient funds on deposit in the primary depository account of the candidate or political committee” means that the funds at issue have been delivered for deposit to the financial institution at which such account is maintained. The term shall not be construed to mean that such funds are available for withdrawal in accordance with the deposit rules or the funds availability policies of such financial institution.

(5) A candidate who withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes an unopposed candidate, or is eliminated as a candidate or elected to office may expend funds from the campaign account to:

(a) Purchase “thank you” advertising for up to 75 days after he or she withdraws, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated or elected.

(b) Pay for items which were obligated before he or she withdrew, became unopposed, or was eliminated or elected.

(c) Pay for expenditures necessary to close down the campaign office and to prepare final campaign reports.

(d) Dispose of surplus funds as provided in s. 106.141.

(6) A candidate who makes a loan to his or her campaign and reports the loan as required by s. 106.07 may be reimbursed for the loan at any time the campaign account has sufficient funds to repay the loan and satisfy its other obligations.

History.—s. 11, ch. 73-128; s. 8, ch. 74-200; s. 48, ch. 77-175; s. 2, ch. 78-403; s. 10, ch. 79-365; s. 8, ch. 85-226; s. 13, ch. 89-256; s. 14, ch. 91-107; s. 643, ch. 95-147; s. 25, ch. 2002-17; s. 4, ch. 2002-197; s. 64, ch. 2011-40; s. 14, ch. 2013-37.

106.113 Expenditures by local governments.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Local government” means:

1. A county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision in this state; and
2. Any department, agency, board, bureau, district, commission, authority, or similar body of a county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision of this state.

(b) “Public funds” means all moneys under the jurisdiction or control of the local government.

(2) A local government or a person acting on behalf of local government may not expend or authorize the expenditure of, and a person or group may not accept, public funds for a political advertisement or electioneering communication concerning an issue, referendum, or amendment, including any state question, that is subject to a vote of the electors. This subsection does not apply to an electioneering communication from a local government or a person acting on behalf of a local government which is limited to factual information.

(3) With the exception of the prohibitions specified in subsection (2), this section does not preclude an elected official of the local government from expressing an opinion on any issue at any time.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2009-125.

106.12 Petty cash funds allowed.—

(1) Each campaign treasurer designated pursuant to s. 106.021(1) for a candidate or political committee is authorized to withdraw from the primary campaign account, until the close of the last day for qualifying for office, the amount of \$500 per calendar quarter reporting period for the purpose of providing a petty cash fund for the candidate or political committee.

(2) Following the close of the last day for qualifying and until the last election in a given election period in which the political committee participates, the campaign treasurer of each political committee is authorized to withdraw the following amount each week from the primary depository campaign account for the purpose of providing a petty cash fund for the political committee, and, following the close of the last day for qualifying and until the election at which such candidate is eliminated or elected to office, or the time at which the candidate becomes unopposed, the campaign treasurer of each candidate is authorized to withdraw the following amount each week from the primary depository campaign account for the purpose of providing a petty cash fund for the candidate:

(a) For all candidates for nomination or election on a statewide basis, \$500 per week.

(b) For all other candidates and all political committees, \$100 per week.

(3) The petty cash fund so provided may be spent only in amounts less than \$100 and only for office supplies, transportation expenses, and other necessities. Petty cash may not be used for the purchase of time, space, or services from communications media as defined in s. 106.011.

History.—s. 12, ch. 73-128; s. 48, ch. 77-175; s. 9, ch. 85-226; s. 5, ch. 2002-197; s. 20, ch. 2013-37.

106.125 Credit cards; conditions on use.—Any candidate for statewide office or any political committee created to support or oppose any candidate for statewide office or to support or oppose any statewide issue may obtain, and use in making travel-related campaign expenditures, credit cards. The obtention and use of credit cards by any such candidate or political committee shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Credit cards may be obtained only from the same bank which has been designated as the candidate's or political committee's primary campaign depository.

(2) Credit cards shall be in the name of the candidate or political committee and shall reflect that the account is a campaign account.

(3) Before a credit card may be used, a copy of the agreement or contract between the candidate and the bank, or the political committee and the bank, and a list of all persons who have been authorized to use the card shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

(4) All credit cards issued to candidates or political committees shall expire no later than midnight of the last day of the month of the general election.

(5) Each statement rendered by the issuer of a credit card shall be paid upon receipt.

(6) Campaign travel-related expenditures shall include transportation, lodging, meals, and other expenses incurred in connection with traveling for campaign purposes.

This section shall not be deemed to preclude the use of advance payments by a check drawn on the primary depository account for travel-related expenses. The treasurer shall require an accounting of actual expenses and reconcile any overpayment or underpayment to the original payee.

History.—s. 11, ch. 79-365; s. 2, ch. 86-134.

106.14 Utilities; deposits; prior authorization.—

(1) Utility companies providing utilities services to a candidate or political committee shall charge a deposit sufficient to meet all anticipated charges during a billing period.

(2) Authorization and payment for utilities used during the billing period must be made by the candidate or political committee when the bill is received from a utility company.

History.—s. 14, ch. 73-128; s. 48, ch. 77-175; s. 5, ch. 78-403; s. 59, ch. 79-400; s. 2, ch. 85-63; s. 14, ch. 89-256.

106.1405 Use of campaign funds.—A candidate or the spouse of a candidate may not use funds on deposit in a campaign account of such candidate to defray normal living expenses for the candidate or the candidate's family, other than expenses actually incurred for transportation, meals, and lodging by the candidate or a family member during travel in the course of the campaign.

History.—s. 49, ch. 77-175; s. 53, ch. 81-259; s. 644, ch. 95-147; s. 10, ch. 97-13.

106.141 Disposition of surplus funds by candidates.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (6), each candidate who withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes an unopposed candidate, or is eliminated as a candidate or elected to office shall, within 90 days, dispose of the funds on deposit in his or her campaign account and file a report reflecting the disposition of all remaining funds. Such candidate may not accept any contributions, nor may any person accept contributions on behalf of such candidate, after the candidate withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated or elected. However, if a candidate receives a refund check after all surplus funds have been disposed of, the check may be endorsed by the candidate and the refund disposed of under this section. An amended report must be filed showing the refund and subsequent disposition.

(2) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section may, before such disposition, be reimbursed by the campaign, in full or in part, for any reported contributions by the candidate to the campaign.

(3) The campaign treasurer of a candidate who withdraws his or her candidacy, becomes unopposed, or is eliminated as a candidate or elected to office and who has funds on deposit in a separate interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit shall, within 7 days after the date of becoming unopposed or the date of such withdrawal, elimination, or election, transfer such funds and the accumulated interest earned thereon to the campaign account of the candidate for disposal under this section. However, if the funds are in an account in which penalties will apply for withdrawal within the 7-day period, the campaign treasurer shall transfer such funds and the accumulated interest earned thereon as soon as the funds can be withdrawn without penalty, or within 90 days after the candidate becomes unopposed, withdraws his or her candidacy, or is eliminated or elected, whichever comes first.

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section shall, at the option of the candidate, dispose of such funds by any of the following means, or any combination thereof:

1. Return pro rata to each contributor the funds that have not been spent or obligated.
2. Donate the funds that have not been spent or obligated to a charitable organization or organizations that meet the qualifications of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that the candidate may not be employed by the charitable organization to which he or she donates the funds.
3. Give not more than \$25,000 of the funds that have not been spent or obligated to the affiliated party committee or political party of which such candidate is a member.
4. Give the funds that have not been spent or obligated:
 - a. To the state, to be deposited in either the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund or the General Revenue Fund, as designated by the candidate; or
 - b. To a political subdivision, to be deposited in the general fund thereof.
- (b) Any candidate required to dispose of funds pursuant to this section who has received contributions pursuant to the Florida Election Campaign Financing Act shall, after all monetary commitments pursuant to s. 106.11(5)(b) and (c) have been met, return all surplus campaign funds to the General Revenue Fund.

(5) A candidate elected to office or a candidate who will be elected to office by virtue of his or her being unopposed may, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsection (4), transfer from the campaign account to an office account any amount of the funds on deposit in such campaign account up to:

- (a) Fifty thousand dollars, for a candidate for statewide office. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be considered separate candidates for the purpose of this section.
- (b) Ten thousand dollars, for a candidate for multicounty office.
- (c) Ten thousand dollars multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for legislative office.
- (d) Five thousand dollars multiplied by the number of years in the term of office for which elected, for a candidate for county office or for a candidate in any election conducted on less than a countywide basis.
- (e) Six thousand dollars, for a candidate for retention as a justice of the Supreme Court.
- (f) Three thousand dollars, for a candidate for retention as a judge of a district court of appeal.
- (g) Three thousand dollars, for a candidate for county court judge or circuit judge.

The office account established pursuant to this subsection shall be separate from any personal or other account. Any funds so transferred by a candidate shall be used only for legitimate expenses in connection with the candidate's public office. Such expenses may include travel expenses incurred by the officer or a staff member; personal taxes payable on office account funds by the candidate or elected public official; professional services provided by a certified public accountant or attorney for preparation of the elected public official's financial disclosure filing pursuant to s. 112.3144 or s. 112.3145; costs to prepare, print, produce, and mail holiday cards or newsletters about the elected public official's public business to constituents if such correspondence does not constitute a political advertisement, independent expenditure, or electioneering communication as provided in s.

106.011; fees or dues to religious, civic, or charitable organizations of which the elected public official is a member; items of modest value such as flowers, greeting cards, or personal notes given as a substitute for, or in association with, an elected public official's personal attendance at a constituent's special event or family occasion, such as the birth of a child, graduation, wedding, or funeral; personal expenses incurred by the elected public official in connection with attending a constituent meeting or event where public policy is discussed, if such meetings or events are limited to no more than once a week; or expenses incurred in the operation of the elected public official's office, including the employment of additional staff. The funds may be deposited in a savings account; however, all deposits, withdrawals, and interest earned thereon shall be reported at the appropriate reporting period. If a candidate is reelected to office or elected to another office and has funds remaining in his or her office account, he or she may transfer surplus campaign funds to the office account. At no time may the funds in the office account exceed the limitation imposed by this subsection. Upon leaving public office, any person who has funds in an office account pursuant to this subsection remaining on deposit shall use such funds to pay for professional services provided by a certified public accountant or attorney for preparation of the elected public official's final financial disclosure filing pursuant to s. 112.3144 or s. 112.3145, or give such funds to a charitable organization that meets the requirements of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or, in the case of a state officer, to the state to be deposited in the General Revenue Fund or, in the case of an officer of a political subdivision, to the political subdivision to be deposited in the general fund thereof.

(6)(a) For purposes of this subsection, the term "same office" with respect to legislative office means an office in the same legislative body, irrespective of district number or designation or geographic boundary.

(b) A candidate elected to state office or a candidate who will be elected to state office by virtue of his or her being unopposed after candidate qualifying ends, may retain up to \$20,000 in his or her campaign account, or in an interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit, for use in his or her next campaign for the same office, in addition to the disposition methods provided in subsections (4) and (5). All requirements applicable to candidate campaign accounts under this chapter, including disclosure requirements applicable to candidate campaign accounts, limitations on expenditures, and limitations on contributions, apply to any retained funds.

(c) If a candidate who has retained funds under this subsection does not qualify as a candidate for reelection to the same office, all retained funds shall be disposed of as otherwise required by this section or s. 106.11(5) within 90 days after the last day of candidate qualifying for that office. Requirements in this section applicable to the disposal of surplus funds, including reporting requirements, are applicable to the disposal of retained funds.

(7) Before disposing of funds pursuant to subsection (4), transferring funds into an office account pursuant to subsection (5), or retaining funds for reelection pursuant to subsection (6), any candidate who filed an oath stating that he or she was unable to pay the fee for verification of petition signatures without imposing an undue burden on his or her personal resources or on resources otherwise available to him or her shall reimburse the state or local governmental entity, whichever is applicable, for such waived fee. If there are insufficient funds in the account to pay the full amount of the fee, the remaining funds shall be disbursed in the above manner until no funds remain. All funds disbursed pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted to the qualifying officer. Any reimbursement for petition verification costs which are reimbursable by the state shall be forwarded by the qualifying officer to the state for deposit in the General Revenue Fund.

(8)(a) Any candidate required to dispose of campaign funds pursuant to this section shall do so within the time required by this section and, on or before the date by which such disposition is to have been made, shall file with the officer with whom reports are required to be filed pursuant to s. 106.07 a form prescribed by the Division of Elections listing:

1. The name and address of each person or unit of government to whom any of the funds were distributed and the amounts thereof;
2. The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure was made, together with the amount thereof and purpose therefor;
3. The amount of such funds transferred to an office account by the candidate, together with the name and address of the bank, savings and loan association, or credit union in which the office account is located; and

4. The amount of such funds retained pursuant to subsection (6), together with the name and address of the bank, savings and loan association, or credit union in which the retained funds are located.

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

(b) The filing officer shall notify each candidate at least 14 days before the date the report is due.

(c) Any candidate failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in s. 106.07 for submitting late termination reports.

(9) Any candidate elected to office who transfers surplus campaign funds into an office account pursuant to subsection (5) shall file a report on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter until the account is closed. Such reports shall contain the name and address of each person to whom any disbursement of funds was made, together with the amount thereof and the purpose therefor, and the name and address of any person from whom the elected candidate received any refund or reimbursement and the amount thereof. Such reports shall be on forms prescribed by the Division of Elections, signed by the elected candidate, certified as true and correct, and filed with the officer with whom campaign reports were filed pursuant to s. 106.07(2).

(10) Any candidate, or any person on behalf of a candidate, who accepts contributions after such candidate has withdrawn his or her candidacy, after the candidate has become an unopposed candidate, or after the candidate has been eliminated as a candidate or elected to office commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(11) Any candidate who is required by the provisions of this section to dispose of funds in his or her campaign account and who fails to dispose of the funds in the manner provided in this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 50, ch. 77-175; s. 6, ch. 79-378; s. 60, ch. 79-400; s. 2, ch. 80-292; s. 54, ch. 81-259; s. 28, ch. 81-304; s. 1, ch. 82-404; s. 38, ch. 84-302; s. 10, ch. 85-226; s. 2, ch. 86-7; s. 2, ch. 86-276; s. 11, ch. 87-363; s. 15, ch. 89-256; s. 34, ch. 90-315; s. 15, ch. 91-107; s. 645, ch. 95-147; ss. 15, 16, 53, ch. 97-13; s. 6, ch. 2002-197; s. 20, ch. 2004-252; s. 70, ch. 2005-277; ss. 16, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 65, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 15, ch. 2013-37; s. 2, ch. 2021-16.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.143 Political advertisements circulated prior to election; requirements.—

(1)(a) Any political advertisement that is paid for by a candidate, except a write-in candidate, and that is published, displayed, or circulated before, or on the day of, any election must prominently state:

1. “Political advertisement paid for and approved by (name of candidate), (party affiliation), for (office sought)”; or
2. “Paid by (name of candidate), (party affiliation), for (office sought).”

(b) Any political advertisement that is paid for by a write-in candidate and that is published, displayed, or circulated before, or on the day of, any election must prominently state:

1. “Political advertisement paid for and approved by (name of candidate), write-in candidate, for (office sought)”; or
2. “Paid by (name of candidate), write-in candidate, for (office sought).”

(c) Any other political advertisement published, displayed, or circulated before, or on the day of, any election must prominently:

1. Be marked “paid political advertisement” or with the abbreviation “pd. pol. adv.”
2. State the name and address of the persons paying for the advertisement.
3. State whether the advertisement and the cost of production is paid for or provided in kind by or at the expense of the entity publishing, displaying, broadcasting, or circulating the political advertisement.

(d) Any political advertisement made pursuant to s. 106.021(3)(d) must prominently state the name and address of the political committee or political party paying for the advertisement.

(2) Political advertisements made as in-kind contributions from a political party must prominently state: “Paid political advertisement paid for in-kind by (name of political party). Approved by (name of person, party affiliation, and office sought in the political advertisement).”

(3) Any political advertisement of a candidate running for partisan office shall express the name of the political party of which the candidate is seeking nomination or is the nominee. If the candidate for partisan office is running as a candidate with no party affiliation, any political advertisement of the candidate must state that the candidate has no party affiliation. A political advertisement of a candidate running for nonpartisan office may not state the candidate's political party affiliation. This section does not prohibit a political advertisement from stating the candidate's partisan-related experience. A candidate for nonpartisan office is prohibited from campaigning based on party affiliation.

(4) It is unlawful for any candidate or person on behalf of a candidate to represent that any person or organization supports such candidate, unless the person or organization so represented has given specific approval in writing to the candidate to make such representation. However, this subsection does not apply to:

- (a) Editorial endorsement by any newspaper, radio or television station, or other recognized news medium.
- (b) Publication by a party committee advocating the candidacy of its nominees.

(5)(a) Any political advertisement not paid for by a candidate, including those paid for by a political party or affiliated party committee, other than an independent expenditure, offered on behalf of a candidate must be approved in advance by the candidate. Such political advertisement must expressly state that the content of the advertisement was approved by the candidate, unless the political advertisement is published, displayed, or circulated in compliance with subparagraph (1)(a)2., and must state who paid for the advertisement. The candidate shall provide a written statement of authorization to the newspaper, radio station, television station, or other medium for each such advertisement submitted for publication, display, broadcast, or other distribution.

(b) Any person who makes an independent expenditure for a political advertisement shall provide a written statement that no candidate has approved the advertisement to the newspaper, radio station, television station, or other medium for each such advertisement submitted for publication, display, broadcast, or other distribution. The advertisement must also contain a statement that no candidate has approved the advertisement.

(6) No political advertisement of a candidate who is not an incumbent of the office for which the candidate is running shall use the word "re-elect." Additionally, such advertisement must include the word "for" between the candidate's name and the office for which the candidate is running, in order that incumbency is not implied. This subsection does not apply to bumper stickers or items designed to be worn by a person.

(7) Political advertisements paid for by a political party or an affiliated party committee may use names and abbreviations as registered under s. 103.081 in the disclaimer.

(8) This section does not apply to novelty items having a retail value of \$10 or less which support, but do not oppose, a candidate or issue.

(9) Any political advertisement which is published, displayed, or produced in a language other than English may provide the information required by this section in the language used in the advertisement.

(10) This section does not apply to any campaign message or political advertisement used by a candidate and the candidate's supporters or by a political committee if the message or advertisement is:

- (a) Designed to be worn by a person.
- (b) Placed as a paid link on an Internet website, provided the message or advertisement is no more than 200 characters in length and the link directs the user to another Internet website that complies with subsection (1).
- (c) Placed as a graphic or picture link where compliance with the requirements of this section is not reasonably practical due to the size of the graphic or picture link and the link directs the user to another Internet website that complies with subsection (1).

(d) Placed at no cost on an Internet website for which there is no cost to post content for public users.

(e) Placed or distributed on an unpaid profile or account which is available to the public without charge or on a social networking Internet website, as long as the source of the message or advertisement is patently clear from the content or format of the message or advertisement. A candidate or political committee may prominently display a statement indicating that the website or account is an official website or account of the candidate or political committee and is approved by the candidate or political committee. A website or account may not be marked as official without prior approval by the candidate or political committee.

(f) Connected with or included in any software application or accompanying function, provided that the user signs up, opts in, downloads, or otherwise accesses the application from or through a website that complies with subsection (1).

(g) Sent by a third-party user from or through a campaign or committee's website, provided the website complies with subsection (1).

(h) Contained in or distributed through any other technology-related item, service, or device for which compliance with subsection (1) is not reasonably practical due to the size or nature of such item, service, or device as available, or the means of displaying the message or advertisement makes compliance with subsection (1) impracticable.

(11) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this section is subject to the civil penalties prescribed in s. 106.265.

History.—s. 8, ch. 26870, 1951; s. 1, ch. 61-145; s. 21, ch. 65-379; s. 57, ch. 71-136; s. 30, ch. 73-128; s. 52, ch. 77-175; s. 30, ch. 81-304; s. 16, ch. 89-256; s. 35, ch. 90-315; s. 16, ch. 91-107; s. 646, ch. 95-147; s. 17, ch. 97-13; s. 18, ch. 99-318; s. 5, ch. 2004-252; s. 46, ch. 2007-30; s. 18, ch. 2010-167; ss. 17, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 66, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 9, ch. 2012-5; s. 3, ch. 2021-49.

Note.—Former s. 104.37.

106.1435 Usage and removal of political campaign advertisements.—

(1) Each candidate, whether for a federal, state, county, or district office, shall make a good faith effort to remove all of his or her political campaign advertisements within 30 days after:

- (a) Withdrawal of his or her candidacy;
- (b) Having been eliminated as a candidate; or
- (c) Being elected to office.

However, a candidate is not expected to remove those political campaign advertisements which are in the form of signs used by an outdoor advertising business as provided in chapter 479. The provisions herein do not apply to political campaign advertisements placed on motor vehicles or to campaign messages designed to be worn by persons.

(2) If political campaign advertisements are not removed within the specified period, the political subdivision or governmental entity has the authority to remove such advertisements and may charge the candidate the actual cost for such removal. Funds collected for removing such advertisements shall be deposited to the general revenue of the political subdivision.

(3) Pursuant to chapter 479, no political campaign advertisements shall be erected, posted, painted, tacked, nailed, or otherwise displayed, placed, or located on or above any state or county road right-of-way.

(4) The officer before whom a candidate qualifies for office shall notify the candidate, in writing, of the provisions in this section.

(5) This provision does not preclude municipalities from imposing additional or more stringent requirements on the usage and removal of political campaign advertisements.

History.—s. 1, ch. 84-221; s. 20, ch. 84-302; s. 14, ch. 87-224; s. 647, ch. 95-147.

106.1437 Miscellaneous advertisements.—Any advertisement, other than a political advertisement, independent expenditure, or electioneering communication, on billboards, bumper stickers, radio, or television, or in a newspaper, a magazine, or a periodical, intended to influence public policy or the vote of a public official, shall clearly designate the sponsor of such advertisement by including a clearly readable statement of sponsorship. If the advertisement is broadcast on television, the advertisement shall also contain a verbal statement of sponsorship. This section does not apply to an editorial endorsement. For purposes of this chapter, an expenditure made for, or in furtherance of, a miscellaneous advertisement is not considered to be a contribution to or on behalf of a candidate, and does not constitute an independent expenditure. Such expenditures are not subject to the limitations applicable to independent expenditures.

History.—s. 36, ch. 90-315; s. 6, ch. 2004-252; s. 27, ch. 2010-167; ss. 18, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 67, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session.

106.1439 Electioneering communications; disclaimers.—

(1) Any electioneering communication, other than a text message or a telephone call, must prominently state: “Paid electioneering communication paid for by _(Name and address of person paying for the communication)_.”

(2) Any person who fails to include the disclaimer prescribed in this section in any electioneering communication that is required to contain such disclaimer commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 7, ch. 2004-252; s. 28, ch. 2010-167; ss. 19, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 4, ch. 2021-49.

106.147 Text message and telephone solicitation; disclosure requirements; prohibitions; exemptions; penalties.—

(1)(a) Any text message or telephone call supporting or opposing a candidate, an elected public official, or a ballot measure, and any electioneering text message or telephone call, must include the phrase “Paid for by,” followed by the name of the persons or organizations sponsoring the message or call or, in the case of a text message, a working hyperlink or a uniform resource locator (URL) to a website containing the required disclosure.

(b) A candidate’s text message or telephone call must include the phrase “Paid for by,” followed by the name of the candidate, then followed by the word “For,” and the name of the elective office sought.

(c) A website that is hyperlinked, or identified by URL, in a text message must remain online and available to the public for at least 30 days after the date of the election in which the candidate or ballot measure that the advertisement supported or opposed was voted on.

(d)1. If an exchange consists of a sequence of multiple text messages sent on the same day, the sponsorship disclaimer is only required to be included with the first text message.

2. A person or an organization is deemed to be in compliance with this subsection if the sponsorship disclaimer required by this subsection is included in the text message in the form in which the person or organization intended it to be sent, regardless of the form the carrier relayed it to the recipient.

3. If a person or an organization includes a working hyperlink or URL in the text message as part of the required disclaimer, the person or organization is deemed to be in compliance with this subsection even if the recipient’s device is incapable of accessing the referenced website.

(e) This subsection does not apply to any:

1. Telephone call:

a. In which both the individual making the call is not being paid and the individuals participating in the call know each other before the call; or

b. That is a part of a series of like telephone calls consisting of fewer than 1,000 completed calls averaging more than 2 minutes in duration which are conducted for the purpose of polling respondents regarding a candidate or an elected public official.

2. Text message:

a. In which both the individual sending the text message is not being paid and the text is individually sent without the assistance of mass distribution technology, including a text messaging platform; or

b. That requires the recipient to sign up or opt in to receive it.

(2) A text message or a telephone call may not state or imply that the caller:

(a) Represents any person or organization unless the person or organization so represented has given specific approval in writing to make such representation; or

(b) Represents a nonexistent person or organization.

(3) Any text message or telephone call, not conducted by independent expenditure, which expressly advocates for or against a candidate or ballot measure requires prior written authorization by the candidate or sponsor of the ballot measure that the text message or telephone call supports. A copy of such written authorization must be placed on file with the qualifying officer by the candidate or sponsor of the ballot measure before the time the text messages or telephone calls commence.

(4)(a) Any person who willfully violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), the term “person” includes any individual or organization making an independent expenditure; any candidate; any officer of any political committee, affiliated party committee, or political party executive committee; any officer, partner, attorney, or other representative of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity; and any agent or other person acting on behalf of any candidate, political committee, affiliated party committee, political party executive committee, or corporation, partnership, or other business entity.

History.—s. 18, ch. 97-13; s. 31, ch. 2008-95; s. 29, ch. 2010-167; ss. 20, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 21, ch. 2013-37; s. 5, ch. 2021-49.

106.1475 Text message and telephone solicitation; registered agent requirements; penalty.—

(1) Any person or organization that conducts business in this state consisting of sending text messages or placing telephone calls that are subject to the disclaimer requirements in s. 106.147 must, prior to conducting such business, have and continuously maintain, for at least 180 days following the cessation of such business activities in the state, a registered agent for the purpose of any service of process, notice, or demand required or authorized by law and must file with the division a notice of such registered agent. Such registered agent must be an individual who is a resident of this state, a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation authorized to do business in this state. However, this subsection does not apply to any person or organization already lawfully registered to conduct business in this state.

(2) For purposes of this section, conducting business in this state as specified in subsection (1) includes both sending text messages or placing telephone calls from a location in this state and sending text messages or placing telephone calls from a location outside this state to individuals located in this state.

(3)(a) The division shall create and maintain forms for the notice required by subsection (1), which, at a minimum, must elicit all of the following information:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the registered agent.
2. The name, address, and telephone number of the person or organization conducting business in this state as specified in subsection (1).

(b) The person or organization conducting business in this state as specified in subsection (1) must immediately notify the division of any changes in the information required in paragraph (a).

(4) Any person or organization that violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 19, ch. 97-13; s. 6, ch. 2021-49.

106.15 Certain acts prohibited.—

(1) No person shall pay money or give anything of value for the privilege of speaking at a political meeting in the furtherance of his or her candidacy, nor shall anyone speaking for such a person pay money or give anything of value for such privilege.

(2) No candidate, in the furtherance of his or her candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, shall use any state-owned aircraft or motor vehicle, as provided in chapter 287, solely for the purpose of furthering his or her candidacy. However, in the event a candidate uses any state-owned aircraft or motor vehicle to conduct official state business and while on such trip performs any function in the furtherance of his or her candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, the candidate shall prorate the expenses incurred and reimburse the appropriate agency for any trip not exclusively for state business and shall pay either a prorated share of all fixed and variable expenses related to the ownership, operation, and use of such aircraft or one-half of the total fixed and variable expenses related to the ownership, operation, and use of such aircraft, whichever is greater. The reimbursement shall be made from the campaign account of the candidate.

(3) A candidate may not, in the furtherance of his or her candidacy for nomination or election to public office in any election, use the services of any state, county, municipal, or district officer or employee during working hours.

(4) No person shall make and no person shall solicit or knowingly accept any political contribution in a building owned by a governmental entity. For purposes of this subsection, “accept” means to receive a contribution by

personal hand delivery from a contributor or the contributor's agent. This subsection shall not apply when a government-owned building or any portion thereof is rented for the specific purpose of holding a campaign fund raiser.

(5) Any person violating the provisions of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 15, ch. 73-128; s. 9, ch. 74-200; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 54, ch. 77-175; s. 61, ch. 79-400; s. 31, ch. 81-304; s. 28, ch. 83-217; s. 2, ch. 83-304; s. 16, ch. 91-45; s. 17, ch. 91-107; s. 648, ch. 95-147; s. 2, ch. 97-223; s. 7, ch. 2002-197.

106.16 Limitation on certain rates and charges.—No person or corporation within the state publishing a newspaper or other periodical or operating a radio or television station or network of stations in Florida shall charge one candidate for state or county public office for political advertising in a county, or for political broadcasts in a county, at a rate in excess of that charged another political candidate.

History.—s. 16, ch. 73-128; s. 55, ch. 77-175; s. 18, ch. 89-256.

106.161 Air time available at the lowest unit rate.—To the extent permitted by federal law, all broadcast radio and television stations and all cable television stations shall make air time available to candidates for public office at the lowest unit rate.

History.—s. 35, ch. 91-107.

106.165 Use of closed captioning and descriptive narrative in all television broadcasts.—Each candidate, political party, affiliated party committee, and political committee must use closed captioning and descriptive narrative in all television broadcasts regulated by the Federal Communications Commission that are on behalf of, or sponsored by, a candidate, political party, affiliated party committee, or political committee or must file a written statement with the qualifying officer setting forth the reasons for not doing so. Failure to file this statement with the appropriate qualifying officer constitutes a violation of the Florida Election Code and is under the jurisdiction of the Florida Elections Commission.

History.—s. 7, ch. 2002-281; s. 71, ch. 2005-277; ss. 21, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 29, ch. 2012-116.

Note.—Former s. 98.122.

106.17 Polls and surveys relating to candidacies.—Any candidate, political committee, electioneering communication organization, affiliated party committee, or state or county executive committee of a political party may authorize or conduct a political poll, survey, index, or measurement of any kind relating to candidacy for public office so long as the candidate, political committee, electioneering communication organization, affiliated party committee, or political party maintains complete jurisdiction over the poll in all its aspects. State and county executive committees of a political party or an affiliated party committee may authorize and conduct political polls for the purpose of determining the viability of potential candidates. Such poll results may be shared with potential candidates, and expenditures incurred by state and county executive committees or an affiliated party committee for potential candidate polls are not contributions to the potential candidates.

History.—s. 17, ch. 73-128; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 56, ch. 77-175; s. 32, ch. 81-304; s. 47, ch. 2007-30; s. 30, ch. 2010-167; ss. 22, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 68, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 22, ch. 2013-37.

106.18 When a candidate's name to be omitted from ballot.—

(1) The name of a candidate shall not be printed on the ballot for an election if the candidate is convicted of violating s. 106.19.

(2) Any candidate whose name is removed from the ballot pursuant to subsection (1) is disqualified as a candidate for office. If the disqualification of such candidate results in a vacancy in nomination, such vacancy shall be filled by a person other than such candidate in the manner provided by law.

(3) No certificate of election shall be granted to any candidate until all preelection reports required by s. 106.07 have been filed in accordance with the provisions of such section. However, no candidate shall be prevented from receiving a certificate of election for failure to file any copy of a report required by this chapter.

History.—s. 18, ch. 73-128; s. 57, ch. 77-175; s. 11, ch. 85-226; s. 37, ch. 90-315; s. 3, ch. 90-338.

106.19 Violations by candidates, persons connected with campaigns, and political committees.—

(1) Any candidate; campaign manager, campaign treasurer, or deputy treasurer of any candidate; committee chair, vice chair, campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or other officer of any political committee; agent or person acting on behalf of any candidate or political committee; or other person who knowingly and willfully:

- (a) Accepts a contribution in excess of the limits prescribed by s. 106.08;
- (b) Fails to report any contribution required to be reported by this chapter;
- (c) Falsely reports or deliberately fails to include any information required by this chapter; or
- (d) Makes or authorizes any expenditure in violation of s. 106.11(4) or any other expenditure prohibited by this chapter;

is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) Any candidate, campaign treasurer, or deputy treasurer; any chair, vice chair, or other officer of any political committee; any agent or person acting on behalf of any candidate or political committee; or any other person who violates paragraph (1)(a), paragraph (1)(b), or paragraph (1)(d) shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to three times the amount involved in the illegal act. Such penalty may be in addition to the penalties provided by subsection (1) and shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund of this state.

(3) A political committee sponsoring a constitutional amendment proposed by initiative which submits a petition form gathered by a paid petition circulator which does not provide the name and address of the paid petition circulator on the form is subject to the civil penalties prescribed in s. 106.265.

(4) Except as otherwise expressly stated, the failure by a candidate to comply with the requirements of this chapter has no effect upon whether the candidate has qualified for the office the candidate is seeking.

*History.—*s. 19, ch. 73-128; s. 57, ch. 77-175; s. 62, ch. 79-400; s. 12, ch. 91-107; s. 649, ch. 95-147; ss. 24, 45, ch. 97-13; s. 8, ch. 2002-197; s. 11, ch. 2006-300; s. 69, ch. 2011-40; s. 35, ch. 2013-37.

106.191 Signatures gathered for initiative petition; effect of ch. 97-13.—Any signature gathered on an authorized form for an initiative petition by a paid petition circulator which has been submitted prior to the effective date of this act may be kept and counted, if otherwise valid, and that form is not required to have the name and address of the paid petition circulator, nor is any such signature affected by the prohibition against filing an undue burden oath in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified, as provided by this act. However, any signature gathered on or after the effective date of this act is subject to the provisions of this act and, if payment is made to any person to solicit signatures after the effective date of this act, an undue burden oath may not be filed in lieu of paying the fee to have signatures verified. In addition, any initiative petition form approved by the Secretary of State prior to the effective date of this act may continue to be circulated.

*History.—*s. 25, ch. 97-13.

106.21 Certificates of election not to be issued upon conviction.—

(1) If a successful candidate is convicted of violating s. 106.19(1) prior to the issuance of his or her certificate of election, such certificate shall not be issued, and a vacancy shall be declared and filled as provided by law.

(2) If a successful candidate is convicted of violating s. 106.19(1) subsequent to the issuance of a certificate of election but prior to taking office, such certificate shall be rescinded by the issuing body and declared void, and a vacancy in office shall exist and be filled as provided by law.

*History.—*s. 21, ch. 73-128; s. 57, ch. 77-175; s. 650, ch. 95-147.

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

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

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

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

- (4) Preserve statements and other information required to be filed with the division pursuant to this chapter for a period of 10 years from date of receipt.
- (5) Prepare and publish such reports as it may deem appropriate.
- (6) Make, from time to time, audits and field investigations with respect to reports and statements filed under the provisions of this chapter and with respect to alleged failures to file any report or statement required under the provisions of this chapter. The division shall conduct a postelection audit of the campaign accounts of all candidates receiving contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.
- (7) Report to the Florida Elections Commission any failure to file a report or information required by this chapter or any apparent violation of this chapter.
- (8) Employ such personnel or contract for such services as are necessary to adequately carry out the intent of this chapter.
- (9) Prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Such rules shall be prescribed pursuant to chapter 120.
- (10) Conduct random audits with respect to reports and statements filed under this chapter and with respect to alleged failure to file any reports and statements required under this chapter.

History.—s. 22, ch. 73-128; s. 57, ch. 77-175; s. 13, ch. 79-365; s. 4, ch. 84-254; s. 3, ch. 86-276; s. 9, ch. 90-338; s. 46, ch. 97-13; s. 7, ch. 2001-75; s. 72, ch. 2005-277.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.23 Powers of the Division of Elections.—

(1) In order to carry out the responsibilities prescribed by s. 106.22, the Division of Elections is empowered to subpoena and bring before its duly authorized representatives any person in the state, or any person doing business in the state, or any person who has filed or is required to have filed any application, document, papers, or other information with an office or agency of this state or a political subdivision thereof and to require the production of any papers, books, or other records relevant to any investigation, including the records and accounts of any bank or trust company doing business in this state. Duly authorized representatives of the division are empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who shall appear before them concerning any relevant matter. Should any witness fail to respond to the lawful subpoena of the division or, having responded, fail to answer all lawful inquiries or to turn over evidence that has been subpoenaed, the division may file a complaint before any circuit court of the state setting up such failure on the part of the witness. On the filing of such complaint, the court shall take jurisdiction of the witness and the subject matter of said complaint and shall direct the witness to respond to all lawful questions and to produce all documentary evidence in the witness's possession which is lawfully demanded. The failure of any witness to comply with such order of the court shall constitute a direct and criminal contempt of court, and the court shall punish said witness accordingly. However, the refusal by a witness to answer inquiries or turn over evidence on the basis that such testimony or material will tend to incriminate such witness shall not be deemed refusal to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The Division of Elections shall provide advisory opinions when requested by any supervisor of elections, candidate, local officer having election-related duties, political party, affiliated party committee, political committee, or other person or organization engaged in political activity, relating to any provisions or possible violations of Florida election laws with respect to actions such supervisor, candidate, local officer having election-related duties, political party, affiliated party committee, committee, person, or organization has taken or proposes to take. Requests for advisory opinions must be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of State. A written record of all such opinions issued by the division, sequentially numbered, dated, and indexed by subject matter, shall be retained. A copy shall be sent to said person or organization upon request. Any such person or organization, acting in good faith upon such an advisory opinion, shall not be subject to any criminal penalty provided for in this chapter. The opinion, until amended or revoked, shall be binding on any person or organization who sought the opinion or with reference to whom the opinion was sought, unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request for the advisory opinion.

106.24 Florida Elections Commission; membership; powers; duties.—

(1)(a) There is created within the Department of Legal Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, a Florida Elections Commission, hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall be a separate budget entity and the agency head for all purposes. The commission shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Legal Affairs or the Attorney General in the performance of its duties, including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing transactions involving real or personal property, and budgetary matters.

(b) The commission shall be composed of nine members. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives shall each provide a list of six nominees to the Governor for initial appointment to the commission. The Governor may appoint two members to the commission from each list. If the Governor refuses to appoint two members from any of the respective lists, the Governor shall so inform the nominating officer and the nominating officer shall submit a new list of six nominees within 30 days. The new list must contain at least three nominees not included on the prior nominating list. The ninth commission member, who shall serve as chair of the commission, shall be appointed by the Governor. Each member of the commission is subject to confirmation by the Senate. The chair of the commission shall serve for a maximum term of 4 years, such term to run concurrently with the term of the appointing Governor and until a future successor is appointed. Other members of the commission shall serve for 4-year terms and until their successors are appointed. An individual who is a lobbyist at the state or local government level may not serve as a member of the commission, except that this prohibition shall not apply to an individual who is a member of the commission on July 1, 2002, until the expiration of his or her current term. A member of the commission is prohibited from lobbying state or local government while he or she is a member of the commission, except that this prohibition shall not apply to an individual who is a member of the commission on July 1, 2002, until the expiration of his or her current term.

(c) As the terms of members expire, excluding the chair, successors shall be appointed to 4-year terms and shall serve until their successors are appointed. Six months prior to the expiration of a commission member's term, the ranking officer of the political party in the respective house originally nominating the commission member shall submit a list of three nominees to the Governor. The Governor may appoint one of the listed nominees to the commission. If no nominee is selected from the list, the Governor shall so inform the nominating officer, who shall submit a list of three different nominees to the Governor within 30 days. Vacancies on the commission shall expeditiously be filled for the unexpired terms in the same manner.

(d) As the term of the chair of the commission expires or becomes vacant, a successor shall be appointed in the manner of the original appointment, and shall serve for a maximum of 4 years, such term to run concurrently with the term of the appointing Governor and until a future successor is appointed.

(e) In no event may any member of the commission serve more than two full terms. Members of the commission shall be paid travel and per diem as provided in s. 112.061 while in performance of their duties and in traveling to, from, and upon same. Of the nine members of the commission, no more than five members shall be from the same political party at any one time.

(2) No member of the commission shall be a member of any county, state, or national committee of a political party; be an officer in any partisan political club or organization; or hold, or be a candidate for, any other public office. No person shall be appointed as a member of the commission who has held an elective public office or office in a political party within the year immediately preceding his or her appointment.

(3) The commission shall convene at the call of its chair or at the request of a majority of the members of the commission. The presence of five members is required to constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of the majority of the members present is required for any action or recommendation by the commission. The commission may meet in any city of the state.

(4) The commission shall appoint an executive director, who shall serve under the direction, supervision, and control of the commission. The executive director, with the consent of the commission, shall employ such staff as

are necessary to adequately perform the functions of the commission, within budgetary limitations. All employees, except the executive director and attorneys, are subject to part II of chapter 110. The executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and be subject to part III of chapter 110, except that the commission shall have complete authority for setting the executive director's salary. Attorneys employed by the commission shall be subject to part V of chapter 110.

(5) Hearings shall be held before the commission, except that the chair may direct that any hearing be held before one member of the commission or a panel of less than the full commission. The commission shall adopt rules to provide for the filing of a report when hearings are held by a single commissioner or a panel, which rules shall prescribe the time for filing the report and the contents of the report.

(6) There is established in the State Treasury an Elections Commission Trust Fund to be used by the Florida Elections Commission in order to carry out its duties pursuant to ss. 106.24-106.28. The trust fund may also be used by the Secretary of State, pursuant to his or her authority under s. 97.012(15), to provide rewards for information leading to criminal convictions related to voter registration fraud, voter fraud, and vote scams.

(7) The commission shall develop a budget request pursuant to chapter 216 annually. The budget is not subject to change by the Department of Legal Affairs or the Attorney General, but it shall be submitted by the Department of Legal Affairs to the Governor for transmittal to the Legislature.

(8) The commission is authorized to contract or consult with appropriate agencies of state government for such professional assistance as may be needed in the discharge of its duties.

History.—s. 24, ch. 73-128; s. 10, ch. 74-200; s. 59, ch. 77-175; s. 63, ch. 79-400; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 2, ch. 83-265; s. 19, ch. 89-256; s. 36, ch. 89-338; s. 38, ch. 90-315; ss. 4, 14, 15, ch. 90-338; s. 5, ch. 91-429; s. 1, ch. 93-262; s. 652, ch. 95-147; s. 48, ch. 97-13; s. 3, ch. 2002-281; s. 69, ch. 2005-277; s. 32, ch. 2008-95; s. 5, ch. 2010-16; s. 2, ch. 2017-3.

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

(1) Jurisdiction to investigate and determine violations of this chapter 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 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 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 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 that is based upon such facts or allegations that were raised or could have been raised in the 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 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 shall transmit a copy of the complaint to the alleged violator. 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. 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 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. "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 will become a public record at the time of withdrawal.

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

(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 investigator's report. The investigatory file and main complaint file shall 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 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. The respondent shall be given 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 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 will be accepted at the hearing.

(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 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 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 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 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 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. 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 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.

(5) A person alleged by the Elections Commission to have committed a violation of 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 person is entitled to a formal or informal hearing conducted before the commission.

(6) It is the duty of a state attorney receiving a complaint referred by the commission 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 shall not bar further action by the commission under this chapter.

(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 (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.

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 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 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.

(8) Any person who files a complaint pursuant to this section while knowing that the allegations contained in such complaint are false or without merit commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(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.

History.—s. 25, ch. 73-128; s. 11, ch. 74-200; s. 60, ch. 77-175; s. 3, ch. 78-403; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 2, ch. 83-265; s. 39, ch. 84-302; s. 20, ch. 89-256; ss. 5, 14, 15, ch. 90-338; s. 21, ch. 90-360; s. 18, ch. 91-107; s. 5, ch. 91-429; s. 26, ch. 96-406; s. 49, ch. 97-13; s. 34, ch. 98-129; s. 21, ch. 2004-252; s. 48, ch. 2007-30; s. 16, ch. 2010-167; s. 70, ch. 2011-40; s. 1, ch. 2013-14.

106.26 Powers of commission; rights and responsibilities of parties; findings by commission.—

(1) The commission shall, pursuant to rules adopted and published in accordance with chapter 120, consider all sworn complaints filed with it and all matters reported to it by the Division of Elections. In order to carry out the responsibilities prescribed by this chapter, the commission is empowered to subpoena and bring before it, or its duly authorized representatives, any person in the state, or any person doing business in the state, or any person who has filed or is required to have filed any application, document, papers, or other information with an office or agency of this state or a political subdivision thereof and to require the production of any papers, books, or other records relevant to any investigation, including the records and accounts of any bank or trust company doing business in this state. Duly authorized representatives of the commission are empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who shall appear before them concerning any relevant matter. Should any witness fail to respond to the lawful subpoena of the commission or, having responded, fail to answer all lawful inquiries or to turn over evidence that has been subpoenaed, the commission may file a complaint in the circuit court where the witness resides setting up such failure on the part of the witness. On the filing of such complaint, the court shall take jurisdiction of the witness and the subject matter of said complaint and shall direct the witness to respond to all lawful questions and to produce all documentary evidence in the witness's possession which is lawfully demanded. The failure of any witness to comply with such order of the court shall constitute a direct and criminal contempt of court, and the court shall punish said witness accordingly. However, the refusal by a witness to answer inquiries or turn over evidence on the basis that such testimony or material will tend to incriminate such witness shall not be deemed refusal to comply with the provisions of this chapter. The sheriffs in the several counties shall make such service and execute all process or orders when

required by the commission. Sheriffs shall be paid for these services by the commission as provided for in s. 30.231. Any person who is served with a subpoena to attend a hearing of the commission also shall be served with a general statement informing him or her of the subject matter of the commission's investigation or inquiry and a notice that he or she may be accompanied at the hearing by counsel of his or her own choosing.

(2) All witnesses summoned before the commission, other than on the request of the subject of a hearing, shall receive reimbursement for travel expenses and per diem at the rates provided in s. 112.061. However, the fact that such reimbursement is not tendered at the time the subpoena is served shall not excuse the witness from appearing as directed therein.

(3) Upon request of any person having business before the commission, and with the approval of a majority of the commission, the chair or, in the chair's absence, the vice chair shall instruct all witnesses to leave the hearing room and retire to a designated place. The witness will be instructed by the chair or, in the chair's absence, the vice chair not to discuss his or her testimony or the testimony of any other person with anyone until the hearing has been adjourned and the witness discharged by the chair. The witness shall be further instructed that should any person discuss or attempt to discuss the matter under investigation with him or her after receiving such instructions the witness shall bring such matter to the attention of the commission. No member of the commission or representative thereof may discuss any matter or matters pertinent to the subject matter under investigation with witnesses to be called before the commission from the time that these instructions are given until the hearing has been adjourned and the witness discharged by the chair.

(4) The commission, when interrogating witnesses as provided herein, shall cause a record to be made of all proceedings in which testimony or other evidence is demanded or adduced. This record shall include rulings of the chair, questions of the commission and its counsel, testimony or responses of witnesses, sworn written statements submitted to the commission, and all other pertinent matters. A witness at a hearing, upon his or her advance request and at his or her own expense, shall be furnished a certified transcript of all testimony taken at the hearing.

(5) Before or during a hearing, any person noticed to appear before the commission, or the person's counsel, may file with the commission, for incorporation into the record of the hearing, sworn written statements relevant to the purpose, subject matter, and scope of the commission's investigation or inquiry. Any such person shall, however, prior to filing such statement, consent to answer questions from the commission regarding the contents of the statement.

(6) Any person whose name is mentioned or who is otherwise identified during a hearing being conducted by the commission and who, in the opinion of the commission, may be adversely affected thereby may, upon his or her request or upon the request of any member of the commission, appear personally before the commission and testify on his or her own behalf or, with the commission's consent, file a sworn written statement of facts or other documentary evidence for incorporation into the record of the hearing. Any such person shall, however, prior to filing such statement, consent to answer questions from the commission regarding the contents of the statement.

(7) Upon the consent of a majority of its members, the commission may permit any other person to appear and testify at a hearing or submit a sworn written statement of facts or other documentary evidence for incorporation into the record thereof. No request to appear, appearance, or submission shall limit in any way the commission's power of subpoena. Any such person shall, however, prior to filing such statement, consent to answer questions from the commission regarding the contents of the statement.

(8) Any person who appears before the commission pursuant to this section shall have all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of a witness appearing before a court of competent jurisdiction.

(9) If the commission fails in any material respect to comply with the requirements of this section, any person subject to subpoena or subpoena duces tecum who is injured by such failure shall be relieved of any requirement to attend the hearing for which the subpoena was issued or, if present, to testify or produce evidence therein; and such failure shall be a complete defense in any proceeding against such person for contempt or other punishment.

(10) Whoever willfully affirms or swears falsely in regard to any material matter or thing before the commission shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree and punished as provided by s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(11) At the conclusion of its hearings concerning an alleged violation, the commission shall immediately begin deliberations on the evidence presented at such hearings and shall proceed to determine by affirmative vote of a majority of the members present whether a violation of this chapter or chapter 104 has occurred. Such determination shall promptly be made public. The order shall contain a finding of violation or no violation, together with brief findings of pertinent facts, and the assessment of such civil penalties as are permitted by this chapter or no such assessment and shall bear the signature or facsimile signature of the chair or vice chair.

(12) The commission by rule may determine violations which constitute minor offenses that can be resolved without further investigation by means of a plea of nolo contendere and payment of a fine.

(13) The commission may not issue advisory opinions and must, in all its deliberations and decisions, adhere to statutory law and advisory opinions of the division.

History.—s. 26, ch. 73-128; s. 12, ch. 74-200; s. 60, ch. 77-175; s. 4, ch. 78-403; s. 64, ch. 79-400; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 2, ch. 83-265; s. 21, ch. 89-256; ss. 6, 14, 15, ch. 90-338; s. 74, ch. 91-45; s. 5, ch. 91-429; s. 2, ch. 94-170; s. 1396, ch. 95-147; s. 50, ch. 97-13; s. 35, ch. 98-129; s. 71, ch. 2011-40.

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 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 political party has shown good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 104.

(3) If any 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.

(4) Any civil penalty collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(5) Any fine assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(6) In any case in which the commission determines that a person has filed a complaint against another person with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of the person complained against by filing the complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations of fact material to a violation of this chapter or chapter 104, the complainant shall be liable for costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the defense of the person complained against, including the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in proving entitlement to and the amount of costs and fees. If the complainant fails to pay such costs and fees voluntarily within 30 days following such finding by the commission, the commission shall forward such information to the Department of Legal Affairs, which shall bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of such costs and fees awarded by the commission.

History.—s. 61, ch. 77-175; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 2, ch. 83-265; s. 4, ch. 86-276; ss. 7, 14, 15, ch. 90-338; s. 5, ch. 91-429; s. 51, ch. 97-13; s. 36, ch. 98-129; s. 3, ch. 2000-355; s. 22, ch. 2004-252; ss. 24, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 72, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 24, ch. 2013-37.

106.27 Determinations by commission; legal disposition.—

(1) Criminal proceedings for violations of this chapter or chapter 104 may be brought in the appropriate court of competent jurisdiction. Any such action brought under this chapter or chapter 104 shall be advanced on the docket of the court in which filed and put ahead of all other actions.

(2) Civil actions may be brought by the commission for relief, including permanent or temporary injunctions, restraining orders, or any other appropriate order for the imposition of civil penalties provided by this chapter. Such civil actions shall be brought by the commission in the appropriate court of competent jurisdiction, and the venue shall be in the county in which the alleged violation occurred or in which the alleged violator or violators are found, reside, or transact business. Upon a proper showing that such person, political committee, affiliated party committee, or political party has engaged, or is about to engage, in prohibited acts or practices, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order shall be granted without bond by such court, and the civil fines provided by this chapter may be imposed.

(3) Civil actions may be brought to enjoin temporarily the issuance of certificates of election to successful candidates who are alleged to have violated the provisions of this chapter or chapter 104. Such injunctions shall issue upon a showing of probable cause that such violation has occurred. Such actions shall be brought in the circuit court for the circuit in which is located the officer before whom the candidate qualified for office.

History.—s. 27, ch. 73-128; s. 13, ch. 74-200; s. 62, ch. 77-175; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 2, ch. 83-265; ss. 8, 14, 15, ch. 90-338; s. 5, ch. 91-429; s. 37, ch. 98-129; ss. 25, 30, ch. 2011-6; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session; s. 25, ch. 2013-37.

106.28 Limitation of actions.—Actions for violation of this chapter must be commenced before 2 years have elapsed from the date of the violation.

History.—s. 28, ch. 73-128; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 2, ch. 83-265; s. 22, ch. 89-256; s. 14, ch. 90-338.

106.29 Reports by political parties and affiliated party committees; restrictions on contributions and expenditures; penalties.—

(1) The state executive committee and each county executive committee of each political party and any affiliated party committee regulated by chapter 103 shall file regular reports of all contributions received and all expenditures made by such committee. However, the reports shall not include contributions and expenditures that are reported to the Federal Election Commission. In addition, when a special election is called to fill a vacancy in office, each state executive committee, each affiliated party committee, and each county executive committee making contributions or expenditures to influence the results of the special election or the preceding special primary election must file campaign treasurers' reports on the dates set by the Department of State pursuant to s. 100.111. Such reports shall contain the same information as do reports required of candidates by s. 106.07 and shall be filed on the 10th day following the end of each calendar quarter, except that, during the period from the last day for candidate qualifying until the general election, such reports shall be filed on the Friday immediately preceding each special primary election, special election, primary election, and general election. In addition to the reports filed under this section, the state executive committee, each county executive committee, and each affiliated party committee shall file a copy of each prior written acceptance of an in-kind contribution given by the committee during the preceding calendar quarter as required under s. 106.08(6). Each state executive committee and affiliated party committee shall file its reports with the Division of Elections. Each county executive committee shall file its reports with the supervisor of elections in the county in which such committee exists. Any state or county executive committee or affiliated party committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in subsection (3). No separate fine shall be assessed for failure to file a copy of any report required by this section.

(2) The chair and treasurer of each state or county executive committee shall certify as to the correctness of each report filed by them on behalf of such committee. The leader and treasurer of each affiliated party committee under s. 103.092 shall certify as to the correctness of each report filed by them on behalf of such committee. Any committee chair, leader, or treasurer who certifies the correctness of any report while knowing that such report is incorrect, false, or incomplete commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3)(a) Any state or county executive committee or affiliated party committee failing to file a report on the designated due date shall be subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b) for each late day. The fine shall be assessed by the filing officer, and the moneys collected shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund.

(b) Upon determining that a report is late, the filing officer shall immediately notify the chair of the executive committee or the leader of the affiliated party committee as defined in s. 103.092 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 \$1,000 for a state executive committee, \$1,000 for an affiliated party committee, and \$50 for a county executive committee, 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, if an executive committee or an affiliated party committee fails to file a report on the Friday immediately preceding the special election or general election, the fine shall be \$10,000 per day for each day a state executive committee is late, \$10,000 per day for each day an affiliated party committee is late, and \$500 per day for each day a county executive committee is late. Upon receipt of the report, the filing officer shall determine the amount of the fine which is due and shall notify the chair or leader as defined in s. 103.092. Notice is deemed complete upon proof of delivery of written notice to the mailing or street address on record with the filing officer. 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 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). An officer or member of an executive committee shall not be personally liable for such fine.

(c) The chair of an executive committee or the leader of an affiliated party committee as defined in s. 103.092 may appeal or dispute the fine, based upon unusual circumstances surrounding the failure to file on the designated due date, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Florida Elections Commission, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part. Any such request shall be made within 20 days after receipt of the notice of payment due. In such case, the chair of the executive committee or the leader of the affiliated party committee as defined in s. 103.092 shall, within the 20-day period, notify the filing officer in writing of his or her intention to bring the matter before the commission.

(d) The appropriate filing officer shall notify the Florida Elections Commission of the repeated late filing by an executive committee or affiliated party committee, the failure of an executive committee or affiliated party committee to file a report after notice, or the failure to pay the fine imposed.

(4) Any contribution received by a state or county executive committee or affiliated party committee less than 5 days before an election shall not be used or expended in behalf of any candidate, issue, affiliated party committee, or political party participating in such election.

(5) No state or county executive committee or affiliated party committee, in the furtherance of any candidate or political party, directly or indirectly, shall give, pay, or expend any money, give or pay anything of value, authorize any expenditure, or become pecuniarily liable for any expenditure prohibited by this chapter. However, the contribution of funds by one executive committee to another or to established party organizations for legitimate party or campaign purposes is not prohibited, but all such contributions shall be recorded and accounted for in the reports of the contributor and recipient.

(6)(a) The national, state, and county executive committees of a political party and affiliated party committees may not contribute to any candidate any amount in excess of the limits contained in s. 106.08(2), and all contributions required to be reported under s. 106.08(2) by the national executive committee of a political party shall be reported by the state executive committee of that political party.

(b) A violation of the contribution limits contained in s. 106.08(2) is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A civil penalty equal to three times the amount in excess of the limits contained in s. 106.08(2) shall be assessed against any executive committee found in violation thereof.

History.—s. 29, ch. 73-128; s. 14, ch. 74-200; s. 62, ch. 77-175; s. 65, ch. 79-400; ss. 14, 33, ch. 81-304; s. 1, ch. 82-46; s. 13, ch. 82-143; s. 2, ch. 83-265; s. 40, ch. 84-302; s. 23, ch. 89-256; s. 39, ch. 90-315; ss. 10, 14, ch. 90-338; ss. 8, 12, ch. 91-107; s. 3, ch. 95-140; s. 653, ch. 95-147; s. 8, ch. 97-13; ss. 23, 24, ch. 2004-252; s. 26, ch. 2005-286; s. 2, ch. 2005-360; ss. 26, 30, ch. 2011-6; s. 73, ch. 2011-40; HJR 7105, 2011 Regular Session.

106.295 Leadership fund.—

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) “Leadership fund” means accounts comprised of any moneys contributed to a political party, directly or indirectly, which are designated to be used at the partial or total discretion of a leader.

(b) “Leader” means the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority leader and the minority leader of each house, and any person designated by a political caucus of members of either house to succeed to any such position.

(2) Leadership funds are prohibited in this state. No leader shall accept any leadership funds.

(3) This section applies to leadership funds in existence on or after January 1, 1990.

History.—s. 24, ch. 89-256.

106.30 Short title.—Sections 106.30-106.36 may be cited as the “Florida Election Campaign Financing Act.”

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276.

106.31 Legislative intent.—The Legislature finds that the costs of running an effective campaign for statewide office have reached a level which tends to discourage persons from becoming candidates and to limit the persons who run for such office to those who are independently wealthy, who are supported by political committees representing special interests which are able to generate substantial campaign contributions, or who must appeal to special interest groups for campaign contributions. The Legislature further finds that campaign contributions generated by such political committees are having a disproportionate impact vis-a-vis contributions from unaffiliated individuals, which leads to the misperception of government officials unduly influenced by those special interests to the detriment of the public interest. Furthermore, it is the intent of the Legislature that the purpose of public campaign financing is to make candidates more responsive to the voters of the State of Florida and as insulated as possible from special interest groups. The Legislature intends ss. 106.30-106.36 to alleviate these factors, dispel the misperception, and encourage qualified persons to seek statewide elective office who would not, or could not otherwise do so and to protect the effective competition by a candidate who uses public funding.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276; s. 67, ch. 2001-40.

106.32 ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.—

(1) There is hereby established in the State Treasury an ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund to be utilized by the Department of State as provided in ss. 106.30-106.36. If necessary, each year in which a general election is to be held for the election of the Governor and Cabinet, additional funds shall be transferred to the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund from general revenue in an amount sufficient to fund qualifying candidates pursuant to the provisions of ss. 106.30-106.36.

(2) Proceeds from filing fees pursuant to ss. 99.092, 99.093, and 105.031 shall be deposited into the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund as designated in those sections.

(3) Proceeds from assessments pursuant to ss. 106.07 and 106.29 shall be deposited into the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund as designated in those sections.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276; s. 19, ch. 91-107; s. 26, ch. 2013-37.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.33 Election campaign financing; eligibility.—Each candidate for the office of Governor or member of the Cabinet who desires to receive contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund, upon

qualifying for office, shall file a request for such contributions with the filing officer on forms provided by the Division of Elections. If a candidate requesting contributions from the fund desires to have such funds distributed by electronic fund transfers, the request shall include information necessary to implement that procedure. For the purposes of ss. 106.30-106.36, the respective candidates running for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket shall be considered as a single candidate. To be eligible to receive contributions from the fund, a candidate may not be an unopposed candidate as defined in s. 106.011 and must:

(1) Agree to abide by the expenditure limits provided in s. 106.34.

(2)(a) Raise contributions as follows:

1. One hundred fifty thousand dollars for a candidate for Governor.

2. One hundred thousand dollars for a candidate for Cabinet office.

(b) Contributions from individuals who at the time of contributing are not state residents may not be used to meet the threshold amounts in paragraph (a). For purposes of this paragraph, any person validly registered to vote in this state shall be considered a state resident.

(3) Limit loans or contributions from the candidate's personal funds to \$25,000 and contributions from national, state, and county executive committees of a political party to \$250,000 in the aggregate, which loans or contributions do not qualify for meeting the threshold amounts in subsection (2).

(4) Submit to a postelection audit of the campaign account by the division.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276; s. 40, ch. 90-315; s. 20, ch. 91-107; s. 68, ch. 2001-40; s. 47, ch. 2005-278; s. 27, ch. 2013-37.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.34 Expenditure limits.—

(1) Any candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor or Cabinet officer who requests contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall limit his or her total expenditures as follows:

(a) Governor and Lieutenant Governor: \$2.00 for each Florida-registered voter.

(b) Cabinet officer: \$1.00 for each Florida-registered voter.

(2) The expenditure limit for any candidate with primary election opposition only shall be 60 percent of the limit provided in subsection (1).

(3) For purposes of this section, “Florida-registered voter” means a voter who is registered to vote in Florida as of June 30 of each odd-numbered year. The Division of Elections shall certify the total number of Florida-registered voters no later than July 31 of each odd-numbered year. Such total number shall be calculated by adding the number of registered voters in each county as of June 30 in the year of the certification date.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the term “expenditure” does not include the payment of compensation for legal and accounting services rendered on behalf of a candidate.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276; s. 41, ch. 90-315; s. 21, ch. 91-107; s. 654, ch. 95-147; s. 48, ch. 2005-278; s. 7, ch. 2018-110.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.35 Distribution of funds.—

(1) The division shall review each request for contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund and certify whether the candidate is eligible for such contributions. Notice of the certification decision shall be provided to the candidate. An adverse decision may be appealed to the Florida Elections Commission. The division shall adopt rules providing a procedure for such appeals.

(2)(a) Each candidate who has been certified to receive contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund shall be entitled to distribution of funds as follows:

1. For qualifying matching contributions making up all or any portion of the threshold amounts specified in s. 106.33(2), distribution shall be on a two-to-one basis.

2. For all other qualifying matching contributions, distribution shall be on a one-to-one basis.

(b) Qualifying matching contributions are those of \$250 or less from an individual, made after September 1 of the calendar year prior to the election. Any contribution received from an individual who is not a state resident at the time the contribution is made shall not be considered a qualifying matching contribution. For purposes of this paragraph, any person validly registered to vote in this state shall be considered a state resident. Aggregate

contributions from an individual in excess of \$250 will be matched only up to \$250. A contribution from an individual, if made by check, must be drawn on the personal bank account of the individual making the contribution, as opposed to any form of business account, regardless of whether the business account is for a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust, or other form of business arrangement. For contributions made by check from a personal joint account, the match shall only be for the individual who actually signs the check.

(3)(a) Certification and distribution of funds shall be based on contributions to the candidate reported to the division for such purpose. The division shall review each report and verify the amount of funds to be distributed prior to authorizing the release of funds. The division may prescribe separate reporting forms for candidates for Governor and Cabinet officer.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 106.11, a candidate who is eligible for a distribution of funds based upon qualifying matching contributions received and certified to the division on the report due on the 4th day prior to the election, may obligate funds not to exceed the amount which the campaign treasurer's report shows the candidate is eligible to receive from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund without the funds actually being on deposit in the campaign account.

(4) Distribution of funds shall be made beginning on the 32nd day prior to the primary and every 7 days thereafter.

(5) The division shall adopt rules providing for the weekly reports and certification and distribution of funds pursuant thereto required by this section. Such rules shall, at a minimum, provide specifications for electronically transmitted campaign treasurer's reports outlining communication parameters and protocol, data record formats, and provisions for ensuring security of data and transmission.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276; s. 25, ch. 89-256; s. 42, ch. 90-315; s. 22, ch. 91-107; s. 69, ch. 2001-40; s. 49, ch. 2007-30; s. 74, ch. 2011-40.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.353 Candidates voluntarily abiding by election campaign financing limits but not requesting public funds; irrevocable statement required; penalty.—

(1) Not later than qualifying for office, each candidate for the office of Governor or member of the Cabinet who has not made a request to receive contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund, but who wishes to voluntarily abide by the applicable expenditure limit set forth in s. 106.34 and the contribution limits on personal and party funds set forth in s. 106.33, shall file an irrevocable statement to that effect with the Secretary of State.

(2) Any candidate who files such a statement and subsequently exceeds such limits shall pay to the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund an amount equal to the amount of the excess contributions or expenditures. Such penalty shall not be an allowable campaign expense and shall be paid from personal funds of the candidate. However, if a nonparticipating candidate exceeds the expenditure limit as described in s. 106.355, a candidate signing the statement pursuant to this section may exceed the applicable expenditure limit to the extent the nonparticipating candidate exceeded the limit without being subject to a penalty.

History.—s. 23, ch. 91-107.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.355 Nonparticipating candidate exceeding limits.—Whenever a candidate for the office of Governor or member of the Cabinet who has elected not to participate in election campaign financing under the provisions of ss. 106.30-106.36 exceeds the applicable expenditure limit provided in s. 106.34, all opposing candidates participating in such election campaign financing are, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 106.33 or any other provision requiring adherence to such limit, released from such expenditure limit to the extent the nonparticipating candidate exceeded the limit, are still eligible for matching contributions up to such limit, and shall not be required to reimburse any matching funds provided pursuant thereto. In addition, the Department of State shall, within 7 days after a request by a participating candidate, provide such candidate with funds from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund equal to the amount by which the nonparticipating candidate exceeded

the expenditure limit, not to exceed twice the amount of the maximum expenditure limits specified in s. 106.34(1) (a) and (b), which funds shall not be considered matching funds.

History.—s. 24, ch. 91-107.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

106.36 Penalties; fines.—In addition to any other penalties which may be applicable under the election code, any candidate who receives contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund and who exceeds the applicable expenditure limit, except as authorized in ss. 106.353 and 106.355, or falsely reports qualifying matching contributions and thereby receives contributions from the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund to which the candidate was not entitled shall be fined an amount equal to three times the amount at issue, which shall be deposited in the ¹Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-276; s. 11, ch. 90-338; s. 25, ch. 91-107; s. 655, ch. 95-147.

¹**Note.**—The trust fund expired, effective November 4, 1996, by operation of s. 19(f), Art. III of the State Constitution.

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**TOWN OF SOUTHWEST RANCHES
NOVEMBER 8, 2022
GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET**

**ALL DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE
WILL BE PLACED ON THE TOWN'S WEBSITE**

Candidate's Name _____ District 1
District 2
(Circle One)

Residency Address: _____

Have you resided at the above address for two (2) years or more? Yes _____ No _____

Mailing Address _____
(If different from residency address)

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

E-Mail Address _____

Date of Birth _____

Occupation _____

Spouse's Name _____

Campaign Treasurer _____ Telephone _____

Deputy Treasurer _____ Telephone _____

At time of qualifying, the following must be filed with the Town Clerk:

_____	Form # DS-DE9	Title of Form Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Depository (if not already filed)
_____	DS-DE84	Statement of Candidate
_____	DS-DE25	Loyalty Oath and Oath of Candidate
_____	CE Form 1	Statement of Financial Interests (for incumbents, a copy of the 2021 Form 1 previously filed is acceptable - F.S. 99.061(7)(a)5.)
_____	\$220 Filing Fee	Check must be written from the campaign account made payable to the Town of Southwest Ranches (the filing fee includes the \$100 qualifying fee and the \$120 election assessment)
_____		Acknowledgement of Notice of Logic and Accuracy Test
_____		Notice of Candidacy

RETURN THIS PAGE TO THE TOWN CLERK WITH YOUR QUALIFYING PAPERS

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**TOWN OF SOUTHWEST RANCHES
NOVEMBER 8, 2022
NOTICE OF CANDIDACY**

**ALL DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE
WILL BE PLACED ON THE TOWN'S WEBSITE**

Candidate's Name _____ Date _____

(name as it is to appear on ballot - please print)

Residency Address _____

The undersigned is qualified to be a member of the Town Council of the Town of Southwest Ranches, Florida and states:

1. I am a qualified elector of the State of Florida and the Town of Southwest Ranches.
2. Have you resided at the above address two (2) years or more? Yes _____ No _____
3. I shall not, as a Council Member, hold any other elected public office.
4. I am otherwise qualified to be Council Member in the Town of Southwest Ranches.
5. I have paid the \$220 filing fee to the Town Clerk (\$100 qualifying fee and \$120 election assessment) (check from campaign account made payable to the Town of Southwest Ranches)
6. I have read and understand the provisions in the Town's Charter concerning Council qualifications.
7. I have read and will comply with all provisions of Chapter 106, Florida Statutes.
8. By signing this form I acknowledge that I have received a complete copy of the 2022 Candidate Election Package from the Town of Southwest Ranches. I further acknowledge that I have read and understand the information contained herein is intended as a reference guide only. The Town Clerk's Office will provide assistance to candidates; however, it is not the responsibility of this Office to interpret Florida Statutes as prescribed by Florida Law. All information contained herein is current as of the date of publication, **May 16, 2022.**

Candidate for: District 1 / District 2 Circle One

Signature of Candidate: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

I hereby certify that this Notice of Candidacy form was filed with me on the _____ day of
June 2022.

Town Clerk or Qualifying Officer

**RETURN THIS PAGE TO THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE WITH YOUR
QUALIFYING PAPERS AND SIGN IT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE TOWN CLERK OR QUALIFYING OFFICER**

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**CANDIDATE OATH
NONPARTISAN OFFICE**

(Do not use this form if a Judicial or School Board Candidate)

Check box **only** if you are seeking to qualify as a write-in candidate:

Write-in candidate

OFFICE USE ONLY

Candidate Oath

(Section 99.021(1)(a), Florida Statutes)

I, _____,

(Print name above as you wish it to appear on the ballot. If your last name consists of two or more names but has no hyphen, check box (see page 2 - Compound Last Names). No change can be made after the end of qualifying. Although a write-in candidate's name is not printed on the ballot, the name must be printed above for oath purposes.)

am a candidate for the nonpartisan office of _____, _____,
(Office) (District #)

_____ ; I am a qualified elector of _____ County, Florida;
(Circuit #) (Group or Seat #)

I am qualified under the Constitution and the Laws of Florida to hold the office to which I desire to be nominated or elected; I have qualified for no other public office in the state, the term of which office or any part thereof runs concurrent with the office I seek; and I have resigned from any office from which I am required to resign pursuant to Section 99.012, Florida Statutes; and I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Florida.

Candidate's Florida Voter Registration Number (located on your voter information card): _____

Phonetic spelling for audio ballot: Print name phonetically on the line below as you wish it to be pronounced on the audio ballot as may be used by persons with disabilities (see instructions on page 2 of this form): *[Not applicable to write-in candidates.]*

X _____ () _____
Signature of Candidate Telephone Number Email Address

Address City State ZIP Code

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF _____ **Signature of Notary Public**
Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public below:

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of
online notarization OR physical presence
this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Personally Known OR Produced Identification
Type of Identification Produced: _____

Compound Last Names

If your last name consists of two or more names and has no hyphen, check the box in the Candidate Oath section. If you fail to check the box, your name will be listed with the name appearing last on the line. Example: John Jones Smith – If the last name has no hyphen and you do not check the box, the last name on the ballot would be “Smith.” If you check the box, your last name would be listed on the ballot as “Jones Smith.” If you have a hyphen within your last name, the last name would be listed as “Jones-Smith.”

Guide for Designating Phonetic Spelling of Candidate’s Name for Audio Ballot

1. Use tables below.
2. Use upper case for “stressed” syllables. Use lower case for “unstressed” syllables.
3. Use dashes (-) to separate syllables.
4. Add any notes such as rhyming examples, silent letters, *etc.*

Vowels			
Stressed Vowel Sounds		Unstressed Vowel Sounds	
EE	(FEET) feet	uh	(SO-fuh) sofa (FING-guhr) finger
I	(FIT) fit		
E	(BED) bed		
A	(KAT) cat (KAD) cad		
AH	(FAH-thur) father (PAHR) par		
AH	(HAHT) hot (TAH-dee) toddy		
UH	(FUHJ) fudge (FLUHD) flood		
UH	(CHUHRCH) church		
AW	(FAWN) fawn	Certain Vowel Sounds with R	
U	(FUL) full	AHR	(PAHR) par
OO	(FOOD) food	ER	(PER) pair
OU	(FOUND) found	IR	(PIR) peer
O	(FO) foe	OR	(POR) pour
EI	(FEIT) fight	OOR	(POOR) poor
AI	(FAIT) fate	UHR	(PUHR) purr
OI	(FOIL) foil		
YOO	(FYOOR-ee-uhs) furious		

Consonants			
B	(BED) bed	R	(RED) red
D	(DET) debt	S	(SET) set
F	(FED) fed	T	(TEN) ten
G	(GET) get	V	(VET) vet
H	(HED) head	Y	(YET) yet
HW	(HWICH) which	W	(WICH) witch
J	(JUHG) jug	CH	(CHUCRCH) church
K	(KAD) cad	SH	(SHEEP) sheep
L	(LAIM) lame	TS	(ITS) its (PITS-feeld) Pittsfield
M	(MAT) mat	TH	(THEI) Thigh
N	(NET) net	TH	(THEI) Thy
NG	(SING-uhr) singer	ZH	(A-zuhr) azure (VI-zuhn) vision
P	(PET) pet	Z	(GOODZ) goods (HUH-buhz-tuhn) Hubbardston

Examples of Phonetically Spelled Names	
NAME ON BALLOT	PRONOUNCED AS
Mishaud	mee-SHO ('d' is silent)
Jahn	HAHN (rhyme: fawn)
Beauprez	boo-PRAI (rhyme: hooray)
Maniscalco	man-uh-SKAL-ko
Tangipahoa	TAN-ji-pah-HO-uh
Monte	Mahn-TAI
Tanya	TAWN-yuh (not TAN)

Do not submit this page to the filing officer.

**APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER
AND DESIGNATION OF CAMPAIGN
DEPOSITORY FOR CANDIDATES**

(Section 106.021(1), F.S.)

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NOTE: This form must be on file with the qualifying officer before opening the campaign account.

OFFICE USE ONLY

1. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(ES):

Initial Filing of Form Re-filing to Change: Treasurer/Deputy Depository Office Party

2. **Name of Candidate** (in this order: First, Middle, Last)

3. Address (include post office box or street, city, state, zip code)

4. Telephone
()

5. E-mail address

6. **Office sought** (include district, circuit, group number)

7. **If a candidate for a nonpartisan office, check if applicable:**
 My intent is to run as a Write-In candidate.

8. **If a candidate for a partisan office, check block and fill in name of party as applicable:** My intent is to run as a
 Write-In No Party Affiliation _____ Party candidate.

9. **I have appointed the following person to act as my** Campaign Treasurer Deputy Treasurer

10. Name of Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer

11. Mailing Address

12. Telephone
()

13. City

14. County

15. State

16. Zip Code

17. E-mail address

18. **I have designated the following bank as my** Primary Depository Secondary Depository

19. Name of Bank

20. Address

21. City

22. County

23. State

24. Zip Code

UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING FORM FOR APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER AND DESIGNATION OF CAMPAIGN DEPOSITORY AND THAT THE FACTS STATED IN IT ARE TRUE.

25. Date

26. Signature of Candidate

X

27. **Treasurer's Acceptance of Appointment** (fill in the blanks and check the appropriate block)

I, _____, do hereby accept the appointment
(Please Print or Type Name)

designated above as: Campaign Treasurer. Deputy Treasurer.

X

_____ Date

_____ Signature of Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer

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APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER AND DESIGNATION OF CAMPAIGN DEPOSITORY FOR POLITICAL COMMITTEES

(Sections 106.011(2) and 106.021(1), F.S.)

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX:

Initial Filing for: Primary Treasurer Deputy Treasurer

Re-filing to Change: Primary Treasurer Deputy Treasurer Primary/Secondary Depository

OFFICE USE ONLY

1. Committee		2. Telephone ()	
3. Name of Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer		4. Email (optional)	
		5. Telephone (optional) ()	
6. Mailing Address			
7. Street Address			
8. The following bank has been designated as the <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Depository <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Depository			
9. Name of Bank		10. Street Address	
11. City		12. State	13. Zip Code
14. Signature of Chairman X		15. Name of Chairman (Print or Type)	

Campaign Treasurer's Acceptance of Appointment

I, _____, do hereby accept the appointment as
(Please Print or Type)
 treasurer or deputy treasurer for _____
(Committee)

**UNDER PENALTIES OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S
ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT AND THAT THE FACTS STATED ARE TRUE.**

X

Date Signature of Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer

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**STATEMENT OF
CANDIDATE**

(Section 106.023, F.S.)

(Please print or type)

OFFICE USE ONLY

I, _____ ,
candidate for the office of _____ ;
have been provided access to read and understand the requirements of
Chapter 106, Florida Statutes.

X

Signature of Candidate

Date

Each candidate must file a statement with the qualifying officer within 10 days after the Appointment of Campaign Treasurer and Designation of Campaign Depository is filed. Willful failure to file this form is a first degree misdemeanor and a civil violation of the Campaign Financing Act which may result in a fine of up to \$1,000, (ss. 106.19(1)(c), 106.265(1), Florida Statutes).

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FORM 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

2021

Please print or type your name, mailing address, agency name, and position below:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

LAST NAME -- FIRST NAME -- MIDDLE NAME :

MAILING ADDRESS :

CITY : ZIP : COUNTY :

NAME OF AGENCY :

NAME OF OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT :

CHECK ONLY IF CANDIDATE OR NEW EMPLOYEE OR APPOINTEE

****** THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED ******

DISCLOSURE PERIOD:

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS YOUR FINANCIAL INTERESTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2021.

MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS:

FILERS HAVE THE OPTION OF USING REPORTING THRESHOLDS THAT ARE ABSOLUTE DOLLAR VALUES, WHICH REQUIRES FEWER CALCULATIONS, OR USING COMPARATIVE THRESHOLDS, WHICH ARE USUALLY BASED ON PERCENTAGE VALUES (see instructions for further details). CHECK THE ONE YOU ARE USING (**must check one**):

COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS OR **DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS**

PART A -- PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME [Major sources of income to the reporting person - See instructions]
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME	SOURCE'S ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF THE SOURCE'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

PART B -- SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME
[Major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses owned by the reporting person - See instructions]
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	NAME OF MAJOR SOURCES OF BUSINESS' INCOME	ADDRESS OF SOURCE	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE

PART C -- REAL PROPERTY [Land, buildings owned by the reporting person - See instructions]
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

You are not limited to the space on the lines on this form. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS for when and where to file this form are located at the bottom of page 2.

INSTRUCTIONS on who must file this form and how to fill it out begin on page 3.

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY [Stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, etc. - See instructions]
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

PART E — LIABILITIES [Major debts - See instructions]
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF CREDITOR	ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES [Ownership or positions in certain types of businesses - See instructions]
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	BUSINESS ENTITY # 1	BUSINESS ENTITY # 2
ADDRESS OF BUSINESS ENTITY		
PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY		
POSITION HELD WITH ENTITY		
I OWN MORE THAN A 5% INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS		
NATURE OF MY OWNERSHIP INTEREST		

PART G — TRAINING For elected municipal officers, appointed school superintendents, and commissioners of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163 required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to section 112.3142, F.S.

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED TRAINING.

IF ANY OF PARTS A THROUGH G ARE CONTINUED ON A SEPARATE SHEET, PLEASE CHECK HERE

SIGNATURE OF FILER:

Signature:

Date Signed:

CPA or ATTORNEY SIGNATURE ONLY

If a certified public accountant licensed under Chapter 473, or attorney in good standing with the Florida Bar prepared this form for you, he or she must complete the following statement:

I, _____, prepared the CE Form 1 in accordance with Section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, and the instructions to the form. Upon my reasonable knowledge and belief, the disclosure herein is true and correct.

CPA/Attorney Signature: _____

Date Signed: _____

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

If you were mailed the form by the Commission on Ethics or a County Supervisor of Elections for your annual disclosure filing, return the form to that location. To determine what category your position falls under, see page 3 of instructions.

Local officers/employees file with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which they permanently reside. (If you do not permanently reside in Florida, file with the Supervisor of the county where your agency has its headquarters.) Form 1 filers who file with the Supervisor of Elections may file by mail or email. Contact your Supervisor of Elections for the mailing address or email address to use. Do not email your form to the Commission on Ethics, it will be returned.

State officers or specified state employees who file with the Commission on Ethics may file by mail or email. To file by mail, send the completed form to P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709; physical address: 325 John Knox Rd, Bldg E, Ste 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303. To file with the Commission by email, scan your completed form and any attachments as a pdf (do not use any other format), send it to CEForm1@leg.state.fl.us and retain a copy for your records. Do not file by both mail and email. Choose only one filing method. Form 6s will not be accepted via email.

Candidates file this form together with their filing papers.

MULTIPLE FILING UNNECESSARY: A candidate who files a Form 1 with a qualifying officer is not required to file with the Commission or Supervisor of Elections.

WHEN TO FILE: Initially, each local officer/employee, state officer, and specified state employee must file **within 30 days** of the date of his or her appointment or of the beginning of employment. Appointees who must be confirmed by the Senate must file prior to confirmation, even if that is less than 30 days from the date of their appointment.

Candidates must file at the same time they file their qualifying papers.

Thereafter, file by July 1 following each calendar year in which they hold their positions.

Finally, file a final disclosure form (Form 1F) within 60 days of leaving office or employment. Filing a CE Form 1F (Final Statement of Financial Interests) does not relieve the filer of filing a CE Form 1 if the filer was in his or her position on December 31, 2021.

NOTICE

Annual Statements of Financial Interests are due July 1. If the annual form is not filed or postmarked by September 1, an automatic fine of \$25 for each day late will be imposed, up to a maximum penalty of \$1,500. Failure to file also can result in removal from public office or employment. [s. 112.3145, F.S.]

In addition, failure to make any required disclosure constitutes grounds for and may be punished by one or more of the following: disqualification from being on the ballot, impeachment, removal or suspension from office or employment, demotion, reduction in salary, reprimand, or a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]

WHO MUST FILE FORM 1:

1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.

2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies, but including judicial nominating commission members; Directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and Career Source Florida; and members of the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; the Executive Director, Governors, and senior managers of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; Governors and senior managers of Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association; board members of the Northeast Fla. Regional Transportation Commission; board members of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc; board members of Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.; and members of the Technology Advisory Council within the Agency for State Technology.

3) The Commissioner of Education, members of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, the local Boards of Trustees and Presidents of state universities, and the Florida Prepaid College Board.

4) Persons elected to office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts) and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file Form 6.

5) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; community college or junior college district boards of trustees; boards having the power to enforce local code provisions; boards of adjustment; community redevelopment agencies; planning or zoning boards having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within a political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and similar groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards, and except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; pension or retirement boards empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or determine entitlement to or amount of pensions or other retirement benefits, and the Pinellas County Construction Licensing Board.

6) Any appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.

7) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county

or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$35,000 for the local governmental unit.

8) Officers and employees of entities serving as chief administrative officer of a political subdivision.

9) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.

10) Employees in the office of the Governor or of a Cabinet member who are exempt from the Career Service System, excluding secretarial, clerical, and similar positions.

11) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: Secretary, Assistant or Deputy Secretary, Executive Director, Assistant or Deputy Executive Director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

12) The following positions in each state department or division: Director, Assistant or Deputy Director, Bureau Chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

13) Assistant State Attorneys, Assistant Public Defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, Public Counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.

14) The Superintendent or Director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field, or any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.

15) State agency Business Managers, Finance and Accounting Directors, Personnel Officers, Grant Coordinators, and purchasing agents (regardless of title) with power to make a purchase exceeding \$35,000.

16) The following positions in legislative branch agencies: each employee (other than those employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions and legislative assistants exempted by the presiding officer of their house); and each employee of the Commission on Ethics.

17) Each member of the governing body of a "large-hub commercial service airport," as defined in Section 112.3144(1)(c), Florida Statutes, except for members required to comply with the financial disclosure requirements of s. 8, Article II of the State Constitution.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1:

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (Top of Form): If your name, mailing address, public agency, and position are already printed on the form, you do not need to provide this information unless it should be changed. To change any of this information, write the correct information on the form, and contact your agency's financial disclosure coordinator. You can find your coordinator on the Commission on Ethics website: www.ethics.state.fl.us.

NAME OF AGENCY: The name of the governmental unit which you serve or served, by which you are or were employed, or for which you are a candidate.

DISCLOSURE PERIOD: The "disclosure period" for your report is the calendar year ending December 31, 2021.

OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT: The title of the office or position you hold, are seeking, or held during the disclosure period even if you have since left that position. If you are a candidate for office or are a new employee or appointee, check the appropriate box.

PUBLIC RECORD: The disclosure form and everything attached to it is a public record. Your social security number, bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers are not required and you should redact them from any documents you file. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in Section 119.071, F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written and notarized request.

MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST

Filers have the option of reporting based on either thresholds that are comparative (usually, based on percentage values) or thresholds that are based on absolute dollar values. The instructions on the following pages specifically describe the different thresholds. Check the box that reflects the choice you have made. You must use the type of threshold you have chosen for each part of the form. In other words, if you choose to report based on absolute dollar value thresholds, you cannot use a percentage threshold on any part of the form.

IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)1, F.S.]

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose any public salary or public position(s). The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should disclose the source of that income if it exceeded the threshold.

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded \$2,500 of gross income received by you in your own name or by any other person for your use or benefit.

"Gross income" means the same as it does for income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples include: compensation for services, income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, social security, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if considered gross income under federal law, but not child support.

Examples:

- If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than \$2,500, list the name of the company, its address, and its principal business activity (computer manufacturing).
- If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).
- If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).
- If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.
- If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.
- If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)2, F.S.]

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported in Part A "Primary Sources of Income," if it meets the reporting threshold. You will not have anything to report unless, during the disclosure period:

- (1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable

or beneficial interest) more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, LLC, limited partnership, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); **and,**

- (2) You received more than \$5,000 of your gross income during the disclosure period from that business entity.

If your interests and gross income exceeded these thresholds, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

- You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than \$5,000. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).
- You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your partnership income exceeded the above thresholds. List each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

PART C — REAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)3, F.S.]

In this part, list the location or description of all real property in Florida in which you owned directly or indirectly at any time during the disclosure period in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences. You should list any vacation homes if you derive income from them.

Indirect ownership includes situations where you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns the property, as well as situations where you own more than 5% of a partnership or corporation that owns the property. The value of the property may be determined by the most recently assessed value for tax purposes, in the absence of a more accurate fair market value.

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A street address should be used, if one exists.

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)3, F.S.]

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than \$10,000 and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign), Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest. Intangible personal property also includes investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan is your asset—not the account or plan itself. Things like automobiles and houses you own, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CDs and savings accounts with the same bank. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship, including bank accounts owned in such a manner, should be valued at 100%. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)4, F.S.]

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed more than \$10,000 at any time during the disclosure period. The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments. You are not required to list the amount of any debt. You do not have to disclose credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then it is not a contingent liability.

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(7), F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this disclosure include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies, utility companies, entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

Disclose in this part the fact that you owned during the disclosure

period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with the types of businesses listed above. You must make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). If you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

[Required by s. 112.3142, F.S.]

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, appointed school superintendent, or a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163 whose service began before March 31 of the year for which you are filing, you are required to complete four hours of ethics training which addresses Article II, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and open meetings laws of the state. You are required to certify on this form that you have taken such training.

IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)1, F.S.]

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose any public salary or public position(s), but income from these public sources should be included when calculating your gross income for the disclosure period. The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should include all of that income when calculating your gross income and disclose the source of that income if it exceeded the threshold.

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded 5% of the gross income received by you in your own name or by any other person for your benefit or use during the disclosure period.

"Gross income" means the same as it does for income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples include: compensation for services, income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, social security, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if considered gross income under federal law, but not child support.

Examples:

— If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than 5% of your gross income from the company, list the name of the company, its address, and its principal business activity (computer manufacturing).

— If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded 5% of your gross income, then list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).

— If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded 5% of your total gross income, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).

— If you received income from investments in stocks and

bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than 5% of your gross income. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

— If more than 5% of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address, and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.

— If more than 5% of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)2, F.S.]

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported in Part A, "Primary Sources of Income," if it meets the reporting threshold. You will **not** have anything to report **unless** during the disclosure period:

(1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, LLC, limited partnership, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); **and,**

(2) You received more than 10% of your gross income from that business entity; **and,**

(3) You received more than \$1,500 in gross income from that business entity.

If your interests and gross income exceeded these thresholds, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

— You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than 10% of your gross income—an amount that was more than \$1,500. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).

— You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your partnership income exceeded the thresholds listed above. You should list each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income, and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

PART C — REAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, F.S.]

In this part, list the location or description of all real property in Florida in which you owned directly or indirectly at any time during the disclosure period in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences. You should list any vacation homes, if you derive income from them.

Indirect ownership includes situations where you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns the property, as well as situations where you own more than 5% of a partnership or corporation that owns the property. The value of the property may be determined by the most recently assessed value for tax purposes, in the absence of a more accurate fair market value.

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A street address should be used, if one exists.

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, F.S.]

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than 10% of your total assets, and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign), Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest. Intangible personal property also includes investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan is your asset—not the account or plan itself. Things like automobiles and houses you own, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CD's and savings accounts with the same bank.

Calculations: To determine whether the intangible property exceeds 10% of your total assets, total the fair market value of all of your assets (including real property, intangible property, and tangible personal property such as jewelry, furniture, etc.). When making this calculation, do not subtract any liabilities (debts) that may relate to the property. Multiply the total figure by 10% to arrive at the disclosure threshold. List only the intangibles that exceed this threshold amount. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number which can be found on the lease document). Property that is only jointly owned property should be valued according to the percentage of your joint ownership. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship, including bank accounts owned in such a manner, should be valued at 100%. None of your calculations or the value of the property have to be disclosed on the form.

Example: You own 50% of the stock of a small corporation that is worth \$100,000, the estimated fair market value of your home and other property (bank accounts, automobile, furniture, etc.) is \$200,000. As your total assets are worth \$250,000, you must disclose intangibles worth over \$25,000. Since the value of the stock exceeds this threshold, you should list "stock" and the name of the corporation. If your accounts with a particular bank exceed \$25,000, you should list "bank accounts" and bank's name.

PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)4, F.S.]

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed any amount that, at any time during the disclosure period, exceeded your net worth. You are not required to list the amount of any debt or your net worth. You do not have to disclose: credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, it is not a contingent liability.

Calculations: To determine whether the debt exceeds your net worth, total all of your liabilities (including promissory notes, mortgages, credit card debts, judgments against you, etc.). The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments. Subtract the sum total of your liabilities from the value of all your assets as calculated above for Part D. This is your "net worth." List each creditor to whom your debt exceeded this amount unless it is one of the types of indebtedness listed in the paragraph above (credit card and retail installment accounts, etc.). Joint liabilities with others for which you are "jointly and severally liable," meaning that you may be liable for either your part or the whole of the obligation, should be included in your calculations at 100% of the amount owed.

Example: You owe \$15,000 to a bank for student loans, \$5,000 for credit card debts, and \$60,000 (with spouse) to a savings and loan for a home mortgage. Your home (owned by you and your spouse) is worth \$80,000 and your other property is worth \$20,000. Since your net worth is \$20,000 (\$100,000 minus \$80,000), you must report only the name and address of the savings and loan.

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(7), F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this disclosure include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies, utility companies, entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

Disclose in this part the fact that you owned during the disclosure period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with, the types of businesses listed above. You are required to make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). If you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

[Required by s. 112.3142, F.S.]

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, appointed school superintendent, or a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163 whose service began before March 31 of the year for which you are filing, you are required to complete four hours of ethics training which addresses Article II, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and open meetings laws of the state. You are required to certify on this form that you have taken such training.

**LOGIC AND ACCURACY TEST
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I hereby acknowledge that I have received notification of the time and place for the Logic and Accuracy Test for the November 8, 2022 election. This acknowledgement is pursuant to F.S.S. 101.5612.

DATE: October 18*, 2022

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: Voting Equipment Center
1501 NW 40 Avenue
Lauderhill, Florida
(954) 712-1903

Date

Candidate

Witness

***Subject to confirmation with Supervisor of Election**

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STATEMENT OF ETHICAL CAMPAIGN PRACTICES
(Broward County Ordinance 2000-06)

As a candidate for public office in Broward County, I believe that political issues can be freely debated without appealing to racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, or other prejudices. I recognize that such negative appeals serve only to divide this community and create long-term moral, social, and economic problems.

Therefore:

1. I shall not make my race, color, religion, gender, national origin, physical disability, or sexual orientation an issue in my campaign.
2. I shall not make my opponent's race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, marital status, familial status, physical disability, or sexual orientation an issue in my campaign.
3. I will condemn any appeal to prejudice based on race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, marital status, familial status, physical disability or sexual orientation.
4. I shall not attack or question my opponent's patriotism.
5. I shall not publish, display, or circulate any anonymous campaign literature or political advertisement nor shall I tolerate or permit members of my campaign organization to engage in such activities.
6. I shall not tolerate nor permit members of my campaign organization to engage in activities designed to destroy or remove campaign materials or signs lawfully displayed on public or private property.
7. I shall not tolerate my supporters engaging in these activities which I condemn nor shall I accept their continued support if they engage in such activities. I will not permit any member of my campaign organization to engage in these activities and will immediately and publicly repudiate the support of any other individual or group which resorts to the methods and tactics that I hereby condemn.
8. I shall run a positive campaign emphasizing my qualifications for office and my positions on issues of public concerns and I will limit my attacks on an opponent to legitimate challenges to that person's record, qualifications, and positions.
9. I will neither use nor permit the use of malicious untruths or innuendoes about an opponent's personal life, nor will I make or condone unfounded accusations discrediting an opponent's credibility.

10. I will not use or permit the use of campaign material that falsifies, distorts, or misrepresents facts.

Executed on this day ____ of _____, 2016.

WITNESSES:

BY CANDIDATE:

(Print name)

STATE OF FLORIDA)
) SS.
COUNTY OF BROWARD)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 2016, by _____, who is personally known to me or who has produced _____ as identification and who did/did not take an oath.

Witness my hand and official seal, this ____ day of _____, 2016.

Signature of person taking acknowledgment
[Public Notary, State of Florida]

Name of person taking acknowledgment
(typed, printed, or stamped)

Designation of Poll Watchers

Section 1. Election <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Election Date:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Select Early Voting or Election Day:</div>	Official Use Only																					
Section 2. Category of Authorized Persons <p style="text-align: center;">Complete Only One of the Boxes Below:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> I am a candidate (or candidate designee*) for the following office in this election: I am the chair (or designee*) of the County Executive Committee of the following Party: I am the chair (or designee*) of the following Political Committee: </div> <p style="font-size: small;">* A candidate or chair as indicated above must first submit a written, signed designation to the supervisor of elections (or for statewide candidates/issues, to the Division of Elections) authorizing the designee to designate poll watchers on his or her behalf.</p>																						
Section 3. Candidate/Chair/Designee I request that the listed person(s) below (none of whom is a candidate or a sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer or other law enforcement officer), who are qualified and registered voters of the county in which they will serve, be approved as poll watchers at the locations indicated below.																						
Name: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>																						
Address: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>																						
Email address: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>																						
Phone: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>																						
By submitting this form, I certify that I am the person listed above and I am authorized under s. 101.131, Florida Statutes, to designate poll watchers. Date Submitted: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> Note: This form becomes a public record when submitted to the Supervisor of Elections.																						
Section 4. List of Designated Poll Watchers																						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Residential Address</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Phone #</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Polling Place / Early Voting Site (Either write "All Locations" or specify location)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Approved (Y/N)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Assigned Badge Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Residential Address	Phone #	Polling Place / Early Voting Site (Either write "All Locations" or specify location)	Approved (Y/N)	Assigned Badge Number															
Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Residential Address	Phone #	Polling Place / Early Voting Site (Either write "All Locations" or specify location)	Approved (Y/N)	Assigned Badge Number																

Designation of Poll Watchers

Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Residential Address	Phone #	Polling Place / Early Voting Site (Either write "All Locations" or specify location)	Approved (Y/N)	Assigned Badge Number

Note: This instructional page need not be included with submission of the DS-DE 125.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR POLL WATCHER DESIGNATIONS

1. Each candidate/political party/political committee may have only one poll watcher per polling room or early voting area at any one time.
2. A candidate whose name will appear on the ballot in a future election may not designate poll watchers for an election in which the candidate's name is not on the ballot.
3. Designation of Poll Watchers, Form DS-DE 125, must be used to request designation of poll watchers. **Separate forms must be submitted for designating Early Voting and Election Day poll watchers.** Sufficient information concerning the desired poll watcher must be completed on the form so that the Supervisor of Elections can identify the person as a registered voter in the supervisor's county.
4. Form DS-DE 125 and any attachments to it may be provided to the supervisor of elections by personal delivery, mail, fax, or email.
5. The deadlines to submit a request for poll watcher designation:
 - For Early Voting (EV) -- No later than noon at least 14 days before EV begins.
 - For Election Day -- No later than noon of the second Tuesday preceding the election.
6. The Supervisors of Elections must approve or disapprove the designation of poll watchers for early voting areas no later than 7 days before the start of early voting and the designations for poll watchers for polling rooms on Election Day, on or before the Tuesday before the election.

POLL WATCHERS

A poll watcher:

1. Must be a qualified and registered voter of the county in which they serve as poll watcher.
2. Cannot be a candidate, sheriff, deputy sheriff, policeman, or other law enforcement officer.
3. Who is designated for a specific location is not precluded from going to another polling room/EV area if the number of poll watchers at any particular polling room/EV area does not exceed the allowable number for the applicable candidate/political party/political committee.
4. Who is designated for "All locations/areas" (at-large) is not permitted to be present in a polling room/EV area at the same time as another poll watcher designated by the same candidate/political party/political committee.
5. Will be provided a Poll Watcher Identification Badge by the Supervisor of Elections. The poll watcher must wear his or her Poll Watcher Identification Badge while in the polling room or EV area.
6. Must bring his or her own materials and necessities.
7. Is allowed within the polling room to observe the conduct of the election. He or she *may not* obstruct the orderly conduct of the election.
8. May observe the voter check-in process. He or she may not come closer to the inspectors' table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary to perform the poll watcher's functions.
9. May not speak to or otherwise interact with voters nor provide assistance to a voter in any way with the voting of his/her ballot, unless a Request for Assistance Form is completed at the voter's request.
10. May make and provide written voter challenges to the precinct clerk.
11. Shall pose any questions regarding polling place procedures directly to the precinct clerk for resolution.

Note: For further details or requirements governing the designation and conduct of poll watchers, refer to sections 101.131 and 101.111, Florida Statutes; Rule 15-2.034 of the Florida Administrative Code; and the rule's incorporated form, DS-DE 11, which contains the Polling Place Procedures Manual.

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Town of Southwest Ranches
 13400 Griffin Road
 Southwest Ranches, FL 33330-2628

(954) 434-0008 Town Hall
 (954) 434-1490 Fax

Town Council
Steve Breitkreuz, Mayor
Gary Jablonski, Vice Mayor
James Allbritton, Council Member
Bob Hartmann, Council Member
David Kuczenski, Council Member

Andy Berns, Town Administrator
Keith M. Poliakoff, Town Attorney
Russell C. Muñiz, Assistant Town Administrator/Town Clerk
Emil Lopez, CMC, MAcc, Town Financial Administrator

TOWN OF SOUTHWEST RANCHES

APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY ELECTION SIGN

Print or type all Information:

1. _____
 Name of Candidate Telephone Number Fax Number

 Street Address Town, State, Zip Code

2. _____
 Person/Company Erecting Sign Telephone Number Fax Number

 Street Address Town, State, Zip Code

3. Location of Sign(s) (Use additional sheet if necessary) and approval by the owner/lessee to place the sign on the property.

Address of property where the
 Sign will be placed, including City,
 State, and Zip Code

Signature of Property owner or lessee
 giving permission to locate the sign on
 the property

 Signature

 Print Name

 Telephone Number

The above named person/organization certifies that the owner of property and/or lessee has granted permission to place a temporary election sign on the subject property in accordance with the Town's election sign regulations. Election signs may be erected and shall be removed in accordance with the following regulations, which are codified, in its entirety, in Section 070-110 of the Town's Code of Ordinances.

1. One (1) election sign per parcel per candidate on each street frontage.
2. Area shall be limited to sixteen (16) square feet.
3. Height shall be limited to six (6) feet or less.
4. Setbacks: Three (3) square feet or less – Five (5) feet from street.
 Over three (3) square feet – Ten (10) feet from street.
5. Duration: No earlier than sixty (60) days from the election.
6. Removal: Within ten (10) days of the election.
7. Cannot be attached to rooftops, trees, shrubs, utility or similar poles.
8. No election sign may be placed or erected on public property.

Any person violating these regulations, including the property owner on which the election sign is placed or erected, may be subject to prosecution by the Town.

Candidate Name: _____

Candidate Phone #: _____

Candidate Address: _____

TOWN OF SOUTHWEST RANCHES Registration for Temporary Election Signs

Name of Person/Company Installing Sign _____	Phone Number _____
---	-----------------------

1. Full address of property where the Sign will be placed _____ Signature of Property owner or lessee giving permission to locate the sign on the property _____ Print Name _____ Phone Number _____	Date: _____

2. Full address of property where the Sign will be placed _____ Signature of Property owner or lessee giving permission to locate the sign on the property _____ Print Name _____ Phone Number _____	Date: _____

3. Full address of property where the Sign will be placed _____ Signature of Property owner or lessee giving permission to locate the sign on the property _____ Print Name _____ Phone Number _____	Date: _____

4. Full address of property where the Sign will be placed _____ Signature of Property owner or lessee giving permission to locate the sign on the property _____ Print Name _____ Phone Number _____	Date: _____

5. Full address of property where the Sign will be placed _____ Signature of Property owner or lessee giving permission to locate the sign on the property _____ Print Name _____ Phone Number _____	Date: _____

6. Full address of property where the Sign will be placed _____ Signature of Property owner or lessee giving permission to locate the sign on the property _____ Print Name _____ Phone Number _____	Date: _____



FLORIDA ELECTIONS COMMISSION

**107 West Gaines Street
The Collins Building, Suite 224
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050
(850) 922-4539**

August 31, 2017

City Clerk
City of Southwest Ranches
13400 Griffin Road
Southwest Ranches, FL 33330-2628

RE: Florida Elections Commission Updated Form

Dear City Clerk:

As you know, the Florida Elections Commission (FEC) is the administrative agency charged with enforcing Chapters 104 and 106 of Florida's Election Code and ensuring transparency in Florida's elections. The Commission can only investigate an alleged violation within its jurisdiction upon receipt of a legally sufficient complaint.

The Commission recently promulgated rules that included updating our complaint forms. As a result, effective August 22, 2017, complaints must be submitted on the FEC Form 1. Complaints submitted on superseded forms, or with no form at all, may be rejected. Enclosed is a copy of **FEC Form 1**, as well as a copy of **Rule 2B-1.0025, Florida Administrative Code, which prescribes the requirements for complaints filed with the FEC**. An electronic version of the complaint form is available on the Commission's web site at www.fec.state.fl.us.

I have also enclosed an updated list of questions and answers frequently asked of the Commission. If you have any other questions, please contact our office at 850.922.4539 or email to fec@myfloridalegal.com.

Thank you for your continued commitment to upholding Florida's elections laws as we strive to maintain transparency in Florida's elections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy McKeever Toman".

Amy McKeever Toman, J.D.
Executive Director
Florida Elections Commission

AMT: bm

COMPLAINT

The Commission's records and proceedings in a case are confidential until the Commission rules on probable cause. A copy of the complaint will be provided to the person against whom it is brought.

1. PERSON BRINGING COMPLAINT:

Name: _____ Work Phone: (____) _____

Address: _____ Home Phone: (____) _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

2. PERSON AGAINST WHOM COMPLAINT IS BROUGHT:

If you intend to name more than one individual or entity, please file multiple complaints. A person can be an individual, political committee, political party, electioneering communication organization, club, corporation, partnership, company, association, or other type of organization.

Name of individual or entity: _____

Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

If individual is a candidate, list the office or position sought: _____

Have you filed this complaint with the State Attorney's Office? (check one) Yes No

Are you alleging a violation of Section 104.271(2), F.S.? (check one) Yes No

Are you alleging a violation of Section 104.2715, F.S.? (check one) Yes No

3. ALLEGED VIOLATION(S):

Please attach a **concise** narrative statement in which you list the provisions of the Florida Election Code that you believe the person named above may have violated. The Commission has jurisdiction only to investigate provisions of Chapter 104 and Chapter 106, Florida Statutes. Please include the following items as part of your attached statement:

- The facts and actions that you believe support the violations you allege;
- The names/telephone numbers of persons whom you believe may be witnesses to the facts;
- A copy or picture of any political advertisement(s) you mention in your statement;
- A copy of each document you mention in your statement;
- An explanation of why you believe information you reference from websites is relevant; and
- Any other evidence supporting your allegations.

SEE REVERSE SIDE OF DOCUMENT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Any person who files a complaint while knowing that the allegations are false or without merit commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in Sections 775.082 and 775.083, Florida Statutes.

4. OATH:

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF _____

I swear or affirm that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Original Signature of Person Bringing Complaint

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of
_____, 20 _____

Signature of Officer Authorized to Administer Oaths or Notary Public

(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)

Personally Known _____ Or Produced Identification _____

Type of Identification Produced _____

5. IMPROPERLY COMPLETED COMPLAINT FORMS MAY BE RETURNED:

- You **MUST submit this** completed complaint **form** in order to file a complaint.
- You **MUST** complete **ALL FOUR** of the above sections of this form. **DO NOT** leave any blanks.
- You **MUST** submit the **ORIGINAL** complaint form. Copied/faxed/emailed forms are returned.
- Each complaint can only be filed against **ONE PERSON** or **ENTITY**. If you wish to file against multiple parties, you **MUST** submit a complaint form **for each party** you wish to file against.
- **DO NOT** submit multiple complaint forms with one set of attachments applying to multiple complaints. You **MUST** attach **copies** of attachments **to each complaint** to which they apply.
- **MAKE SURE** the alleged violation(s) of **Chapters 104 or 106** occurred within the last **2 years**.
- **MAKE SURE** your complaint is **sworn** and there is **no defect** to the **notarization** in Section 4.

2B-1.0025 Complaints.

(1) Any complaint alleging violations of the Florida Election Code over which the Florida Elections Commission has jurisdiction may be filed with the Commission.

(a) Within 5 days after receipt of a complaint, Commission staff shall conduct a technical and clerical review of the complaint to ensure that:

1. FEC Form 1, entitled "Complaint," (5/17), which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference and can be obtained from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08573>, or from the Commission's website at www.fec.state.fl.us, has been used to file the complaint,

2. All information required by FEC Form 1 has been provided, and all instructions on the complaint form have been followed,

3. A single respondent has been named in the complaint,

4. The complaint has not been submitted anonymously,

5. Any exhibits or attachments referenced in the complaint have been included with the complaint, and if multiple complaints have been submitted together, separate copies of exhibits or attachments referenced in each complaint have been attached to the complaint that references those exhibits or attachments,

6. The complaint has been properly signed by the complainant under oath in the presence of a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths; and,

7. The complaint contains the original signature of the complainant.

(b) If a complaint does not comply with any of the requirements of paragraph (1)(a), of this rule, or is otherwise incomplete, Commission staff shall return the complaint to the complainant and identify the defect(s). Commission staff shall provide assistance or information to persons seeking to file a complaint, but shall not encourage, solicit, or discourage the filing of a complaint. Complaints that are returned in accordance with this subsection remain confidential in accordance with Section 106.25(7), F.S.

(c) Commission staff shall assign a case number to each complaint which is not returned to the complainant, and Commission staff shall then deliver the complaint to the executive director in order for the executive director to determine whether the complaint is legally sufficient.

(2) Upon receipt of a complaint from Commission staff after the completion of the technical and clerical review required by subsection (1), of this rule, the executive director shall determine whether the complaint is legally sufficient. A complaint is legally sufficient if it meets the following criteria:

(a) The complaint alleges a violation of Chapter 104 or 106, F.S.;

(b) The complaint contains specific facts upon which the complainant bases the allegation of a violation of law;

(c) The complaint alleges a violation that occurred within two years of the date the complaint is filed with the Commission;

(d) The complaint is based on personal information or information other than hearsay; and,

(e) The complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of paragraph (1)(a), of this rule.

(3) If a person files a second complaint against the same person, the executive director shall determine that the second complaint is legally insufficient, if the second complaint alleges violations that are based upon the same facts or allegations that were raised or could have been raised in the first complaint.

(4) In determining the legal sufficiency of a complaint, the executive director shall consider any document referred to in the complaint and any material Commission staff has obtained in prior Commission investigations. In determining the legal sufficiency of a complaint alleging a violation of the campaign finance laws, the executive director shall also consider documents on file with the filing officer.

(5) When the executive director determines that a complaint is legally insufficient, the complainant and the respondent shall be notified. The notice shall include the reason the complaint is legally insufficient and notify the complainant that he has 14 days to correct the stated ground of insufficiency by filing FEC Form 2, entitled "Additional Complaint Information," (5/17), which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference and can be obtained from <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08574> or from the Commission's website at www.fec.state.fl.us. If the complainant does not respond within 14 days, the executive director shall close the case. If the complainant responds but does not provide information that corrects the stated ground of insufficiency, the case shall be closed. A corrected complaint must also be sworn as required by Section 106.25(2), F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 106.26(1) FS. Law Implemented 105.071, 106.25 FS. History—New 2-17-91, Amended 11-14-93, 3-19-96, 8-19-96, Formerly 1D-1.0025, Amended 1-11-99, 1-2-02, 2-15-04, 4-24-05, 6-2-13, 8-22-17.



Florida Elections Commission



Frequently Asked Questions

Who can file a complaint with the Florida Elections Commission?

Any person having personal information or information other than hearsay regarding alleged violations of Chapters 104 and 106, Florida Statutes, can file a complaint. The Commission cannot investigate an alleged violation until it receives a legally sufficient sworn complaint. See Section 106.25(2), Florida Statutes.

How do I file a complaint with the Florida Elections Commission?

You can download a copy of the Commission's complaint form from its website. Pursuant to Rule 2B-1.0025, Florida Administrative Code, your complaint must meet the following criteria in order to be considered sufficient:

- a. The Commission's complaint form has been used, and all information requested by the form has been provided on the form;
- b. A single respondent has been named in the complaint. A complaint cannot be filed against more than one person;
- c. The complaint has not been submitted anonymously;
- d. All exhibits or attachments referenced in the complaint have been included with the complaint;
- e. The complaint was signed by the complainant under oath in the presence of a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths;
- f. The complaint contains the original signature of the complainant;
- g. The complaint alleges a violation of Chapter 104 or 106, Florida Statutes;
- h. The complaint contains specific facts upon which the complainant bases the allegation of a violation of law;
- i. The complaint alleges a violation that occurred within two years of the date the complaint is filed with the Commission; and
- j. The complaint is based on personal information or information other than hearsay.

When completed, mail the complaint with your original signature to the Florida Elections Commission at 107 West Gaines Street, Suite 224, Collins Building, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050. The Commission will *not* accept faxed or emailed complaints because an original signature is required.

May I file more than one complaint?

Yes. However, if you file more than one complaint against the same person, the Commission is barred from investigating the second complaint if it is based upon facts or allegations that were raised or could have been raised in the first complaint. See Section 106.25(2), Florida Statutes.

When a complaint is filed, what are the restrictions concerning the confidentiality of the complaint?

Every sworn complaint filed with the Commission, and every investigation and investigative report, or other paper of the Commission, and every proceeding of the Commission with respect to a violation of Chapter 104 or Chapter 106, Florida Statutes, is exempt from the public records and open meetings laws until the Commission determines whether there is probable cause or no probable cause that a violation occurred. See Section 106.25(7) and Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.

Confidentiality provisions do not bind the person who filed the complaint. However, confidentiality provisions do bind the person against whom the complaint is filed, unless he or she files a written waiver with the Agency Clerk. See Section 106.25(7), Florida Statutes.

Automatic fine cases are not confidential.

Will the person named in a complaint be told that the complaint has been filed?

Yes. Within five working days of receiving the complaint, Commission staff will review the complaint to ensure that it meets all of the requirements of Rule 2B-1.0025(1), Florida Administrative Code. If the complaint does not comply with any of those requirements or is otherwise incomplete, Commission staff will return it to the complainant and identify the defect(s), which the complainant may then attempt to cure by resubmitting the complaint. See Rule 2B-1.0025(1), Florida Administrative Code.

Frequently Asked Questions

If the complaint is not returned, to the complainant as indicated above, within five working days of receiving the complaint, the Commission will mail a copy of the complaint to the personal against whom the complaint is filed. The respondent shall have 14 days after receipt of the complaint to file an initial response, and a determination of legal sufficiency of the complaint may not be made during that time period. If the complaint is determined to be legally insufficient, the complainant and the respondent will be notified. The complainant will have 14 days to correct the stated ground of insufficiency using Form 2, which can be found on the "Forms" tab of the agency web site. If the complainant does not respond or does not provide information that corrects the stated ground of insufficiency, the case will be closed. If the complaint is determined to be legally sufficient, the respondent shall be notified of such finding by letter. See section 106.25(2), Florida Statutes, and Rule 2B-1.0025(2)-(5), Florida Administrative Code.

How long does it take a Florida Elections Commission investigator to complete the investigation of the complaint?

The length of an investigation varies depending on the complexity of the complaint, the number of other cases assigned to the investigator, the cooperation of the person under investigation and other witnesses, and the meeting schedule of the Commission. In addition, the Commission's procedures allow the person under investigation time to respond to the complaint. The investigation of complaints alleging violations of Section 104.271(2) or 104.2715, Florida Statutes, is expedited pursuant to Rule 2B-1.0041, Florida Administrative Code.

Will the person under investigation receive a copy of the report of the investigation?

Yes. After the report of investigation is completed, the Agency Clerk will mail the person under investigation a copy of the report. The person has 14 days to file a response to the report. If the person timely files a response to the investigator's report, the Commission will consider the response when determining probable cause. In addition, the Agency Clerk will mail the person under investigation a copy of the staff recommendation on probable cause, the person under investigation has 14 days to file a response to the staff recommendation. If the person timely files a response to the staff's probable cause recommendation, the Commission will consider the response when determining probable cause. See Section 106.25, Florida Statutes.

In addition to investigating sworn complaints and hearing appeals of automatic fines, does the Florida Elections Commission handle other types of cases?

Yes. The Commission hears cases referred from filing officers where a candidate or committee has failed to file a report or statement, including campaign reports, waivers of campaign reports, annual reports, office account reports, and statements appointing a registered agent. Infrequently, the Commission hears appeals from committees that have been dissolved by its filing officer, and from members of county canvassing boards appealing fines imposed by the Department of State for late certification of election results.

Where can I get an advisory opinion concerning election laws?

For advice concerning the election laws, review the publications of the Division of Elections at its website, <http://election.dos.state.fl.us>, or telephone the Division at (850) 245-6200 and ask for the General Counsel's Office. While the Commission has authority to investigate and adjudicate sworn complaints, it is not authorized to issue advisory opinions. See Section 106.26(13), Florida Statutes.

Can the Florida Elections Commission arrest someone for violating an election law?

An election law violation is a civil, not a criminal, matter. The Commission may impose a civil fine if the Commission finds that a violation has occurred, but the Commission has no authority to arrest someone or send someone to jail or prison. However, there are criminal violations within the Florida Election Code that may be prosecuted by a state attorney.

Why does the Commission investigate some election law violations and fail to investigate others in the same race or community?

The Commission can only investigate alleged violations when a person files a legally sufficient complaint with the Commission or when the Division of Elections refers a matter to the Commission. The Commission has no authority to investigate without a sworn legally sufficient complaint or referral from the Division regardless of how serious the offense.

CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT SUMMARY

(1) _____
Name

(2) _____
Address (number and street)

City, State, Zip Code

Check here if address has changed

OFFICE USE ONLY

(3) ID Number: _____

(4) Check appropriate box(es):

Candidate Office Sought: _____

Political Committee (PC)

Electioneering Communications Org. (ECO)

Party Executive Committee (PTY)

Independent Expenditure (IE) (also covers an individual making electioneering communications)

Check here if PC or ECO has disbanded

Check here if PTY has disbanded

Check here if no other IE or EC reports will be filed

(5) Report Identifiers

Cover Period: From ____ / ____ / ____ To ____ / ____ / ____ Report Type: _____

Original

Amendment

Special Election Report

(6) Contributions This Report

Cash & Checks \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

Loans \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

Total Monetary \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

In-Kind \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

(7) Expenditures This Report

Monetary Expenditures \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

Transfers to Office Account \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

Total Monetary \$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

(8) Other Distributions

\$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

(9) TOTAL Monetary Contributions To Date

\$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

(10) TOTAL Monetary Expenditures To Date

\$ ____ , ____ , ____ . ____

(11) Certification

It is a first degree misdemeanor for any person to falsify a public record (ss. 839.13, F.S.)

I certify that I have examined this report and it is true, correct, and complete:

(Type name) _____

Individual (only for IE or electioneering comm.) Treasurer Deputy Treasurer

X _____

Signature

(Type name) _____

Candidate Chairperson (only for PC and PTY)

X _____

Signature

Instructions for Campaign Treasurer's Report Summary

- (1) **Name:** full name of the candidate, political committee, party executive committee, electioneering communications organization, or individual making an independent expenditure or electioneering communication.
- (2) **Address:** the full address or post office box, city, state, and zip code.
 Check the box if the address has changed since the last report filed.
- (3) **ID Number:** identification number assigned by the filing officer.
- (4) **Check the appropriate box(es).**
- (5) **Report Identifiers**
Cover Period: the dates this report covers (i.e., From 1/1/15 To 1/31/55). **Important:** use the appropriate cover period dates as published by the filing officer.
Report Type: refer to the filing officer's calendar of reporting dates for the correct codes to be used for each reporting period. If report is for a **special election** add "S" in front of the report code (i.e., SG3).
Check one of the appropriate boxes:
 Original: first report filed for this reporting period.
 Amendment: must summarize only contributions/fund transfers and expenditures/distributions being reported as additions or deletions. Read instructions for sequence numbers and amendment types on the back of Forms DS-DE 13A and 14A.
 Special Election Report: **Important:** once a special election report is filed, the entity is required to file all remaining reports due for the special election.
- (6) **Contributions This Report:**
Cash and Checks: total amount for this reporting period.
Loans: total amount for this reporting period.
Total Monetary: sum of Cash and Checks and Loans.
In-Kind: the fair market value of the in-kind contribution at the time it is given for this reporting period.
- (7) **Expenditures This Report:**
Monetary Expenditures: total amount of monetary expenditures for this reporting period.
Transfers to Office Account: total amount transferred to an office account by elected candidates only.
Total Monetary: sum of Monetary Expenditures and Transfers to Office Account.
- (8) **Other Distributions:** the total amount of goods and services contributed to a candidate or other committee by a PC, ECO, or PTY.
- (9) **TOTAL Monetary Contributions To Date:** the amount of total monetary contributions to date. Candidates keep cumulative totals from the time the campaign depository is opened through the termination report.
- (10) **TOTAL Monetary Expenditures To Date:** the amount of total monetary expenditures to date. Candidates keep cumulative totals from the time the campaign depository is opened through the termination report.
- (11) **Type or print the required officer's name and have them sign the report:**
 Candidate report: treasurer and candidate must sign.
 PC report: treasurer and chairperson must sign.
 PTY report: treasurer and chairperson must sign.
 ECO report: organization's treasurer must sign.
 IE or EC report: individual must sign (this applies when an individual acts alone to make these expenditures)
- AMENDMENT REPORTS: An amendment report summary should summarize only contributions, expenditures, distributions, & fund transfers being reported as additions or deletions. Read the instructions for the sequence number & amendment type fields on the back of forms DS-DE 13, 14, 14A and 94.**

CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT – ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) Name _____ (2) I.D. Number _____

(3) Cover Period ____ / ____ / ____ through ____ / ____ / ____ (4) Page ____ of ____

(5) Date	(7) Full Name (Last, Suffix, First, Middle) Street Address & City, State, Zip Code	(8) Contributor		(9) Contribution Type	(10) In-kind Description	(11) Amendment	(12) Amount
(6) Sequence Number		Type	Occupation				
/ /							
/ /							
/ /							
/ /							
/ /							
/ /							

DS-DE 13 (Rev. 11/13)

SEE REVERSE FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND CODE VALUES

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN TREASURER’S REPORT – ITEMIZED CONTRIBUTIONS

- (1) Candidate’s full name or name of the political committee (PC), electioneering communications organizations (ECO) or party executive committee (PTY).
- (2) The identification number assigned by the filing officer.
- (3) Cover period dates (e.g., 1/1/15 through 1/31/15). (See filing officer’s reporting dates calendar for appropriate year and cover periods.)
- (4) Page numbers (e.g., 1 of 3).
- (5) Date contribution was RECEIVED (Month/Day/Year).
- (6) **Sequence Number** – Each detail line shall have a sequence number assigned to it. Sequence numbers are to be assigned within each reporting period and for each type of detail line. Thus the report type, detail line type, and sequence number will combine to uniquely identify a specific contribution, expenditure, distribution or fund transfer. This method of unique identification is required for responding to requests from the filing officer and for reporting amendments.
For example, a M1 report having 75 contributions would use sequence numbers 1 through 75. The next report (M2), comprised of 40 contributions would use sequence numbers 1 through 40. Contributions on amended M1 reports would begin with sequence number 76 and on amended M2 reports would begin with sequence number 41. See the *Amendment Type* instructions below.
- (7) Type full name and address of contributor (including city, state and zip code).
- (8) Enter the type of contributor using one of the following codes:
Occupation of contributor for **contributions over \$100 only**. (If a business, please indicate nature of business.)

I	Individual	
B	Business	(also includes corporations, organizations, groups, etc.)
E	Electioneering Communications Organizations	
F	Political Committee	(federal or state)
P	Political Parties	(includes federal, state and county executive committees)
O	Other	(e.g., candidate surplus funds to party, etc.)
S	Candidate to Self	

- (9) Enter Contribution Type using one of the following codes:
NOTE: Cash includes cash and cashier’s checks.

Code	Description
CAS	Cash or Cashier’s Check
CHE	Check
COF	Carryover Funds from Previous Campaign
INK	In-Kind
INT	Interest
LOA	Loan
MO	Money Order
MUC	Multiple Uniform Contributions
RCT	Other Receipts
REF	Refund (Negative Amount Only)

- (10) Type the description of any in-kind contribution received.
Candidate's Only – If in-kind contribution is from a party executive committee and is allocable toward the contribution limits, type an "A" in this box. If contribution is not allocable, type an "N".
- (11) **Amendment Type** (required on amended reports) – To add a new (previously unreported) contribution for the reporting period being amended, enter "ADD" in amendment type on a line with ALL of the required data.
The sequence number for contributions with amendment type "ADD" will start at one plus the number of contributions in the original report. For example, amending an original M1 report that had 75 contributions means the sequence number of the first contribution having amendment type "ADD" will be 76; the second "ADD" contribution would be 77, etc. When amending an original M2 report that had 40 contributions, the sixth "ADD" contribution would have sequence number 46.
To correct a previously submitted contribution use the following drop/add procedure. Enter "DEL" in amendment type on a line with the sequence number of the contribution to be corrected. In combination with the report number being amended, this sequence number will identify the contribution to be dropped from your active records. On the next line enter "ADD" in amendment type and ALL of the required data with the necessary corrections thus replacing the dropped data. Assign the sequence number as described above.
- (12) Type amount of contribution received. **Political Committees ONLY**: Multiple uniform contributions from the same person, aggregating NMT \$250 per calendar year, collected by an organization that is the affiliated sponsor of a PC, may be reported by the PC in an aggregate amount listing the number of contributors together with the amount contributed by each and the total amount contributed during the reporting period. The identity of each person making such uniform contribution must be reported to the filing officer by July 1 of each calendar year, or, in a general election year, NLT the 60th day immediately preceding the primary election.

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CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT – FUND TRANSFERS

(1) Name _____

(2) I.D. Number _____

(3) Cover Period ____/____/____ through ____/____/____

(4) Page _____ of _____

(5) Date	(7) Name of Financial Institution Street Address & City, State, Zip Code	(8) Transfer Type	(9) Nature of Account	(10) Amendment	(11) Amount
(6) Sequence Number					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN TREASURER’S REPORT – FUND TRANSFERS

- (1) Type candidate’s full name or name of the political committee (PC), committee of continuous existence (CCE) or party executive committee (PTY).
- (2) Type identification number assigned by the Division of Elections.
- (3) Type cover period dates (e.g., 7/1/03 through 9/30/03). (See *Calendar and Election Dates* for appropriate cover periods.)
- (4) Type page numbers (e.g., 1 of 3).
- (5) Type date of fund transfer (Month/Day/Year).

(6) **Sequence Number** - Each detail line shall have a sequence number assigned to it. Sequence numbers are to be assigned within each reporting period and for each type of detail line. Thus the report type, detail line type, and sequence number will combine to uniquely identify a specific contribution, expenditure, distribution or fund transfer. This method of unique identification is required for responding to requests from the Division and for reporting amendments.

For example, a Q1 report having 2 fund transfers would use sequence numbers 1 thru 2. The next report (Q2), comprised of 4 fund transfers would use sequence numbers 1 thru 4. Fund transfers on amended Q1 reports would begin with sequence number 3 and on amended Q2 reports would begin with sequence number 5. See the *Amendment Type* instructions below.

- (7) Type full name and address of financial institution (including city, state and zip code).
- (8) Enter Transfer Type using one of the following codes:

DESCRIPTION	CODE
Transfer FROM identified account to campaign account	F
Transfer TO identified account from the campaign account	T

- (9) Nature of Account (e.g., *certificate of deposit, money market, etc...*)
- (10) **Amendment Type** (required on amended reports) - To add a new (previously unreported) fund transfer for the reporting period being amended, enter “ADD” in amendment type on a line with ALL of the required data.

The sequence number for fund transfers with amendment type “ADD” will start at one plus the number of fund transfers in the original report. For example, amending an original Q1 report that had 75 fund transfers, means the sequence number of the first fund transfer having amendment type “ADD” will be 76; the second “ADD” fund transfer would be 77, etc. When amending an original Q2 report that had 40 fund transfers, the sixth “ADD” fund transfer would have sequence number 46.

To correct a previously submitted fund transfer use the following drop/add procedure. Enter “DEL” in amendment type on a line with the sequence number of the fund transfer to be corrected. In combination with the report number being amended, this sequence number will identify the fund transfer to be dropped from your active records. On the next line enter “ADD” in amendment type and ALL of the required data with the necessary corrections thus replacing the dropped data. Assign the sequence number as described above.

- (11) Type amount of fund transfer.

CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT – ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES

(1) Name _____

(2) I.D. Number _____

(3) Cover Period ____/____/____ through ____/____/____

(4) Page _____ of _____

(5) Date	(7) Full Name (Last, Suffix, First, Middle) Street Address & City, State, Zip Code	(8) Purpose (add office sought if contribution to a candidate)	(9) Expenditure Type	(10) Amendment	(11) Amount
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					
/ /					

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT - ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES

- (1) Candidate's full name or name of the political committee (PC), electioneering communications organization (ECO), or party executive committee (PTY).
- (2) Identification number assigned by the filing officer.
- (3) Cover period dates (01/01/15 through 01/31/15). (See filing officer's reporting dates calendar for appropriate cover periods.)
- (4) Page numbers (e.g., 1 of 3).
- (5) Date of expenditure (Month/Day/Year).

- (6) **Sequence Number** - Each detail line shall have a sequence number assigned to it. Sequence numbers are to be assigned within each reporting period and for each type of detail line. Thus the report type, detail line type, and sequence number will combine to uniquely identify a specific contribution, expenditure, distribution or fund transfer. This method of unique identification is required for responding to requests from the filing officer and for reporting requirements.

For example, a M1 report having 40 expenditures would use sequence numbers 1 through 40. The next report (M2), comprised of 30 expenditures would use sequence numbers 1 through 30. Expenditures on amended M1 reports would begin with sequence number 41 and on amended M2 reports would begin with sequence number 31. See *Amendment Type* instructions below.

- (7) Full name and address of entity receiving payment (including city, state and zip code).
- (8) Purpose of expenditure (if expenditure is a contribution to a candidate, also type the office sought by the candidate). **PLEASE NOTE:** This column does not apply to candidate expenditures, as candidates cannot contribute to other candidates from campaign funds. However, PCs (supporting candidates) and party executive committees contributing to candidates must report office sought (Section 106.07, F.S.).
- (9) Enter Expenditure Type using one of the following codes:

Code	Description
CAN	Candidate Expense
DIS	Disposition of Funds
DFC	Disposition of Funds to Future Campaign (effective 11/1/13)
DPP	Disposition of Funds to Political Party (effective 11/1/13)
DPV	Disposition of Funds to Petition Verification (effective 11/1/13)
ECC	Electioneering Communication
IEC	Independent Expenditure Regarding a Candidate
IEI	Independent Expenditure Regarding an Issue
MON	Monetary (Not to a Candidate)
PCW	Petty Cash Withdrawn
PCS	Petty Cash Spent
PPD	Pre-paid Distribution
REF	Refund (Negative Amount Only)
RMB	Reimbursements
TOA	Transfer to Office Account (Disposition of Funds)

- (10) **Amendment Type** (required on amended reports) - To add a new (previously unreported) expenditure for the reporting period being amended, enter "ADD" in amendment type on a line with ALL of the required data.

The sequence number for expenditures with amendment type "ADD" will start at one plus the number of expenditures in the original report. For example, amending an original M1 reports that had 75 expenditures, means the sequence number of the first expenditure having amendment type "ADD" will be 76; the second "ADD" expenditure would have sequence number 39.

To correct a previously submitted expenditure use the following drop/add procedure. Enter "DEL" in amendment type on a line with the sequence number of the expenditure to be corrected. In combination with the report number being amended, this sequence number will identify the expenditure to be dropped from your active records. On the next line enter "ADD" in amendment type and ALL of the required data with the necessary corrections thus replacing the dropped data. Assign the sequence number as described above.

(11) Amount of expenditure.

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CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT - ITEMIZED DISTRIBUTIONS

(1) Name _____ (2) I.D. Number _____

(3) Cover Period ____ / ____ / ____ through ____ / ____ / ____ (4) Page ____ of ____

(5) Date	(7) Full Name (Last, Suffix, First, Middle)	(8) Purpose (add office sought if contribution to a candidate)	(9) Related Expenditures	(10) Amendment	(11) Amount	(12) Distribution Type
(6) Sequence Number	Street Address & City, State, Zip Code					
/ /						
/ /						
/ /						
/ /						
/ /						
/ /						

DS-DE 14A (Rev. 11/13) **SEE REVERSE FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND CODE VALUES**

CAMPAIGN TREASURER'S REPORT - ITEMIZED DISTRIBUTIONS

THIS FORM IS USED TO REPORT DISTRIBUTIONS OF GOODS OR SERVICES CONTRIBUTED TO A CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE, INDIRECT EXPENDITURES AND REIMBURSEMENTS.

- (1) Name of the entity.
- (2) Identification number assigned by the filing officer.
- (3) Cover period dates (e.g., 03/01/14 through 03/31/14). (See the filing officer's reporting dates calendar for appropriate cover periods.)
- (4) Page numbers (e.g., 1 of 3).
- (5) Date of distribution (Month/Day/Year).
- (6) **Sequence Number** - Each detail line shall have a sequence number assigned to it. Sequence numbers are to be assigned within each reporting period and for each type of detail line. Thus the report type, detail line type, and sequence number will combine to uniquely identify a specific contribution, expenditure, distribution or fund transfer. This method of unique identification is required for responding to requests from the filing officer and for reporting amendments.

For example, a M1 report having 40 distributions would use sequence numbers 1 through 40. The next report (M2), comprised of 30 distributions would use sequence numbers 1 through 30. Distributions on amended M1 reports would begin with sequence number 41 and on amended M2 reports would begin with sequence number 31. See *Amendment Type* instructions below.

- (7) Full name and address of entity receiving distribution (including city, state and zip code).
- (8) Purpose of distribution (if distribution is a contribution to a candidate, also type the office sought by the candidate).
- (9) For each distribution that is related to an itemized expenditure previously listed on Itemized Expenditures (Form DS-DE 14), enter the Year, Report Type and Sequence Number associated with the expenditure.

***PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES ONLY - If distribution is allocable toward the contribution limits, type an "A" in this box. If distribution is nonallocable, type and "N".**

- (10) **Amendment Type** (required on amended reports) - To add a new (previously unreported) distribution for the reporting period being amended, enter "ADD" in amendment type on a line with ALL of the required data.

The sequence number for distributions with amendment type "ADD" will start at one plus the number of distributions in the original report. For example, amending an original M1 report that had 75 distributions, means the sequence number of the first distribution having amendment type "ADD" will be 76; the second "ADD" distribution would be 77, etc. When amending an original M2 report that had 30 distributions, the ninth "ADD" distribution would have sequence number 39.

To correct a previously submitted distribution use the following drop/add procedure. Enter "DEL" in amendment type on a line with the sequence number of the distribution to be corrected. In combination with the report number being amended, this sequence number will identify the distribution to be dropped from your active records. On the next line enter "ADD" in amendment type and ALL of the required data with the necessary corrections thus replacing the dropped data. Assigns the sequence number as described above.

- (11) **Amount of distribution.**

- (12) **Distribution Type**

Code	Description
PPD	Pre-paid Distribution
RMB	Reimbursements
CCP	Credit Card Purchase
INK	In-Kind Distribution

WAIVER OF REPORT

(Section 106.07(7), F.S.)

(PLEASE TYPE)

OFFICE USE ONLY

Name

Office Sought

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Candidate

Political Committee

Party Executive Committee

NOTE: This form does not apply to an electioneering communications organization (ECO). An ECO must file a report (not a waiver) that no reportable contributions or expenditures were made during the reporting period (s. 106.0703(6), F.S.).

Check here if address has changed since last report.

Check here if PC has DISBANDED and will no longer file reports.

TYPE OF REPORT (Check Appropriate Box and Complete Applicable Line beneath Box)

MONTHLY REPORT

PRIMARY ELECTION

GENERAL ELECTION

OTHER REPORT TYPE

Indicate report #

M _____

Indicate report #

P _____

Indicate report #

G _____

Indicate report type and #
as applicable:

TERMINATION REPORT

SPECIAL ELECTION

NOTIFICATION OF NO ACTIVITY IN CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD OF

_____ THROUGH _____

X

Signature

Date

X

Signature

Date

REQUIRED SIGNATURES FOR:

Candidates:

Candidate and Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer (s. 106.07(5), F.S.)

Political Committees:

Chairman and Campaign Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer (s. 106.07(5), F.S.)

Party Executive Committees:

Treasurer and Chairman (s. 106.29(2), F.S.)

Except as noted above for an ECO, in any reporting period when there has been no activity in the account (no funds expended or received) the filing of the required report is waived. However, the filing officer must be notified in writing on the prescribed reporting date that no report is being filed.

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CAMPAIGN LOANS REPORT

(Section 106.075, F.S.)

(PLEASE TYPE)

OFFICE USE ONLY

This report applies to all candidates ELECTED to office who had loans exceeding \$500 in value, which were accepted and used for campaign purposes within the 12 months preceding the election. All such loans must be reported to the filing officer within 10 days after the candidate's election to office.

Full Name of Newly Elected Official

Office

Mailing Address

City

State

Zip Code

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS REPORT
AND IT IS TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE.

Type or Print Name of Newly Elected Official

X

Signature

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CAMPAIGN LOANS REPORT ITEMIZED

Page _____ of _____

(PLEASE TYPE)

<p>FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>OCCUPATION: _____</p> <p>AMOUNT OF LOAN: _____</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED: _____</p>	<p>FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>OCCUPATION: _____</p> <p>AMOUNT OF LOAN: _____</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED: _____</p>
<p>FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>OCCUPATION: _____</p> <p>AMOUNT OF LOAN: _____</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED: _____</p>	<p>FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>OCCUPATION: _____</p> <p>AMOUNT OF LOAN: _____</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED: _____</p>
<p>FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>OCCUPATION: _____</p> <p>AMOUNT OF LOAN: _____</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED: _____</p>	<p>FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>OCCUPATION: _____</p> <p>AMOUNT OF LOAN: _____</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED: _____</p>

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REQUEST FOR RETURN OF CONTRIBUTION

(Section 106.021, F.S.)

(PLEASE TYPE)

I, _____,
hereby request that the pro rata share of my contribution to the
campaign of _____ as a
candidate for the office of _____
be returned to me pursuant to Section 106.021(1)(a), Florida Statutes.

X

Signature

Date

Street Address

City State Zip Code

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CONTRIBUTIONS RETURNED

(Section 106.07(4)(c), F.S.)

(PLEASE TYPE)

OFFICE USE ONLY

This report applies only to contributions received by any candidate, committee, or organization but returned to the contributor before being deposited in the campaign account.

Candidate

Committee or Organization

Full Name: _____

Full Address: _____

Full Name and Address of Contributor:

Amount of Contribution: \$ _____

Date Received: _____

Date Returned: _____

Full Name and Address of Contributor:

Amount of Contribution: \$ _____

Date Received: _____

Date Returned: _____

Full Name and Address of Contributor:

Amount of Contribution: \$ _____

Date Received: _____

Date Returned: _____

Full Name and Address of Contributor:

Amount of Contribution: \$ _____

Date Received: _____

Date Returned: _____

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS REPORT AND IT IS TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE.

Type or Print Name of Candidate, Treasurer or Chairman

X

Signature

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**ELECTIONEERING
COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION**

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

(PLEASE TYPE)

OFFICE USE ONLY

1. Full Name of Organization

Telephone

Mailing Address (include city, state and zip code)

Street Address (include city, state and zip code)

2. Affiliated or Connected Organizations

Name of Affiliated or
Connected Organization

Mailing Address

Relationship

3. Area, Scope and Jurisdiction of the Organization

4. Identify by Name, Address & Position, the Custodian of Books & Accounts for the Organization

Full Name

Mailing Address

Street Address

Title or Position

5. This Organization was formed (check applicable box): (Calendar quarters end the last day of March, June, September, and December.)

- As a newly created organization during the current calendar quarter.
- From an organization existing prior to the current calendar quarter.

6. List By Name, Mailing and Street Address, & Position, Other Principal Officers, including the treasurer and deputy treasurer, if any. Include the top-ranking officer's (e.g., chairperson) name and information.

Full Name	Mailing Address	Street Address	Title or Position

7. In the Event of Dissolution, What Disposition will be Made of the Residual Funds?

8. List All Banks, Safety Deposit Boxes, or Other Depositories Used by this Organization for Electioneering Communications

Name of Bank or Depository	Mailing Address

9. List All Reports Required to be Filed by this Organization with Federal Officials, & the Names, Addresses, & Positions of Such Officials, If Any

Report Title	Dates Required to be Filed	Name & Position of Official	Mailing Address

STATE OF _____ COUNTY

I, _____, certify that the information in this Statement of Organization is complete, true, and correct.

X _____ Date
Signature of Top-ranking Principal Officer of Organization